

Converting Colors

`RYB(177, 159, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(177, 159, 212) contains.

RYB(177, 159, 212)	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

R_YB(177, 159, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B19FD4
RGB	177, 159, 212
RGB Percent	69%, 62%, 83%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3765, 0.1686
CMYK	0.17, 0.25, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	260°, 38%, 73%
HSV	260°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	42.4133, 38.8969, 67.5598
YIQ	170.4240, -6.2850, 20.2990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

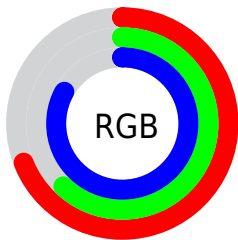
Format	Color
RYB	177, 159, 212
Decimal	11640788
CIELab	68.68, 17.10, -24.59
CIElCh	69, 29.951, 304.812
Yxy	38.8969, 0.2849, 0.2613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289830868 (0xFFB19FD4)
YUV	170.4240, 20.4970, 5.7672
Hunter-Lab	62.3673, 12.2471, -20.5691

Details

The RYB color **177, 159, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 212, 177**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **233, 214, 255**, and **124, 108, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 138, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 180, 212**.

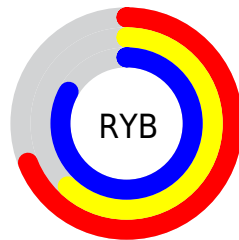
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (62%)

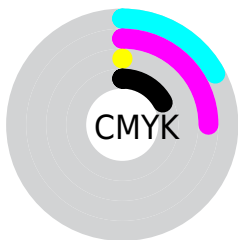
Blue (83%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (83%)

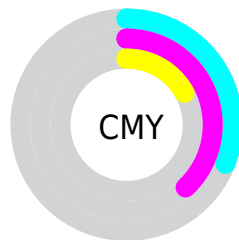


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 177, 159, 212 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 177, 159, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 177, 159, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 214, 255

■ 255, 242, 255

■ 177, 159, 212

■ 150, 133, 184

■ 124, 108, 157

■ 98, 83, 131

■ 74, 60, 106

■ 50, 38, 81

■ 27, 18, 58

■ 2, 0, 36

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 177, 159, 212

■ 177, 159, 212

■ 163, 138, 212

■ 191, 180, 212

■ 149, 117, 212

■ 205, 201, 212

■ 135, 95, 212

■ 212, 223, 216

■ 121, 74, 212

■ 212, 244, 223

■ 107, 53, 212

■ 212, 255, 220

■ 93, 32, 212

■ 212, 255, 212

■ 79, 11, 212

■ 72, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 161, 221



177, 159, 212



206, 151, 191

Triad

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



177, 159, 212



206, 190, 119



92, 141, 183

Complementary

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



177, 159, 212



159, 212, 177

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.



121, 163, 180



177, 159, 212



132, 182, 113

Square

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



177, 159, 212



220, 152, 138



122, 175, 144



80, 134, 197

Rectangle

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



177, 159, 212



217, 148, 173



122, 175, 144



101, 147, 182

Sweetspot

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



177, 159, 212



242, 235, 255



159, 180, 212



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



177, 159, 212



204, 179, 255



203, 159, 212



100, 96, 107



58, 0, 171



15, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 159, 194



255, 179, 229



159, 212, 203



107, 96, 103



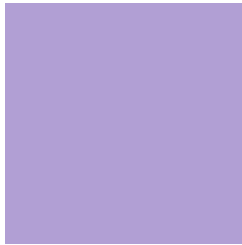
171, 0, 113



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 177, 159, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

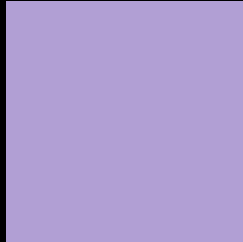
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 177, 159, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

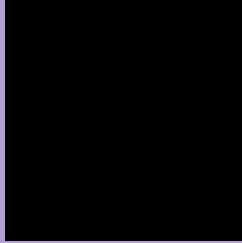
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 177, 159, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 159, 212.

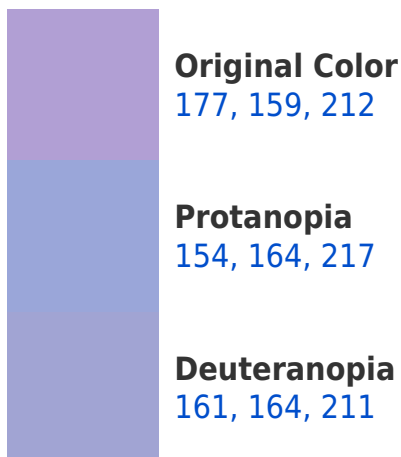


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 177, 159, 212.

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

171, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
177, 159, 212

Protanomaly
162, 163, 215

Deuteranomaly
167, 162, 211

Tritanomaly
173, 163, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
177, 159, 212

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
173, 166, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 177, 159, 212 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(177, 159, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 159, 212)  
}
```

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(177, 159, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 159, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 177, 159, 212 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(177, 159, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 159, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 159, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 159, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 159, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 159,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 177, 159, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 159, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
159, 212) }
```

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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