

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 101, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 101, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 101, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66593
RGB	166, 101, 147
RGB Percent	65%, 40%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6039, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	318°, 27%, 52%
HSV	318°, 39%, 65%
XYZ	25.6460, 19.5209, 30.0200
YIQ	125.6790, 23.9740, 28.0860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

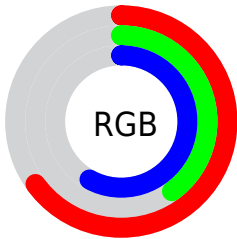
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 101, 147
Decimal	10904979
CIE _{Lab}	51.29, 33.05, -14.15
CIE _{LCh}	51, 35.950, 336.818
Yxy	19.5209, 0.3411, 0.2596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289095059 (0xFFA66593)
YUV	125.6790, 10.5113, 35.3615
Hunter-Lab	44.1825, 26.2921, -9.3571

Details

The RYB color **166, 101, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **101, 151, 166**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 153, 201**, and **113, 52, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 84, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 118, 152**.

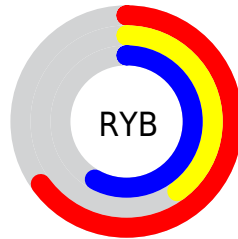
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (40%)

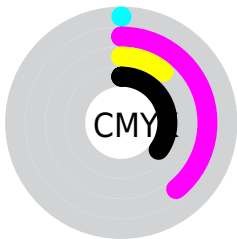
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (58%)

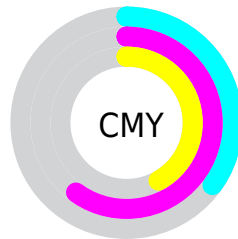


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 101, 147 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 166, 101, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 101, 147


255, 255, 255

 222, 153, 201

 251, 180, 229

 255, 208, 255

 255, 237, 255

 166, 101, 147

 139, 76, 121

 113, 52, 96

 87, 28, 73

 62, 2, 50

 42, 0, 29


 0, 0, 0


 166, 101, 147

 166, 84, 142

 166, 68, 137

 166, 101, 147

 166, 118, 152

 166, 134, 157

166, 51, 132

166, 151, 162

166, 35, 128

166, 167, 167

166, 18, 123

166, 180, 184

166, 1, 118

166, 193, 201

166, 0, 117

166, 205, 217

166, 219, 234

166, 231, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 111, 171



166, 101, 147



180, 97, 116

Triad

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



166, 101, 147



73, 134, 60



0, 73, 158

Complementary

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



166, 101, 147



101, 151, 166

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, 72, 138



166, 101, 147



71, 131, 100

Square

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



166, 101, 147



161, 155, 66



61, 112, 136



0, 76, 178

Rectangle

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



166, 101, 147



180, 99, 96



61, 112, 136



0, 72, 149

Sweetspot

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



166, 101, 147



217, 191, 209



119, 101, 166



110, 94, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 101, 147



217, 115, 187



166, 101, 115



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 105



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 101, 147



217, 115, 187



101, 137, 166



84, 76, 82



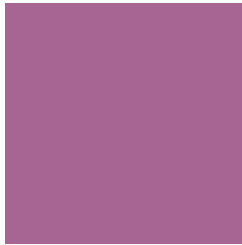
148, 0, 105



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 101, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

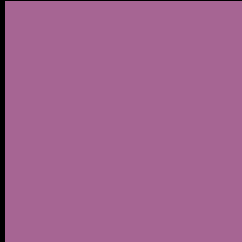
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 101, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

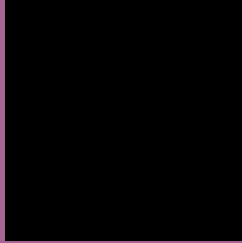
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 166, 101, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 101, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 101, 147.

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
166, 101, 147

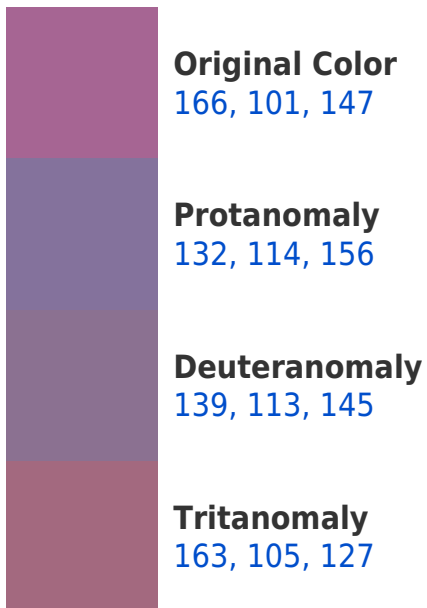
Protanopia
112, 120, 161

Deuteranopia
124, 120, 144

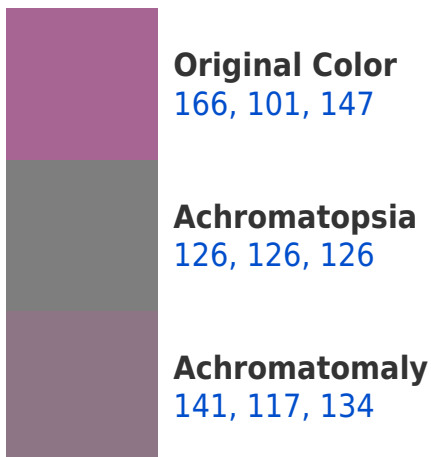


Tritanopia
162, 107, 115

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 101, 147 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(166, 101, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 101, 147)  
}
```

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(166, 101, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 101, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 101, 147 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(166, 101, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 101, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 101, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 101, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 101, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 101,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 101, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 101, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
101, 147) }
```

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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