

Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 139, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(188, 139, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(188, 139, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BC8BA6
RGB	188, 139, 166
RGB Percent	74%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.2627, 0.4549, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.12, 0.26
HSL	327°, 27%, 64%
HSV	327°, 26%, 74%
XYZ	36.8546, 31.9098, 40.2931
YIQ	156.7290, 20.5370, 18.7850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

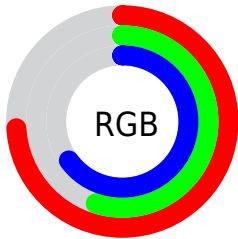
Format	Color
R_{YB}	188, 139, 166
Decimal	12356518
CIE _{Lab}	63.27, 22.93, -6.92
CIE _{LCh}	63, 23.951, 343.208
Yxy	31.9098, 0.3379, 0.2926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290546598 (0xFFBC8BA6)
YUV	156.7290, 4.5706, 27.4247
Hunter-Lab	56.4887, 17.6023, -2.7492

Details

The RYB color **188, 139, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **139, 173, 188**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **245, 193, 221**, and **134, 88, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 120, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 158, 174**.

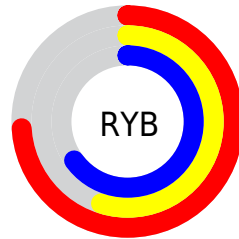
Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (55%)

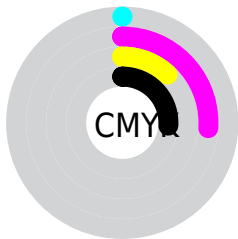
Blue (65%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

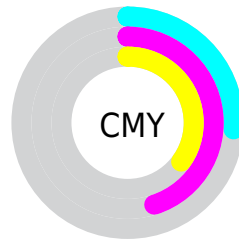


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 139, 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 188, 139, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 188, 139, 166

255, 255, 255

 245, 193, 221

 255, 221, 250

 255, 250, 255

 188, 139, 166

 161, 113, 140

 134, 88, 114

 108, 65, 90

 83, 42, 66

 59, 20, 44

 38, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 188, 139, 166

 188, 120, 158

 188, 139, 166


 188, 158, 174

 188, 101, 149

 188, 177, 183

 188, 83, 141

 188, 193, 195

 188, 64, 132

 188, 206, 214

 188, 45, 124

 188, 219, 233

 188, 26, 115

 188, 232, 252

 188, 7, 107

 188, 231, 255

 188, 0, 104

 188, 228, 255

 188, 225, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 144, 184



188, 139, 166



196, 138, 144

Triad

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



188, 139, 166



116, 159, 112



92, 132, 182

Complementary

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



188, 139, 166



139, 173, 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.



93, 130, 165



188, 139, 166



122, 161, 148

Square

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



188, 139, 166



171, 179, 113



111, 145, 164



111, 141, 193

Rectangle

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



188, 139, 166



195, 141, 131



111, 145, 164



90, 130, 176

Sweetspot

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



188, 139, 166



245, 225, 236



160, 139, 188



122, 110, 117



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



188, 139, 166



245, 169, 211



188, 139, 142



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 87



31, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



188, 139, 166



245, 169, 211



139, 164, 188



94, 85, 90



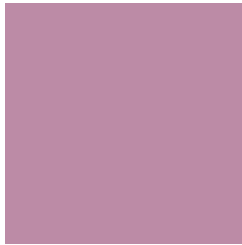
158, 0, 87



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 139, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

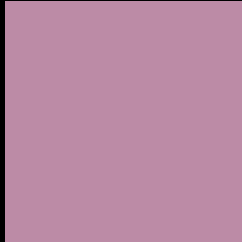
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 188, 139, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

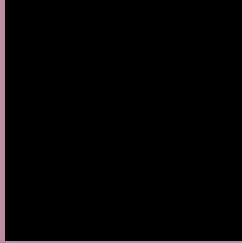
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 188, 139, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 139, 166.

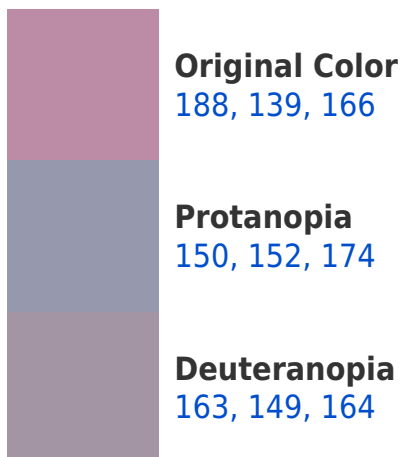



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 139, 166.

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
186, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
188, 139, 166

Protanomaly
164, 147, 171

Deuteranomaly
172, 145, 165

Tritanomaly
187, 140, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
188, 139, 166

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
168, 150, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 139, 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(188, 139, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 139, 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(188, 139, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 139, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 139, 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(188, 139, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 139, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 139, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 139, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 139, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 139,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 139, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 139, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
139, 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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