

# Converting Colors

`RYB(190, 137, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(190, 137, 167) contains.

<b>RYB(190, 137, 167)</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

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(190, 137, 167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE89A7
RGB	190, 137, 167
RGB Percent	75%, 54%, 65%
CMY	0.2549, 0.4627, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.12, 0.25
HSL	326°, 29%, 64%
HSV	326°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	37.1559, 31.6285, 40.7058
YIQ	156.2670, 21.9580, 20.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

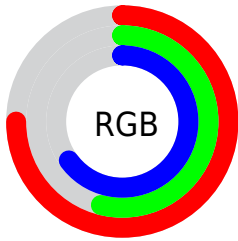
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	190, 137, 167
Decimal	12487079
CIELab	63.03, 24.93, -7.81
CIELCh	63, 26.123, 342.603
Yxy	31.6285, 0.3394, 0.2889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290677159 (0xFFBE89A7)
YUV	156.2670, 5.2914, 29.5838
Hunter-Lab	56.2392, 19.5121, -3.5465

# Details

The RYB color **190, 137, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **137, 174, 190**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 191, 222**, and **136, 86, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 118, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 156, 175**.

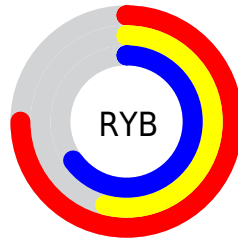
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (54%)

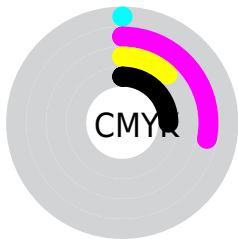
Blue (65%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (65%)

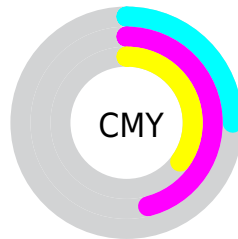


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 190, 137, 167 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 190, 137, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 190, 137, 167

255, 255, 255

 247, 191, 222


 255, 219, 251

 255, 247, 255


 190, 137, 167

 163, 111, 141

 136, 86, 115


 110, 63, 91

 85, 40, 67

 61, 17, 45

 39, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0


 190, 137, 167


 190, 118, 159


 190, 137, 167


 190, 156, 175

 190, 99, 151


 190, 175, 183

 190, 80, 142


 190, 193, 194

 190, 61, 134

 190, 206, 213

 190, 42, 126

 190, 219, 232

 190, 23, 118

 190, 233, 251

 190, 4, 109

 190, 232, 255

 190, 0, 108

 190, 229, 255

 190, 226, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 143, 187



190, 137, 167



199, 135, 143

# Triad

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



190, 137, 167



113, 159, 107



82, 127, 183

# Complementary

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



190, 137, 167



137, 174, 190

# 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.



85, 127, 166



190, 137, 167



118, 161, 146

# Square

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



190, 137, 167



177, 181, 109



106, 143, 164



104, 138, 196

# Rectangle

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



190, 137, 167



198, 138, 129



106, 143, 164



80, 125, 177



# Sweetspot

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



190, 137, 167



247, 228, 239



160, 137, 190



125, 112, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



190, 137, 167



247, 166, 212



190, 137, 141



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 89



31, 0, 17



# Inverse Universe

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



190, 137, 167



247, 166, 212



137, 165, 190



94, 85, 90



158, 0, 89



31, 0, 17



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 190, 137, 167 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

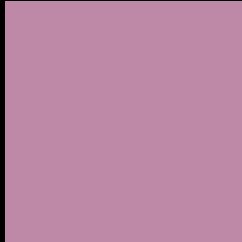
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190, 137, 167 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

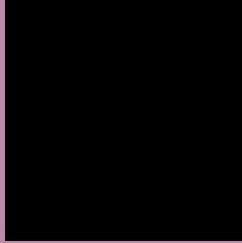
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 190, 137, 167 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 137, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 137, 167.

# 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**  
190, 137, 167

**Protanopia**  
148, 152, 176

**Deuteranopia**  
162, 149, 165



**Tritanopia**  
188, 140, 151

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
190, 137, 167

**Protanomaly**  
163, 147, 173

**Deuteranomaly**  
172, 145, 166

**Tritanomaly**  
189, 139, 157

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
190, 137, 167

**Achromatopsia**  
156, 156, 156

**Achromatomaly**  
168, 149, 160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 190, 137, 167 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(190, 137, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 137, 167)  
}
```

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(190, 137, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 137, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 190, 137, 167 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(190, 137, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 137, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 137, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 137, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 137, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 137,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 190, 137, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 137, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
137, 167) }
```

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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