

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 130, 139)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 130, 139) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(176, 130, 139)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0828B
RGB	176, 130, 139
RGB Percent	69%, 51%, 55%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4902, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.21, 0.31
HSL	348°, 23%, 60%
HSV	348°, 26%, 69%
XYZ	30.5473, 27.0595, 28.0391
YIQ	144.7800, 24.5270, 12.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

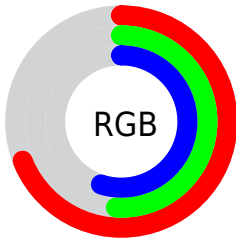
Format	Color
RYB	176, 130, 139
Decimal	11567755
CIELab	59.03, 19.09, 2.12
CIELCh	59, 19.205, 6.334
Yxy	27.0595, 0.3567, 0.3159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289757835 (0xFFB0828B)
YUV	144.7800, -2.8495, 27.3799
Hunter-Lab	52.0187, 13.7892, 4.4546

Details

The RYB color **176, 130, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 155, 176**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 183, 192**, and **123, 80, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 112, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 148, 153**.

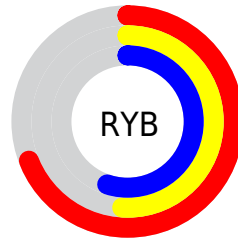
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (51%)

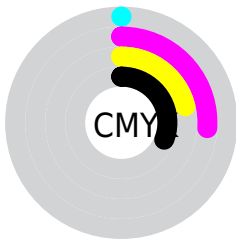
Blue (55%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (55%)

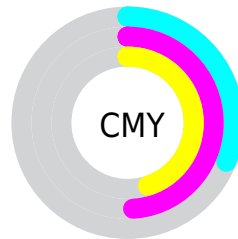


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 130, 139 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RYB color 176, 130, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 130, 139

255, 255, 255

 232, 183, 192

 255, 211, 220

 255, 239, 249

 176, 130, 139

 149, 105, 114

 123, 80, 89

 97, 57, 66

 72, 35, 44

 49, 13, 23


 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 176, 130, 139

 176, 112, 125


 176, 130, 139

 176, 148, 153

 176, 95, 111

 176, 165, 167

 176, 77, 97

 176, 180, 183

 176, 60, 82

 176, 189, 200

 176, 42, 68

 176, 199, 218

 176, 24, 54

 176, 209, 236

 176, 7, 40

 176, 219, 253

 176, 0, 34

 176, 216, 255

 176, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



167, 132, 156



176, 130, 139



176, 134, 123

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



176, 130, 139



115, 147, 130



106, 131, 172

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



176, 130, 139



130, 155, 176

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95, 125, 161



176, 130, 139



113, 139, 150

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



176, 130, 139



120, 151, 109



99, 127, 152



127, 138, 175

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



176, 130, 139



170, 146, 115



99, 127, 152



101, 129, 170

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



176, 130, 139



230, 211, 215



167, 130, 176



115, 103, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



176, 130, 139



230, 158, 172



176, 150, 130



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 30



26, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



176, 130, 139



230, 158, 172



130, 149, 176



89, 80, 82



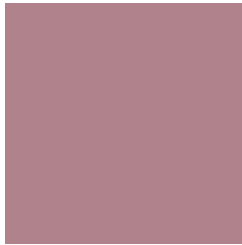
153, 0, 30



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 130, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

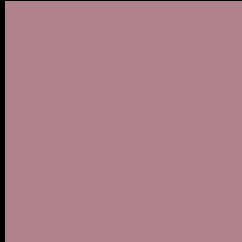
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 130, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

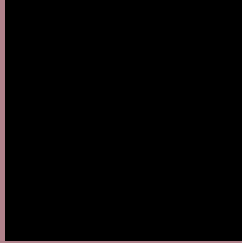
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 176, 130, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 130, 139.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 130, 139.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





Tritanopia
176, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 130, 139

Protanomaly

156, 138, 143

Deuteranomaly

165, 135, 138

Tritanomaly

176, 130, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 130, 139

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

156, 140, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 130, 139 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(176, 130, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 130, 139)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 130, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 130, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 130, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 130, 139) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 130, 139) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 130, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 130, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 130, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 130,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 130, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 130, 139) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
130, 139) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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