

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 148, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(176, 148, 188) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 148, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B094BC
RGB	176, 148, 188
RGB Percent	69%, 58%, 74%
CMY	0.3098, 0.4196, 0.2627
CMYK	0.06, 0.21, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	282°, 23%, 66%
HSV	282°, 21%, 74%
XYZ	37.5715, 34.0408, 52.1672
YIQ	160.9320, 3.8480, 18.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

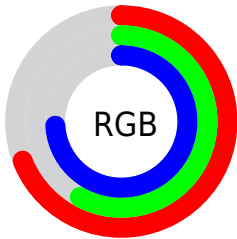
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 148, 188
Decimal	11572412
CIE Lab	64.99, 17.84, -16.85
CIE LCh	65, 24.538, 316.626
Yxy	34.0408, 0.3035, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289762492 (0xFFB094BC)
YUV	160.9320, 13.3445, 13.2146
Hunter-Lab	58.3445, 12.8441, -12.1716

Details

The RYB color **176, 148, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 188, 176**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 202, 244**, and **123, 97, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 129, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 167, 188**.

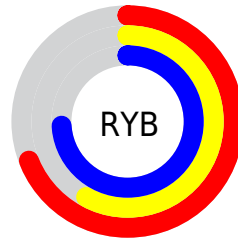
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (58%)

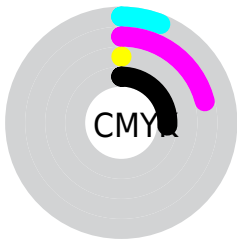
Blue (74%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (74%)

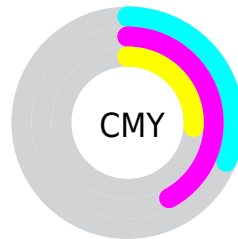


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 148, 188 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, 148, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 148, 188

 176, 148, 188

255, 255, 255

 149, 122, 161


 232, 202, 244

 123, 97, 135

 255, 230, 255

 98, 73, 109

 74, 50, 85

 51, 29, 62

 30, 6, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 176, 148, 188

 176, 148, 188

170, 129, 188

182, 167, 188

165, 110, 188

187, 186, 188

159, 92, 188

188, 204, 199

153, 73, 188

188, 223, 212

148, 54, 188

188, 242, 226

142, 35, 188

188, 255, 233

137, 16, 188

188, 255, 228

132, 0, 188

188, 255, 222

188, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 155, 200



176, 148, 188



195, 143, 168

Triad

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



176, 148, 188



169, 183, 115



95, 133, 170

Complementary

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



176, 148, 188



148, 188, 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.



112, 147, 169



176, 148, 188



116, 161, 115

Square

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



176, 148, 188



198, 153, 127



127, 166, 157



95, 136, 189

Rectangle

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



176, 148, 188



201, 142, 154



127, 166, 157



99, 137, 170

Sweetspot

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



176, 148, 188



240, 230, 245



148, 157, 188



120, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 148, 188



226, 181, 245



188, 148, 181



92, 85, 94



111, 0, 158



21, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 148, 160



245, 181, 200



148, 182, 188



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 47



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 148, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

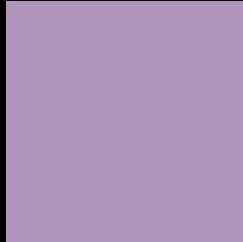
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

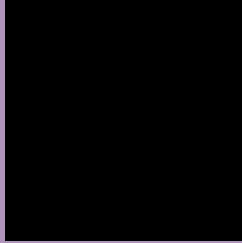
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 148, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 148, 188.

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, 148, 188

Protanopia
149, 155, 194

Deuteranopia
159, 154, 187



Tritanopia
172, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
176, 148, 188

Protanomaly
159, 153, 192

Deuteranomaly
165, 152, 187

Tritanomaly
173, 151, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
176, 148, 188

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
166, 156, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 148, 188 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, 148, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 148, 188)  
}
```

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, 148, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 148, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 148, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

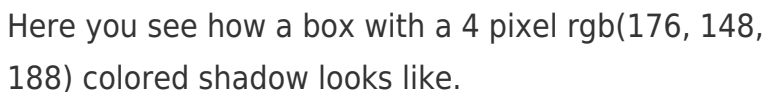
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 148, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 148, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 148, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 148, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 148, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 148, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 148, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 148, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
148, 188) }
```

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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