

Converting Colors

`RYB(190, 154, 222)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(190, 154, 222) contains.

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Color

R_YB(190, 154, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BE9ADE
RGB	190, 154, 222
RGB Percent	75%, 60%, 87%
CMY	0.2549, 0.3961, 0.1294
CMYK	0.14, 0.31, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	272°, 51%, 74%
HSV	272°, 31%, 87%
XYZ	45.9756, 39.3323, 74.2760
YIQ	172.5160, -0.3720, 28.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

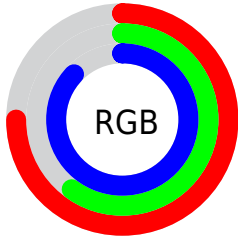
Format	Color
RYB	190, 154, 222
Decimal	12491486
CIELab	68.99, 26.15, -29.52
CIELCh	69, 39.440, 311.536
Yxy	39.3323, 0.2881, 0.2465
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290681566 (0xFFBE9ADE)
YUV	172.5160, 24.3956, 15.3335
Hunter-Lab	62.7155, 21.1032, -26.3183

Details

The RYB color **190, 154, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **154, 222, 190**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 209, 255**, and **136, 102, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 132, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 176, 222**.

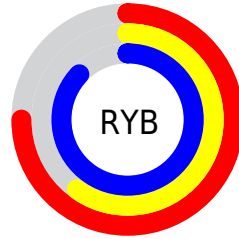
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (60%)

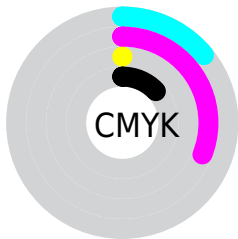
Blue (87%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (87%)

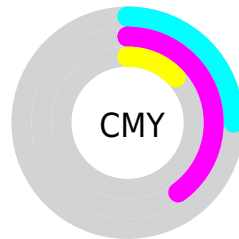


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 190, 154, 222 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, 154, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 154, 222

255, 255, 255


 247, 209, 255

 255, 237, 255

 190, 154, 222

 163, 128, 194

 136, 102, 167

 110, 78, 140

 84, 55, 114

 60, 32, 90

 36, 11, 66

 17, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

190, 154, 222

190, 154, 222

180, 132, 222

200, 176, 222

169, 110, 222

211, 198, 222

159, 87, 222

221, 221, 222

148, 65, 222

222, 243, 233

138, 43, 222

222, 255, 235

127, 21, 222

222, 255, 224

118, 0, 222

222, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 160, 238



190, 154, 222



224, 143, 192

Triad

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



190, 154, 222



197, 210, 101



29, 110, 187

Complementary

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



190, 154, 222



154, 222, 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.



93, 153, 186



190, 154, 222



105, 178, 97

Square

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



190, 154, 222



232, 154, 123



114, 180, 155



0, 99, 215

Rectangle

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



190, 154, 222



235, 140, 168



114, 180, 155



55, 126, 187

Sweetspot

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



190, 154, 222



244, 232, 255



154, 176, 222



121, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 154, 222



211, 161, 255



222, 154, 221



107, 101, 112



93, 0, 176



26, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 154, 186



255, 161, 205



154, 221, 222



112, 101, 106



176, 0, 83



48, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 190, 154, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

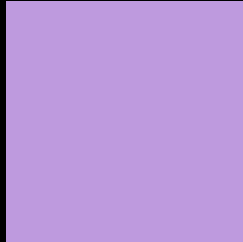
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

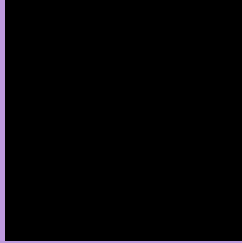
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 154, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 190, 154, 222.

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, 154, 222

Protanopia
149, 163, 231

Deuteranopia
157, 165, 220



Tritanopia
182, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
190, 154, 222

Protanomaly
164, 162, 228

Deuteranomaly
169, 162, 221

Tritanomaly
185, 160, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 154, 222

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
179, 166, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 190, 154, 222 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, 154, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(190, 154, 222)  
}
```

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, 154, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 154, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 190, 154, 222 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, 154, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 154, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 154, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 154, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 154, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 154,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 190, 154, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 154, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
154, 222) }
```

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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