

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 143, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 143, 182) contains.

RYB(176, 143, 182)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(176, 143, 182)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B08FB6
RGB	176, 143, 182
RGB Percent	69%, 56%, 71%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4392, 0.2863
CMYK	0.03, 0.21, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	291°, 21%, 64%
HSV	291°, 21%, 71%
XYZ	36.1705, 32.2524, 48.5749
YIQ	157.3130, 7.1490, 19.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

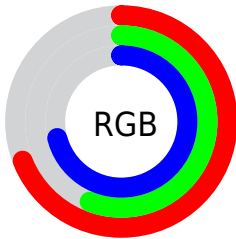
Format	Color
RYB	176, 143, 182
Decimal	11571126
CIELab	63.55, 19.44, -15.66
CIELCh	64, 24.966, 321.143
Yxy	32.2524, 0.3092, 0.2757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289761206 (0xFFB08FB6)
YUV	157.3130, 12.1707, 16.3885
Hunter-Lab	56.7912, 14.3024, -10.9583

Details

The RYB color **176, 143, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 182, 176**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 197, 238**, and **123, 92, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 125, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 161, 182**.

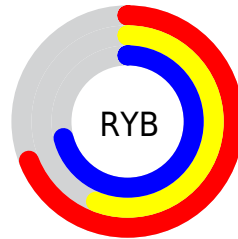
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (56%)

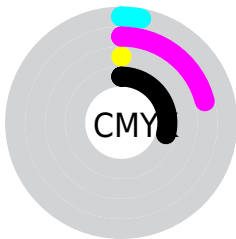
Blue (71%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (71%)

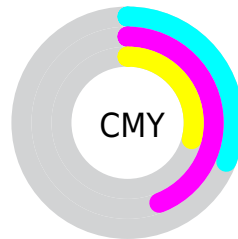


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (29%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 143, 182 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, 143, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 143, 182

255, 255, 255

 232, 197, 238

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255


 176, 143, 182

 149, 117, 155

 123, 92, 129

 98, 69, 104

 74, 46, 80

 51, 24, 57

 30, 0, 35

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 176, 143, 182

 176, 143, 182

173, 125, 182

179, 161, 182

170, 107, 182

182, 179, 182

168, 88, 182

182, 198, 196

165, 70, 182

182, 216, 211

162, 52, 182

182, 234, 226

159, 34, 182

182, 252, 241

156, 16, 182

182, 255, 241

154, 0, 182

182, 255, 239

182, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 151, 195



176, 143, 182



194, 138, 161

Triad

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



176, 143, 182



153, 176, 110



88, 128, 169

Complementary

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



176, 143, 182



143, 182, 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.



104, 141, 166



176, 143, 182



112, 157, 115

Square

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



176, 143, 182



192, 154, 120



125, 163, 160



92, 133, 188

Rectangle

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



176, 143, 182



199, 138, 146



125, 163, 160



91, 130, 166

Sweetspot

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



176, 143, 182



235, 223, 237



143, 149, 182



119, 111, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



176, 143, 182



228, 175, 237



182, 143, 169



90, 83, 92



132, 0, 156



24, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 143, 149



237, 175, 185



143, 172, 182



92, 83, 84



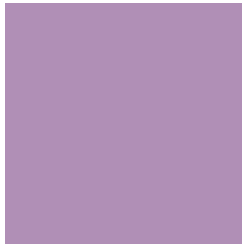
156, 0, 24



28, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 143, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

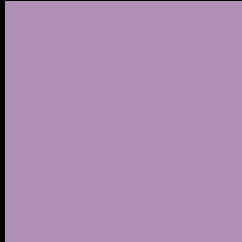
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

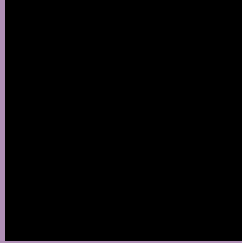
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 143, 182.

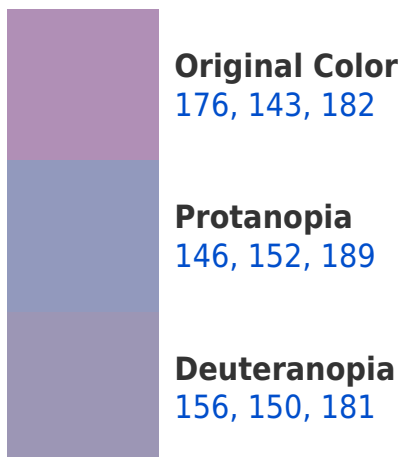


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 143, 182.

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
173, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 143, 182

Protanomaly

157, 149, 186

Deuteranomaly

163, 147, 181

Tritanomaly

174, 146, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 143, 182

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

164, 152, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 143, 182 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, 143, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 143, 182)  
}
```

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, 143, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 143, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 143, 182 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, 143, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 143, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 143, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 143, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 143, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 143,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 143, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 143, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
143, 182) }
```

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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