

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 133, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 133, 226) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 133, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B085E2
RGB	176, 133, 226
RGB Percent	69%, 52%, 89%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4784, 0.1137
CMYK	0.22, 0.41, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	268°, 62%, 70%
HSV	268°, 41%, 89%
XYZ	40.0195, 31.4962, 75.9216
YIQ	156.4590, -4.2250, 38.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

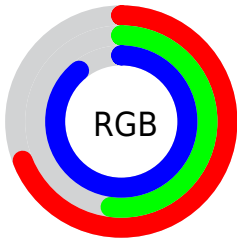
Format	Color
RYB	176, 133, 226
Decimal	11568610
CIELab	62.92, 34.56, -41.27
CIELCh	63, 53.835, 309.944
Yxy	31.4962, 0.2714, 0.2136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289758690 (0xFFB085E2)
YUV	156.4590, 34.2837, 17.1375
Hunter-Lab	56.1214, 29.0736, -40.9231

Details

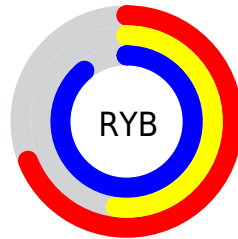
The RYB color **176, 133, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **133, 226, 176**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 187, 255**, and **121, 82, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 110, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 156, 226**.

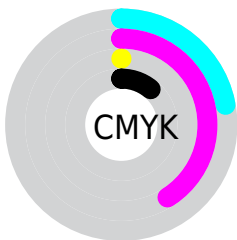
Distribution



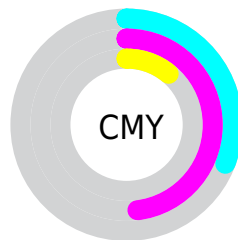
- Red (69%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 133, 226 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, 133, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 133, 226

 176, 133, 226

255, 255, 255

 148, 107, 198

 233, 187, 255


 121, 82, 170

 255, 215, 255

 95, 58, 143

 255, 243, 255

 69, 35, 117

 43, 12, 92

 18, 0, 68


 0, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0


 176, 133, 226


 176, 133, 226

 164, 110, 226

 188, 156, 226

 152, 88, 226

 200, 178, 226

 140, 65, 226

 212, 201, 226

 127, 43, 226

 225, 223, 226

 115, 20, 226

 226, 246, 235

 104, 0, 226

 226, 255, 232

 226, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



93, 136, 247



176, 133, 226



223, 115, 186

Triad

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



176, 133, 226



185, 205, 60



0, 90, 176

Complementary

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



176, 133, 226



133, 226, 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.



13, 110, 174



176, 133, 226



61, 164, 51

Square

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



176, 133, 226



233, 126, 93



75, 167, 130



0, 96, 212

Rectangle

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



176, 133, 226



238, 109, 154



75, 167, 130



0, 95, 176

Sweetspot

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



176, 133, 226



239, 224, 255



133, 166, 226



118, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



176, 133, 226



188, 130, 255



221, 133, 226



106, 101, 112



81, 0, 176



22, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 133, 183



255, 130, 197



133, 226, 221



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 95



48, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 133, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

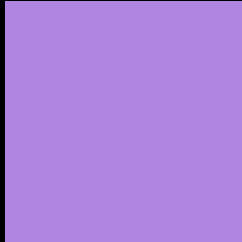
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 133, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

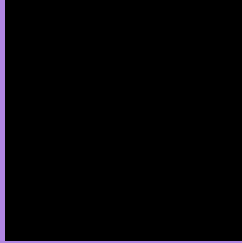
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 176, 133, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 133, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 133, 226.

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



Original Color
176, 133, 226

Protanopia
119, 143, 240

Deuteranopia
123, 145, 222



Tritanopia
164, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 133, 226

Protanomaly
140, 143, 235

Deuteranomaly
142, 144, 223

Tritanomaly
168, 143, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 133, 226

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
163, 148, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 133, 226 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, 133, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 133, 226)  
}
```

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, 133, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 133, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 133, 226 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, 133, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 133, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 133, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 133, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 133, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 133,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 133, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 133, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
133, 226) }
```

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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