

# Converting Colors

`RYB(188, 170, 204)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(188, 170, 204) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(188, 170, 204)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	BCAACC
RGB	188, 170, 204
RGB Percent	74%, 67%, 80%
CMY	0.2627, 0.3333, 0.2000
CMYK	0.08, 0.17, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	272°, 25%, 73%
HSV	272°, 17%, 80%
XYZ	46.0128, 43.8005, 63.1559
YIQ	179.2580, -0.1860, 14.3900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

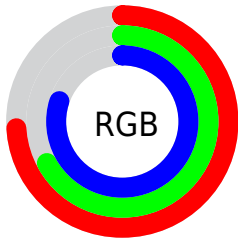
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">188, 170, 204</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12364492</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.09, 12.88, -14.91</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">72, 19.701, 310.830</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">43.8005, 0.3008, 0.2863</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290554572</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFBCAACC</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">179.2580, 12.1978, 7.6667</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.1819, 8.2834, -10.2518</a>

# Details

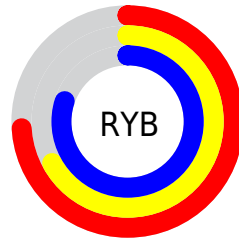
The RYB color **188, 170, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 204, 188**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **244, 225, 255**, and **135, 118, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 150, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 190, 204**.

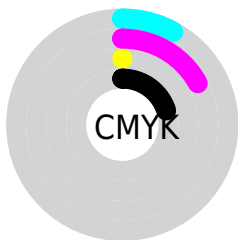
# Distribution



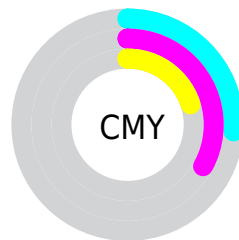
- Red (74%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 188, 170, 204 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, 170, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 188, 170, 204

255, 255, 255

 244, 225, 255

255, 254, 255


 188, 170, 204

 161, 143, 177

 135, 118, 150

 109, 93, 124

 85, 69, 99

 61, 47, 75

 39, 26, 52


 20, 0, 31

 0, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 188, 170, 204

 188, 170, 204

 178, 150, 204


 198, 190, 204

 169, 129, 204

 204, 211, 208

 159, 109, 204

 204, 231, 218

 150, 88, 204


 204, 252, 230

 140, 68, 204


 204, 255, 223

 130, 48, 204

 204, 255, 213

 121, 27, 204

 204, 255, 204

 111, 7, 204

 108, 0, 204

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



165, 174, 212



188, 170, 204



206, 165, 189

# Triad

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



188, 170, 204



201, 201, 143



130, 160, 187

# Complementary

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



188, 170, 204



170, 204, 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.



144, 172, 186



188, 170, 204



148, 184, 141

# Square

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



188, 170, 204



212, 171, 154



149, 183, 169



129, 161, 200

# Rectangle

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



188, 170, 204



212, 164, 177



149, 183, 169



134, 163, 187



# Sweetspot

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



188, 170, 204



249, 242, 255



170, 181, 204



124, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



188, 170, 204



231, 204, 255



204, 170, 203



97, 92, 102



88, 0, 166



20, 0, 38



# Inverse Universe

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



204, 170, 186



255, 204, 228



170, 203, 204



102, 92, 97



166, 0, 78

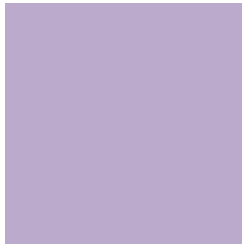


38, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 188, 170, 204 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

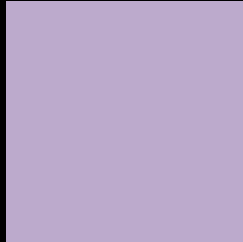
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 204 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

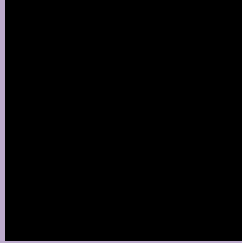
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 188, 170, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 170, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 188, 170, 204.

# 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



**Original Color**  
188, 170, 204

**Protanopia**  
171, 175, 208

**Deuteranopia**  
181, 172, 204



**Tritanopia**  
185, 173, 187

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

188, 170, 204

**Protanomaly**

177, 173, 207

**Deuteranomaly**

184, 171, 204

**Tritanomaly**

186, 172, 193

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

188, 170, 204

**Achromatopsia**

179, 179, 179

**Achromatomaly**

182, 176, 188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 188, 170, 204 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, 170, 204) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 170, 204)  
}
```

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, 170, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 170, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 188, 170, 204 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, 170, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 170, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 170, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 170, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 170, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 170,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 188, 170, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 170, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
170, 204) }
```

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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