

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 166, 234)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 166, 234) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 166, 234)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A7EA
RGB	160, 167, 234
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 92%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3469, 0.0824
CMYK	0.32, 0.29, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	235°, 64%, 77%
HSV	235°, 32%, 92%
XYZ	43.0811, 40.8794, 83.4618
YIQ	172.5450, -25.6790, 19.3530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

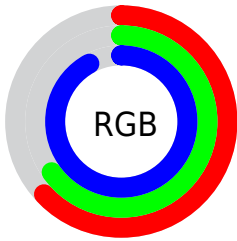
Format	Color
R _Y B	160, 166, 234
Decimal	10528746
CIE Lab	70.09, 12.99, -34.60
CIE LCh	70, 36.963, 290.583
Yxy	40.8794, 0.2573, 0.2442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288718826 (0xFFA0A7EA)
YUV	172.5450, 30.2973, -11.0020
Hunter-Lab	63.9370, 8.3846, -32.6398

Details

The RYB color **160, 166, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 234, 160**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 221, 255**, and **106, 114, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 144, 234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 188, 234**.

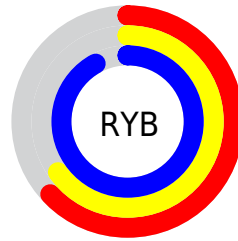
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (65%)

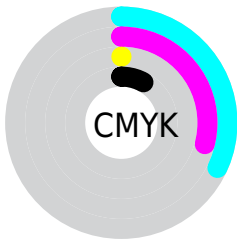
Blue (92%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (92%)

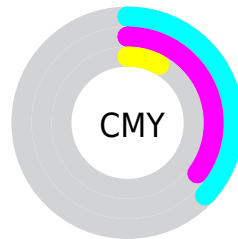


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 166, 234 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 160, 166, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 166, 234

255, 255, 255


 216, 221, 255

 245, 248, 255

 160, 166, 234


 133, 139, 206

 106, 114, 178

 80, 89, 151

 54, 65, 125

 26, 41, 100

 0, 19, 75

 0, 0, 53

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 1

■ 160, 166, 234

■ 160, 166, 234

■ 137, 144, 234

■ 183, 188, 234

■ 113, 123, 234

■ 207, 209, 234

■ 90, 102, 234

■ 230, 231, 234

■ 66, 80, 234

■ 236, 254, 234

■ 43, 59, 234

■ 234, 255, 234

■ 20, 37, 234

■ 0, 19, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 152, 237



160, 166, 234



203, 154, 214

Triad

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



160, 166, 234



227, 169, 121



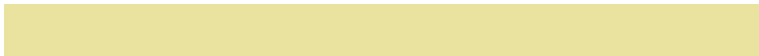
89, 148, 189

Complementary

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



160, 166, 234



168, 234, 160

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.



128, 184, 180



160, 166, 234



164, 203, 105

Square

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



160, 166, 234



237, 146, 149



107, 176, 113



44, 118, 194

Rectangle

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



160, 166, 234



223, 148, 194



107, 176, 113



103, 159, 188

Sweetspot

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



160, 166, 234



232, 234, 255



160, 199, 234



113, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 166, 234



158, 166, 255



190, 160, 234



106, 107, 117



0, 15, 181



0, 5, 54

Inverse Universe

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



234, 160, 167



255, 158, 167



160, 234, 190



117, 106, 107



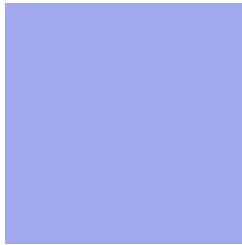
181, 0, 16



54, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 166, 234 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

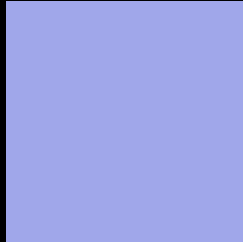
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 160, 166, 234 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 160, 166, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 166, 234.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 166, 234.

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](#).

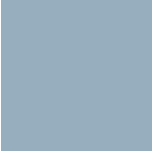
Dichromacy



Original Color
160, 166, 234

Protanopia
151, 166, 236

Deuteranopia
152, 166, 234



Tritanopia
150, 165, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 166, 234

Protanomaly
154, 166, 235

Deuteranomaly
155, 166, 234

Tritanomaly
154, 167, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 166, 234

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
168, 170, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 166, 234 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(160, 167, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 167, 234)  
}
```

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(160, 167, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 167, 234) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 166, 234 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(160, 167, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 167, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 167, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 167, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 167, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 167,  
234) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 166, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 167, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
167, 234) }
```

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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