

Converting Colors

`RYB(176, 58, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(176, 58, 166) contains.

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Color

RYP(176, 58, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B03AA6
RGB	176, 58, 166
RGB Percent	69%, 23%, 65%
CMY	0.3098, 0.7725, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.67, 0.06, 0.31
HSL	305°, 50%, 46%
HSV	305°, 67%, 69%
XYZ	26.3005, 15.0094, 37.5873
YIQ	105.5940, 35.6600, 58.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

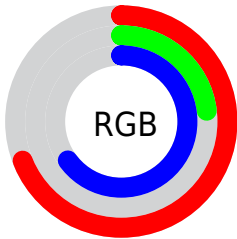
Format	Color
RYB	176, 58, 166
Decimal	11549350
CIELab	45.65, 60.10, -34.01
CIElCh	46, 69.057, 330.494
Yxy	15.0094, 0.3334, 0.1902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289739430 (0xFFB03AA6)
YUV	105.5940, 29.7802, 61.7461
Hunter-Lab	38.7420, 53.3786, -30.4036

Details

The RYB color **176, 58, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **58, 167, 176**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 114, 221**, and **120, 0, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 40, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 76, 167**.

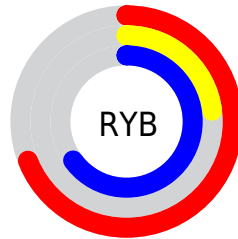
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (23%)

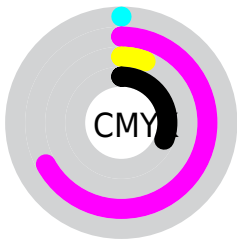
Blue (65%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (65%)

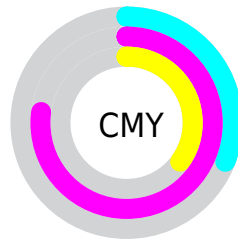


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (77%)


Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 176, 58, 166 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, 58, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 176, 58, 166

 176, 58, 166

255, 255, 255

 148, 25, 139

 234, 114, 221

 120, 0, 114

 255, 142, 250

 93, 0, 89

 255, 170, 255

 66, 0, 65

 255, 199, 255

 41, 0, 42

 255, 228, 255

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 176, 58, 166

 176, 58, 166

 176, 40, 165

 176, 76, 167

■ 176, 23, 163

■ 176, 93, 169

■ 176, 5, 162

■ 176, 111, 170

■ 176, 0, 161

■ 176, 128, 172

■ 176, 146, 173

■ 176, 164, 175

■ 176, 181, 181

■ 176, 197, 199

■ 176, 213, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 92, 209



176, 58, 166



205, 28, 110

Triad

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



176, 58, 166



31, 131, 0



0, 74, 166

Complementary

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



176, 58, 166



58, 167, 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.



0, 73, 132



176, 58, 166



0, 121, 49

Square

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



176, 58, 166



175, 154, 0



0, 95, 129



0, 79, 209

Rectangle

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



176, 58, 166



206, 37, 72



0, 95, 129



0, 70, 147

Sweetspot

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



176, 58, 166



230, 184, 226



68, 58, 176



115, 87, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



176, 58, 166



230, 46, 214



176, 58, 107



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 140



26, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



176, 58, 166



230, 46, 214



58, 132, 176



89, 80, 88



153, 0, 140



26, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 58, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

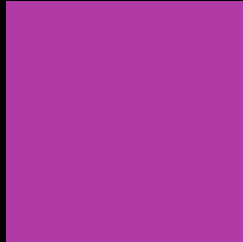
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 176, 58, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

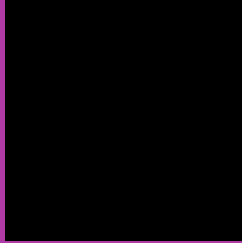
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 176, 58, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 58, 166.

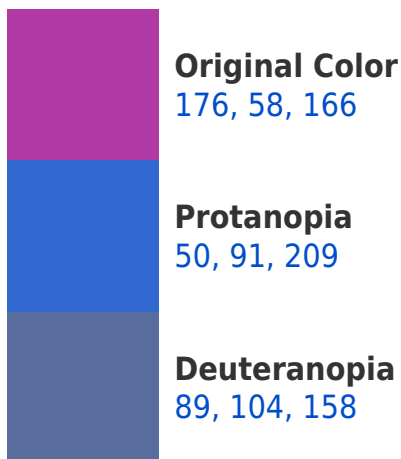


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 176, 58, 166.

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
168, 82, 88

Trichromacy



Original Color

176, 58, 166



Protanomaly

96, 88, 193



Deuteranomaly

121, 90, 161



Tritanomaly

171, 73, 116

Monochromacy



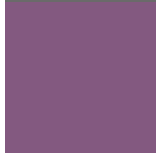
Original Color

176, 58, 166



Achromatopsia

106, 106, 106



Achromatomaly

131, 89, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 176, 58, 166 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, 58, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 58, 166)  
}
```

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, 58, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 58, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 176, 58, 166 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, 58, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 58, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(176, 58, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 58, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 58, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 58,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 176, 58, 166 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 58, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176, 58,  
166) }
```

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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