

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 115, 184)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(166, 115, 184) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(166, 115, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A673B8
RGB	166, 115, 184
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 72%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5490, 0.2784
CMYK	0.10, 0.38, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	284°, 33%, 59%
HSV	284°, 38%, 72%
XYZ	30.5083, 23.8292, 48.3389
YIQ	138.1150, 8.2470, 32.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

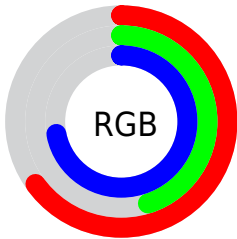
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 115, 184
Decimal	10908600
CIE _{Lab}	55.92, 32.36, -28.58
CIE _{LCh}	56, 43.173, 318.551
Yxy	23.8292, 0.2971, 0.2321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289098680 (0xFFA673B8)
YUV	138.1150, 22.6213, 24.4551
Hunter-Lab	48.8151, 26.1320, -24.5411

Details

The RYB color **166, 115, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **115, 184, 166**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 168, 240**, and **113, 65, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 97, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 133, 184**.

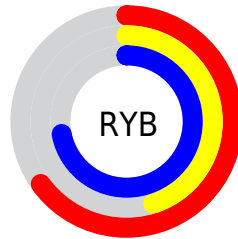
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

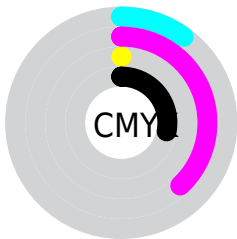
Blue (72%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (72%)

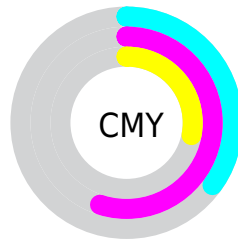


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 115, 184 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, 115, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 115, 184

255, 255, 255

 222, 168, 240

 251, 195, 255

 255, 223, 255


 255, 252, 255

 166, 115, 184

 139, 90, 157

 113, 65, 131

 87, 42, 105

 63, 18, 81

 39, 0, 57


 12, 0, 36


 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 166, 115, 184

 166, 115, 184


 161, 97, 184


 171, 133, 184

 156, 78, 184


 176, 152, 184

 152, 60, 184

 180, 170, 184

 147, 41, 184

 184, 189, 188

 142, 23, 184

 184, 207, 201

 137, 5, 184

 184, 225, 214

 136, 0, 184

 184, 244, 228

 184, 255, 235

 184, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 127, 205



166, 115, 184



196, 104, 150

Triad

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



166, 115, 184



125, 168, 59



0, 77, 157

Complementary

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



166, 115, 184



115, 184, 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.



6, 89, 152



166, 115, 184



60, 139, 66

Square

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



166, 115, 184



194, 127, 79



82, 148, 140



0, 84, 189

Rectangle

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



166, 115, 184



204, 102, 125



82, 148, 140



0, 79, 153

Sweetspot

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



166, 115, 184



233, 213, 240



115, 129, 184



116, 104, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



166, 115, 184



212, 132, 240



184, 115, 168



89, 83, 92



115, 0, 156



21, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 115, 133



240, 132, 160



115, 171, 184



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 41



28, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 115, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

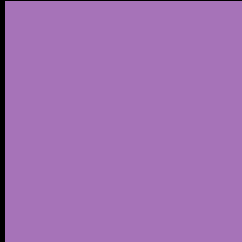
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

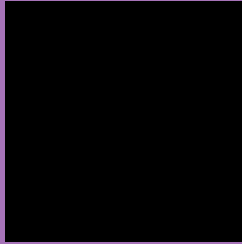
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 115, 184.

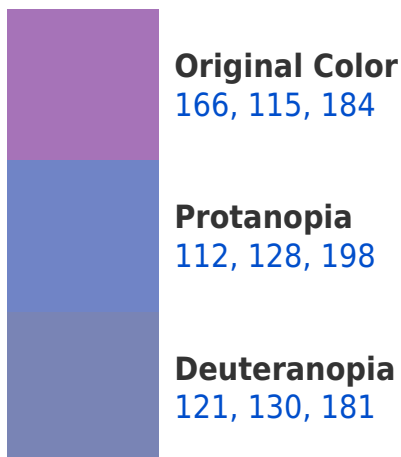


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 115, 184.

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
159, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 115, 184

Protanomaly
132, 126, 193

Deuteranomaly
137, 126, 182

Tritanomaly
162, 121, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 115, 184

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
148, 130, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 115, 184 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, 115, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 115, 184)  
}
```

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, 115, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 115, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 115, 184 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, 115, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 115, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 115, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 115, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 115, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 115,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 115, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 115, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
115, 184) }
```

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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