

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 112, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 112, 167) contains.

RYB(166, 112, 167)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(166, 112, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A670A7
RGB	166, 112, 167
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5608, 0.3451
CMYK	0.01, 0.33, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	299°, 24%, 55%
HSV	299°, 33%, 65%
XYZ	28.4951, 22.4854, 39.3975
YIQ	134.4160, 14.5290, 28.5530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

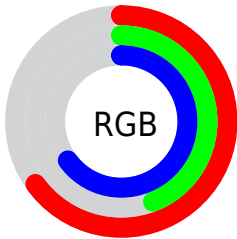
Format	Color
RYB	166, 112, 167
Decimal	10907815
CIELab	54.54, 30.60, -20.90
CIELCh	55, 37.054, 325.666
Yxy	22.4854, 0.3153, 0.2488
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289097895 (0xFFA670A7)
YUV	134.4160, 16.0639, 27.6992
Hunter-Lab	47.4187, 24.2824, -16.0675

Details

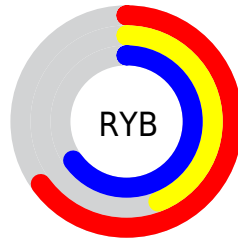
The RYB color **166, 112, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 167, 166**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 165, 222**, and **113, 63, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 95, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 129, 167**.

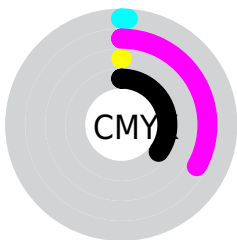
Distribution



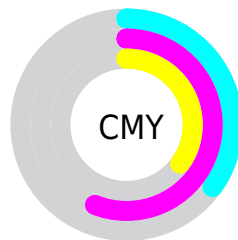
- Red (65%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 112, 167 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, 112, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 112, 167

255, 255, 255

 222, 165, 222

 251, 192, 251

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255


 166, 112, 167

 139, 87, 141

 113, 63, 115


 88, 39, 90

 63, 16, 67


 41, 0, 44

 5, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 166, 112, 167


 166, 95, 167

 166, 112, 167

 166, 129, 167


 165, 79, 167


 167, 145, 167

 165, 62, 167


 167, 162, 167

 165, 45, 167

 167, 179, 179

 164, 28, 167

 167, 195, 194

 164, 12, 167

 167, 212, 211

 164, 0, 167

 167, 229, 228

 167, 246, 245

 167, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 124, 188



166, 112, 167



188, 105, 136

Triad

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



166, 112, 167



105, 154, 66



0, 76, 157

Complementary

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



166, 112, 167



112, 167, 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.



26, 93, 147



166, 112, 167



71, 137, 85

Square

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



166, 112, 167



179, 139, 78



84, 136, 144



0, 80, 183

Rectangle

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



166, 112, 167



192, 105, 115



84, 136, 144



0, 74, 147

Sweetspot

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



166, 112, 167



216, 195, 217



112, 114, 167



109, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 112, 167



215, 130, 217



167, 112, 141



84, 76, 84



145, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 112, 113



217, 130, 132



112, 149, 167



84, 76, 76



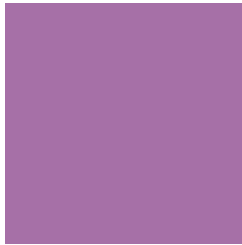
148, 0, 3



20, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 112, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

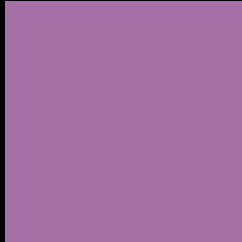
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

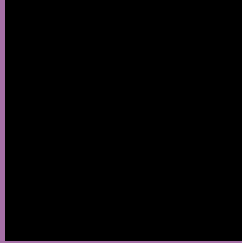
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 112, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 112, 167.

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, 112, 167

Protanopia
116, 127, 180

Deuteranopia
126, 128, 164



Tritanopia
161, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 112, 167

Protanomaly
134, 123, 175

Deuteranomaly
141, 122, 165

Tritanomaly
163, 117, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 112, 167

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
146, 126, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 112, 167 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, 112, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 112, 167)  
}
```

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, 112, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 112, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 112, 167 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, 112, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 112, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 112, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 112, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 112, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 112,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 112, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 112, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
112, 167) }
```

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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