

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 106, 157)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 106, 157) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 106, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66A9D
RGB	166, 106, 157
RGB Percent	65%, 42%, 62%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5843, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	309°, 25%, 53%
HSV	309°, 36%, 65%
XYZ	26.9657, 20.8494, 34.5014
YIQ	129.7540, 19.3890, 28.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

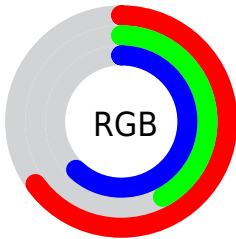
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 106, 157
Decimal	10906269
CIE _{Lab}	52.78, 32.06, -17.76
CIE _{LCh}	53, 36.650, 331.021
Yxy	20.8494, 0.3276, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289096349 (0xFFA66A9D)
YUV	129.7540, 13.4323, 31.7877
Hunter-Lab	45.6611, 25.5083, -12.8365

Details

The RYB color **166, 106, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 158, 166**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 158, 212**, and **113, 57, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 89, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 123, 159**.

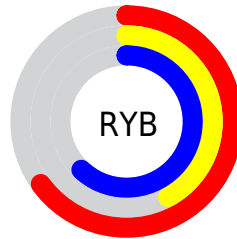
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (42%)

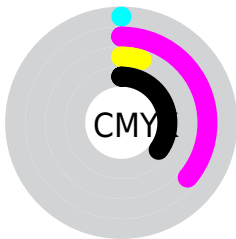
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (62%)

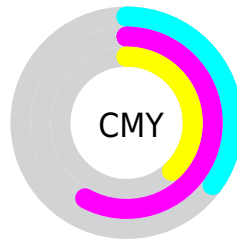


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 106, 157 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, 106, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 106, 157


255, 255, 255

 222, 158, 212

 251, 186, 240

 255, 214, 255

 255, 242, 255

 166, 106, 157

 139, 81, 131

 113, 57, 106

 87, 33, 81

 63, 8, 58


 41, 0, 37


 0, 0, 13

 0, 0, 0

 166, 106, 157

 166, 89, 155

 166, 106, 157

 166, 123, 159

166, 73, 152

166, 139, 162

166, 56, 150

166, 156, 164

166, 40, 147

166, 171, 172

166, 23, 145

166, 186, 189

166, 6, 142

166, 201, 206

166, 0, 141

166, 215, 222

166, 229, 239

166, 244, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 117, 180



166, 106, 157



184, 100, 126

Triad

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



166, 106, 157



87, 144, 62



0, 75, 157

Complementary

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



166, 106, 157



106, 158, 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, 75, 142



166, 106, 157



70, 134, 92

Square

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



166, 106, 157



170, 144, 71



72, 123, 140



0, 78, 180

Rectangle

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



166, 106, 157



186, 101, 105



72, 123, 140



0, 72, 148

Sweetspot

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



166, 106, 157



217, 193, 213



115, 106, 166



110, 95, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 106, 157



217, 124, 203



166, 106, 127



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 126



20, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



166, 106, 157



217, 124, 203



106, 142, 166



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 126



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 106, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

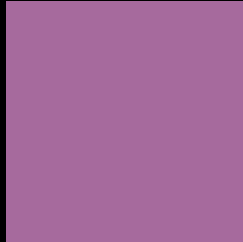
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

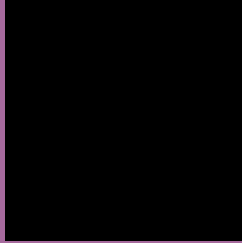
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 106, 157.

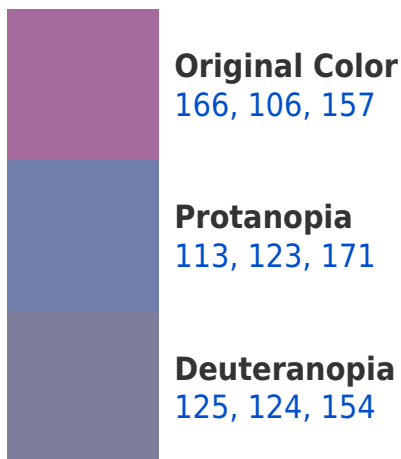



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 106, 157.

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
162, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 106, 157

Protanomaly
132, 118, 166

Deuteranomaly
140, 117, 155

Tritanomaly
163, 110, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 106, 157

Achromatopsia
130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly
143, 121, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 106, 157 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, 106, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 106, 157)  
}
```

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, 106, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 106, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 106, 157 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, 106, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 106, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 106, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 106, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 106, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 106,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 106, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 106, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
106, 157) }
```

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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