

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 162, 187)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 162, 187) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(176, 162, 187)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A2BB
RGB	176, 162, 187
RGB Percent	69%, 64%, 73%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3647, 0.2667
CMYK	0.06, 0.13, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	274°, 16%, 68%
HSV	274°, 13%, 73%
XYZ	39.7945, 38.6586, 52.3782
YIQ	169.0360, 0.3190, 10.7430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

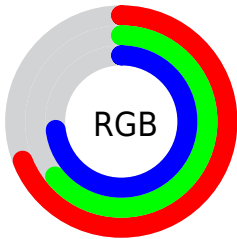
Format	Color
R_{YB}	176, 162, 187
Decimal	11575995
CIE Lab	68.50, 9.81, -11.01
CIE LCh	69, 14.751, 311.702
Yxy	38.6586, 0.3042, 0.2955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289766075 (0xFFB0A2BB)
YUV	169.0360, 8.8563, 6.1074
Hunter-Lab	62.1761, 5.4370, -6.4237

Details

The RYB color **176, 162, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 187, 176**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 217, 243**, and **123, 110, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 143, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 181, 187**.

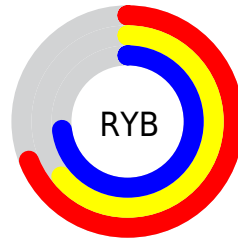
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (64%)

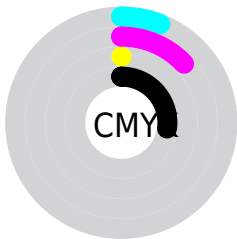
Blue (73%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (73%)

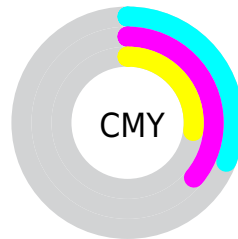


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 162, 187 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, 162, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 176, 162, 187

255, 255, 255

 232, 217, 243

 255, 245, 255

 176, 162, 187

 149, 136, 160

 123, 110, 134

 98, 86, 109

 74, 63, 84


 52, 41, 61

 30, 20, 39

 0, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 176, 162, 187

 176, 162, 187

168, 143, 187

184, 181, 187

160, 125, 187

187, 199, 194

151, 106, 187

187, 218, 204

143, 87, 187

187, 237, 215

135, 69, 187

187, 255, 225

127, 50, 187

187, 255, 217

118, 31, 187

187, 255, 208

110, 12, 187

187, 255, 200

105, 0, 187

187, 255, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 165, 193



176, 162, 187



189, 159, 176

Triad

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



176, 162, 187



185, 183, 142



134, 155, 175

Complementary

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



176, 162, 187



162, 187, 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.



143, 164, 174



176, 162, 187



146, 172, 141

Square

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



176, 162, 187



194, 163, 150



147, 172, 162



134, 156, 184

Rectangle

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



176, 162, 187



194, 158, 167



147, 172, 162



136, 158, 175

Sweetspot

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



176, 162, 187



238, 233, 242



162, 170, 187



120, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 162, 187



225, 203, 242



187, 162, 186



90, 85, 94



89, 0, 158



17, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 162, 173



242, 203, 221



162, 186, 187



94, 85, 89



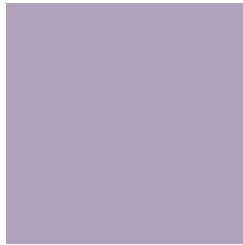
158, 0, 70



31, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 162, 187 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, 162, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

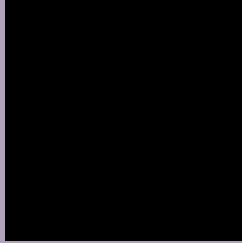
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 162, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 162, 187.

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, 162, 187

Protanopia
163, 166, 189

Deuteranopia
174, 163, 187



Tritanopia

174, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 162, 187

Protanomaly

168, 165, 188

Deuteranomaly

175, 163, 187

Tritanomaly

175, 163, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 162, 187

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

172, 166, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 162, 187 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, 162, 187) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 162, 187)  
}
```

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, 162, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 162, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 162, 187 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, 162, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 162, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 162, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 162, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 162,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 162, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 162, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
162, 187) }
```

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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