

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 100, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 100, 132) contains.

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Color

`RYB(188, 100, 132)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC6484
RGB	188, 100, 132
RGB Percent	74%, 39%, 52%
CMY	0.2627, 0.6078, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.30, 0.26
HSL	338°, 40%, 56%
HSV	338°, 47%, 74%
XYZ	29.4611, 21.4717, 24.4215
YIQ	129.9600, 42.1760, 28.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

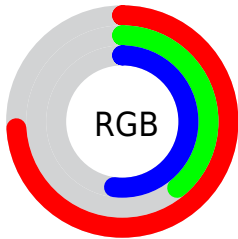
Format	Color
R_{YB}	188, 100, 132
Decimal	12346500
CIE _{Lab}	53.46, 38.98, -1.75
CIE _{LCh}	53, 39.016, 357.423
Yxy	21.4717, 0.3910, 0.2849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290536580 (0xFFBC6484)
YUV	129.9600, 1.0057, 50.9011
Hunter-Lab	46.3375, 32.3984, 1.1884

Details

The RYB color **188, 100, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 154, 188**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 153, 185**, and **132, 49, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 81, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 119, 144**.

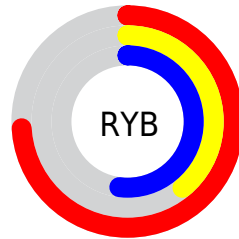
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (39%)

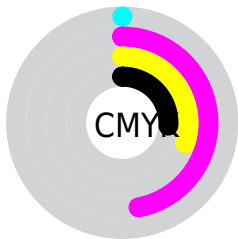
Blue (52%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (52%)

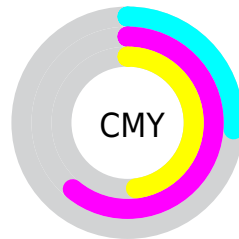


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 100, 132 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 188, 100, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 100, 132

255, 255, 255

 246, 153, 185

 255, 180, 213

 255, 208, 241

 255, 237, 255

 188, 100, 132

 160, 74, 107

 132, 49, 83

 105, 23, 60

 79, 0, 38

 54, 0, 17

 23, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 188, 100, 132

 188, 81, 120


 188, 100, 132

 188, 119, 144

 188, 62, 108

 188, 138, 156

 188, 44, 96

 188, 156, 168

 188, 25, 84

 188, 175, 180

 188, 6, 72

 188, 192, 194

 188, 0, 68

 188, 203, 213

 188, 215, 232

 188, 226, 250

 188, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 107, 164



188, 100, 132



190, 102, 99

Triad

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



188, 100, 132



66, 135, 84



0, 80, 184

Complementary

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



188, 100, 132



100, 154, 188

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, 75, 158



188, 100, 132



75, 130, 142

Square

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



188, 100, 132



93, 150, 59



0, 78, 145



62, 108, 195

Rectangle

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



188, 100, 132



183, 120, 80



0, 78, 145



0, 79, 176

Sweetspot

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



188, 100, 132



245, 211, 223



156, 100, 188



122, 102, 109



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 100, 132



245, 108, 158



188, 114, 100



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



188, 100, 132



245, 108, 158



100, 141, 188



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 57



31, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 100, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

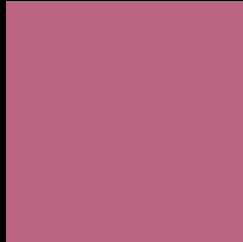
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188, 100, 132 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](#).

RYP 188, 100, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 100, 132.

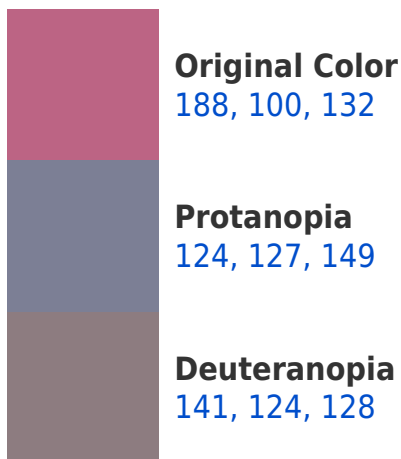


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 100, 132.

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
186, 104, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

188, 100, 132

Protanomaly

147, 117, 143

Deuteranomaly

158, 115, 129

Tritanomaly

187, 103, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

188, 100, 132

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

151, 119, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 100, 132 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(188, 100, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 100, 132)  
}
```

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(188, 100, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 100, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 100, 132 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(188, 100, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 100, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 100, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 100, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 100, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 100,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 100, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 100, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
100, 132) }
```

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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