

Converting Colors

`RYB(161, 33, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(161, 33, 166) contains.

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Color

`RYB(161, 33, 166)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A121A6
RGB	161, 33, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 13%, 65%
CMY	0.3686, 0.8706, 0.3490
CMYK	0.03, 0.80, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	298°, 67%, 39%
HSV	298°, 80%, 65%
XYZ	22.1247, 11.4180, 37.1142
YIQ	86.4340, 33.5950, 68.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

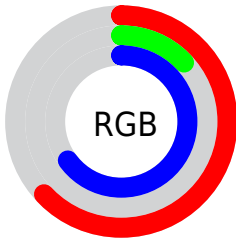
Format	Color
R_{YB}	161, 33, 166
Decimal	10559910
CIE _{Lab}	40.28, 65.01, -42.68
CIE _{LCh}	40, 77.766, 326.712
Yxy	11.4180, 0.3131, 0.1616
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288749990 (0xFFA121A6)
YUV	86.4340, 39.2260, 65.3944
Hunter-Lab	33.7905, 57.7418, -41.4686

Details

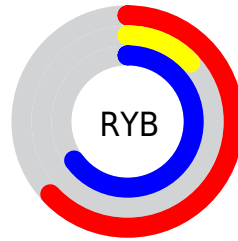
The RYB color **161, 33, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990099**. A complement of this color would be **33, 166, 161**, and the grayscale version is **86, 86, 86**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 95, 222**, and **105, 0, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 16, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 50, 166**.

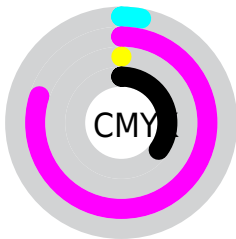
Distribution



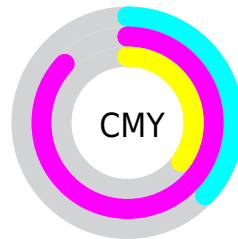
- Red (63%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 161, 33, 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 161, 33, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 33, 166

 161, 33, 166

255, 255, 255

 133, 0, 139

 219, 95, 222

 105, 0, 113

 249, 123, 251

 78, 0, 88

 255, 151, 255

 54, 0, 64

 255, 179, 255


 22, 0, 41

 255, 208, 255


 0, 1, 19

 255, 238, 255

 0, 0, 0

 161, 33, 166

 161, 33, 166

 160, 16, 166

 162, 50, 166

■ 160, 0, 166

■ 162, 66, 166

■ 163, 83, 166

■ 163, 99, 166

■ 164, 116, 166

■ 165, 133, 166

■ 165, 149, 166

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 166, 182, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



55, 77, 211



161, 33, 166



198, 0, 105

Triad

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



161, 33, 166



43, 122, 0



0, 67, 151

Complementary

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



161, 33, 166



33, 166, 161

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.



0, 69, 119



161, 33, 166



0, 107, 47

Square

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



161, 33, 166



169, 91, 0



0, 109, 116



0, 74, 202

Rectangle

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



161, 33, 166



201, 0, 63



0, 109, 116



0, 62, 130

Sweetspot

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



161, 33, 166



215, 165, 217



33, 40, 166



108, 78, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



161, 33, 166



209, 9, 217



166, 33, 106



84, 76, 84



142, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 33, 38



217, 9, 16



33, 125, 166



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 6



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 161, 33, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

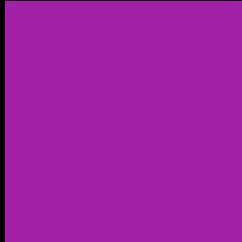
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 161, 33, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

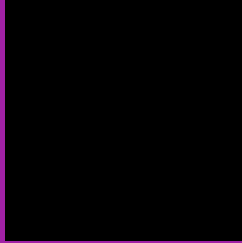
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 161, 33, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 33, 166.

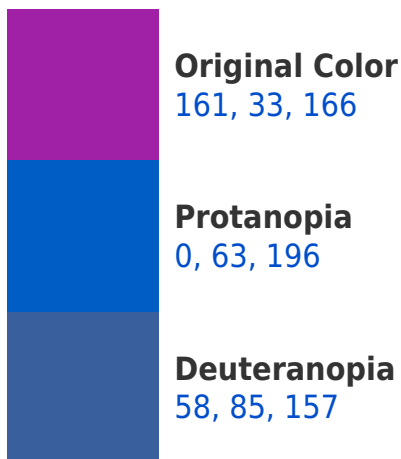


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 161, 33, 166.

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





Tritanopia
151, 70, 75

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 33, 166



Protanomaly

59, 70, 185



Deuteranomaly

95, 73, 160



Tritanomaly

155, 57, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 33, 166



Achromatopsia

86, 86, 86



Achromatomaly

113, 67, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 161, 33, 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(161, 33, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 33, 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(161, 33, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 33, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 161, 33, 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(161, 33, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 33, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 33, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 33, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 33, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 33,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 161, 33, 166 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 33, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161, 33,  
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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