

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 166, 189)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(176, 166, 189) contains.

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Color

R_YB(176, 166, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0A6BD
RGB	176, 166, 189
RGB Percent	69%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3490, 0.2588
CMYK	0.07, 0.12, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	266°, 15%, 70%
HSV	266°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	40.7260, 40.1767, 53.7525
YIQ	171.6120, -1.4230, 9.2730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

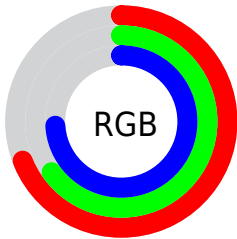
Format	Color
R _Y B	176, 166, 189
Decimal	11577021
CIE Lab	69.60, 8.00, -10.49
CIE LCh	70, 13.194, 307.342
Yxy	40.1767, 0.3024, 0.2984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289767101 (0xFFB0A6BD)
YUV	171.6120, 8.5723, 3.8483
Hunter-Lab	63.3851, 3.7655, -5.9102

Details

The RYB color **176, 166, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 189, 176**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **232, 221, 245**, and **123, 114, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 147, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 185, 189**.

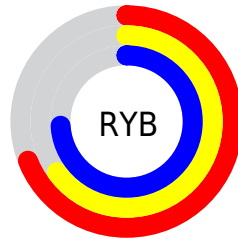
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (65%)

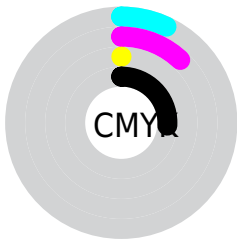
Blue (74%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (74%)

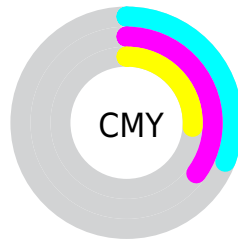


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 166, 189 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, 166, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 166, 189

255, 255, 255

 232, 221, 245

 255, 250, 255

 176, 166, 189

 149, 140, 162

 123, 114, 136

 98, 90, 110

 75, 66, 86

 52, 44, 63

 30, 24, 41

 5, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 176, 166, 189

 176, 166, 189

■ 165, 147, 189

■ 187, 185, 189

■ 155, 128, 189

■ 189, 204, 196

■ 144, 109, 189

■ 189, 223, 204

■ 133, 90, 189

■ 189, 242, 212

■ 123, 72, 189

■ 189, 255, 215

■ 112, 53, 189

■ 189, 255, 204

■ 101, 34, 189

■ 189, 255, 193

■ 91, 15, 189

■ 189, 255, 189

■ 82, 0, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 168, 193



176, 166, 189



188, 163, 179

Triad

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



176, 166, 189



188, 181, 148



141, 160, 177

Complementary

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



176, 166, 189



166, 189, 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.



150, 169, 176



176, 166, 189



155, 177, 146

Square

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



176, 166, 189



195, 165, 156



151, 174, 162



140, 160, 184

Rectangle

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



176, 166, 189



194, 162, 171



151, 174, 162



143, 163, 177

Sweetspot

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



176, 166, 189



239, 235, 245



166, 174, 189



119, 116, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



176, 166, 189



224, 208, 245



187, 166, 189



89, 85, 94



69, 0, 158



13, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 166, 179



245, 208, 229



166, 189, 187



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 89



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 166, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

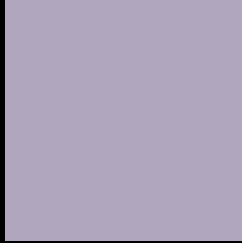
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

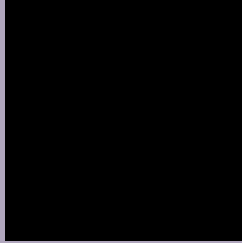
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 166, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 166, 189.

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, 166, 189

Protanopia

167, 169, 191

Deuteranopia

178, 165, 189



Tritanopia
175, 167, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 166, 189

Protanomaly

170, 168, 190

Deuteranomaly

177, 165, 189

Tritanomaly

175, 167, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

176, 166, 189

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

173, 170, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 176, 166, 189 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, 166, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 166, 189)  
}
```

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, 166, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 166, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 166, 189 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, 166, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 166, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 166, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 166, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 166,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 166, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 166, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
166, 189) }
```

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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