

# Converting Colors

`RYB(184, 86, 176)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(184, 86, 176) contains.

<b>RYB(184, 86, 176)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**$\text{RYB}(184, 86, 176)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B856B0
RGB	184, 86, 176
RGB Percent	72%, 34%, 69%
CMY	0.2784, 0.6627, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.04, 0.28
HSL	305°, 41%, 53%
HSV	305°, 53%, 72%
XYZ	30.9314, 19.9805, 43.3007
YIQ	125.5620, 29.5180, 48.7660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

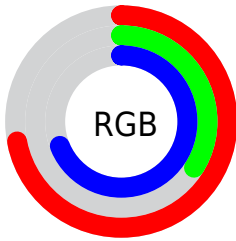
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	184, 86, 176
Decimal	12080816
CIELab	51.82, 51.61, -30.15
CIELCh	52, 59.776, 329.706
Yxy	19.9805, 0.3283, 0.2121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290270896 (0xFFB856B0)
YUV	125.5620, 24.8659, 51.2501
Hunter-Lab	44.6996, 45.2951, -26.1448

# Details

The RYB color **184, 86, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **86, 177, 184**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 140, 232**, and **128, 30, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 68, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 104, 178**.

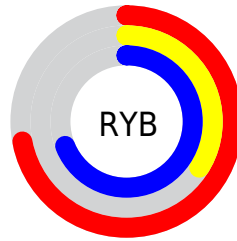
# Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (34%)

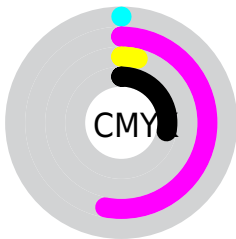
Blue (69%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (69%)

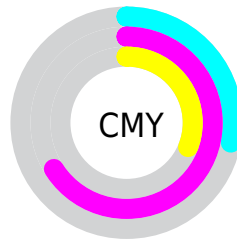


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 184, 86, 176 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 184, 86, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





184, 86, 176



184, 86, 176

255, 255, 255



156, 59, 149



242, 140, 232



128, 30, 123



255, 167, 255



101, 0, 98



255, 196, 255



75, 0, 74



255, 224, 255



52, 0, 51



255, 253, 255



21, 0, 29



0, 0, 0



184, 86, 176



184, 86, 176



184, 68, 174



184, 104, 178

 184, 49, 173

 184, 123, 179

 184, 31, 171

 184, 141, 181

 184, 12, 170

 184, 160, 182

 184, 0, 169

 184, 178, 184

 184, 195, 196

 184, 212, 215

 184, 229, 233

 184, 246, 252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



120, 110, 213



184, 86, 176



212, 71, 126

# Triad

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



184, 86, 176



33, 148, 0



0, 79, 173

# Complementary

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



184, 86, 176



86, 177, 184

# 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, 81, 147



184, 86, 176



19, 135, 56

# Square

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



184, 86, 176



188, 157, 31



0, 96, 143



0, 85, 212

# Rectangle

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



184, 86, 176



214, 74, 92



0, 96, 143



0, 76, 157



# Sweetspot

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



184, 86, 176



240, 201, 237



93, 86, 184



120, 97, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120



# Same Dimension

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



184, 86, 176



240, 86, 227



184, 86, 128



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 143



28, 0, 26



# Inverse Universe

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



184, 86, 176



240, 86, 227



86, 148, 184



92, 83, 91



156, 0, 143



28, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 184, 86, 176 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 184, 86, 176 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 × Fail

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



## **RYB 184, 86, 176 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 184, 86, 176.

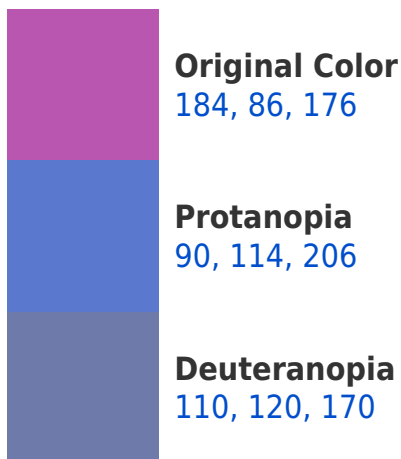



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 184, 86, 176.

# 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**  
176, 102, 110

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

184, 86, 176



**Protanomaly**

124, 108, 195



**Deuteranomaly**

137, 109, 172



**Tritanomaly**

179, 96, 134

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

184, 86, 176



**Achromatopsia**

126, 126, 126



**Achromatomaly**

147, 111, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 184, 86, 176 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(184, 86, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 86, 176)  
}
```

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(184, 86, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 86, 176) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 184, 86, 176 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(184, 86, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 86, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 86, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 86, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 86, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 86,  
176) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 86, 176 is called "background".

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

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 86, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184, 86,  
176) }
```

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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