

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 118, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 118, 157) contains.

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Color

`RYB(188, 118, 157)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC769D
RGB	188, 118, 157
RGB Percent	74%, 46%, 62%
CMY	0.2627, 0.5373, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.16, 0.26
HSL	327°, 34%, 60%
HSV	327°, 37%, 74%
XYZ	33.3033, 26.0826, 35.1775
YIQ	143.3760, 29.2010, 26.9690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

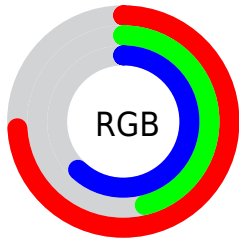
Format	Color
R _Y B	188, 118, 157
Decimal	12351133
CIE Lab	58.12, 33.03, -9.45
CIE LCh	58, 34.357, 344.035
Yxy	26.0826, 0.3522, 0.2758
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290541213 (0xFFBC769D)
YUV	143.3760, 6.7166, 39.1352
Hunter-Lab	51.0711, 27.0248, -5.0888

Details

The RYB color **188, 118, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 167, 188**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 171, 212**, and **133, 68, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 99, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 137, 165**.

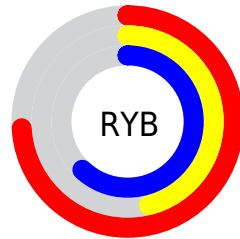
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (46%)

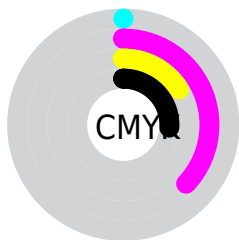
Blue (62%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (62%)

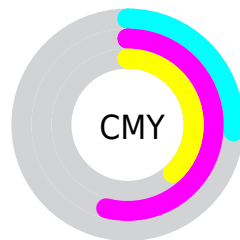


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 118, 157 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, 118, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 118, 157

255, 255, 255

 245, 171, 212

 255, 199, 240


 255, 227, 255

 188, 118, 157

 160, 93, 131

 133, 68, 106


 107, 44, 82

 81, 19, 59

 57, 0, 37

 36, 0, 15


 0, 0, 0

 188, 118, 157


 188, 99, 149


 188, 118, 157

 188, 137, 165

 188, 80, 140

 188, 156, 174

 188, 62, 132

 188, 174, 182

 188, 43, 124

 188, 192, 193

 188, 24, 115

 188, 204, 212

 188, 5, 107

 188, 218, 231

 188, 0, 105

 188, 231, 250

 188, 232, 255

 188, 228, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 127, 183



188, 118, 157



198, 116, 127

Triad

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



188, 118, 157



83, 145, 80



0, 83, 181

Complementary

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



188, 118, 157



118, 167, 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.



16, 87, 156



188, 118, 157



95, 150, 133

Square

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



188, 118, 157



157, 173, 82



72, 124, 155



64, 115, 197

Rectangle

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



188, 118, 157



196, 122, 108



72, 124, 155



0, 82, 172

Sweetspot

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



188, 118, 157



245, 218, 233



148, 118, 188



122, 106, 115



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 118, 157



245, 135, 196



188, 118, 123



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 88



31, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



188, 118, 157



245, 135, 196



118, 154, 188



94, 85, 90



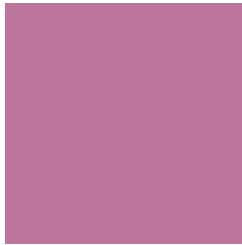
158, 0, 88



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 118, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

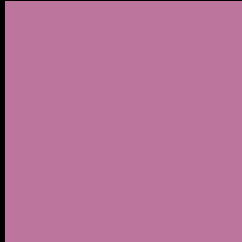
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

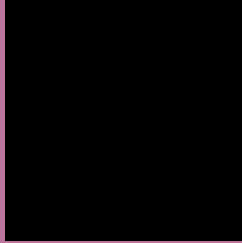
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 188, 118, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 118, 157.

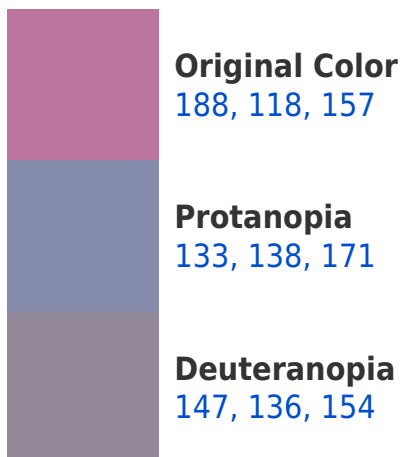


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 118, 157.

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
185, 123, 132

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 157

Protanomaly
153, 131, 166

Deuteranomaly
162, 129, 155

Tritanomaly
186, 121, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 118, 157

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
159, 134, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 118, 157 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, 118, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 118, 157)  
}
```

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, 118, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 118, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 118, 157 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, 118, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 118, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 118, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 118, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 118,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 118, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 118, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
118, 157) }
```

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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