

Converting Colors

`RYB(118, 108, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(118, 108, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(118, 108, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	766CA6
RGB	118, 108, 166
RGB Percent	46%, 42%, 65%
CMY	0.5373, 0.5765, 0.3490
CMYK	0.29, 0.35, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	250°, 25%, 54%
HSV	250°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	19.7167, 17.3298, 38.3822
YIQ	117.6020, -12.6580, 20.1580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

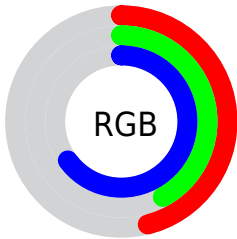
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 108, 166
Decimal	7761062
CIE _{Lab}	48.67, 17.22, -29.78
CIE _{LCh}	49, 34.398, 300.043
Yxy	17.3298, 0.2614, 0.2298
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285951142 (0xFF766CA6)
YUV	117.6020, 23.8602, 0.3490
Hunter-Lab	41.6291, 11.6915, -25.5252

Details

The RYB color **118, 108, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 166, 118**, and the grayscale version is **117, 117, 117**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **171, 159, 221**, and **68, 61, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **104, 91, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **132, 125, 166**.

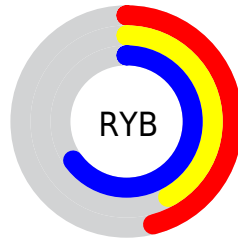
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (42%)

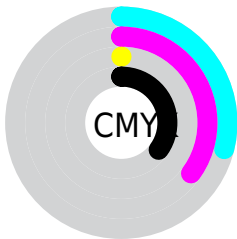
Blue (65%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (65%)

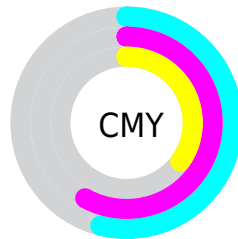


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 118, 108, 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 118, 108, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 118, 108, 166

255, 255, 255

■ 171, 159, 221

■ 199, 186, 250

■ 228, 214, 255

■ 255, 243, 255

■ 118, 108, 166

■ 92, 84, 139

■ 68, 61, 114

■ 43, 39, 89

■ 18, 19, 65

■ 0, 0, 43

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 118, 108, 166

■ 104, 91, 166

■ 118, 108, 166

■ 132, 125, 166

■ 91, 75, 166

■ 145, 141, 166

■ 77, 58, 166

■ 159, 158, 166

■ 63, 42, 166

■ 166, 174, 167

■ 49, 25, 166

■ 166, 191, 170

■ 36, 8, 166

■ 166, 208, 174

■ 29, 0, 166

■ 166, 224, 176

■ 166, 241, 179

■ 166, 255, 179

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67, 102, 174



118, 108, 166



152, 97, 145

Triad

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



118, 108, 166



157, 131, 66



0, 70, 131

Complementary

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



118, 108, 166



108, 166, 118

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.



67, 114, 128



118, 108, 166



81, 133, 56

Square

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



118, 108, 166



170, 96, 88



64, 123, 83



0, 68, 144

Rectangle

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



118, 108, 166



165, 93, 127



64, 123, 83



34, 89, 130

Sweetspot

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



118, 108, 166



199, 195, 217



108, 134, 166



99, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



118, 108, 166



141, 126, 217



147, 108, 166



77, 76, 84



26, 0, 148



4, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 108, 156



217, 126, 201



108, 166, 147



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 122



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 108, 166 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 118, 108, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

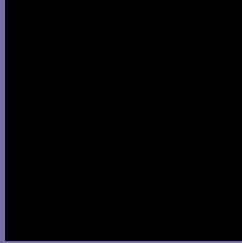
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 118, 108, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 108, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 118, 108, 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



Original Color

118, 108, 166

Protanopia

97, 111, 171

Deuteranopia

97, 111, 165



Tritanopia
110, 114, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

118, 108, 166

Protanomaly

105, 111, 169

Deuteranomaly

105, 111, 165

Tritanomaly

113, 113, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

118, 108, 166

Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly

118, 114, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 118, 108, 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(118, 108, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 108, 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(118, 108, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 108, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 118, 108, 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(118, 108, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 108, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 108, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(118, 108, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 108, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 108,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 118, 108, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 108, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
108, 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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