

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 128, 236)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 128, 236) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 128, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A680EC
RGB	166, 128, 236
RGB Percent	65%, 50%, 93%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4980, 0.0745
CMYK	0.30, 0.46, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	261°, 74%, 71%
HSV	261°, 46%, 93%
XYZ	38.5854, 29.6015, 83.0369
YIQ	151.6740, -12.0200, 41.6440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

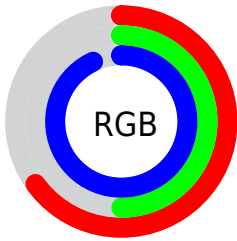
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 128, 236
Decimal	10911980
CIE Lab	61.31, 37.00, -49.43
CIE LCh	61, 61.746, 306.811
Yxy	29.6015, 0.2552, 0.1957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289102060 (0xFFA680EC)
YUV	151.6740, 41.5727, 12.5639
Hunter-Lab	54.4072, 31.3788, -52.4039

Details

The RYB color **166, 128, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **128, 236, 166**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 181, 255**, and **111, 78, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 104, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 152, 236**.

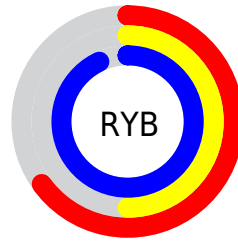
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (50%)

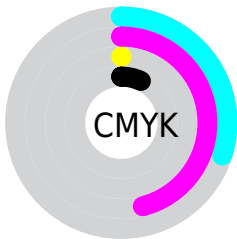
Blue (93%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (93%)

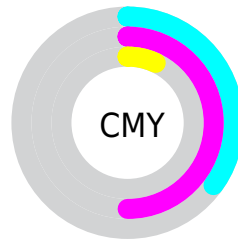


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 128, 236 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, 128, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 128, 236

255, 255, 255


 223, 181, 255

 253, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 166, 128, 236

 138, 102, 207

 111, 78, 180

 84, 54, 152

 56, 31, 126

 26, 7, 100

 0, 0, 76


 0, 4, 52


 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0


 166, 128, 236

 166, 128, 236

 151, 104, 236


 181, 152, 236

 135, 81, 236


 197, 175, 236

 120, 57, 236

 212, 199, 236

 105, 34, 236

 227, 222, 236

 90, 10, 236

 236, 246, 240

 83, 0, 236

 236, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36, 111, 255



166, 128, 236



223, 105, 192

Triad

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



166, 128, 236



196, 209, 42



0, 91, 174

Complementary

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



166, 128, 236



128, 236, 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, 107, 171



166, 128, 236



39, 164, 22

Square

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



166, 128, 236



239, 111, 85



53, 163, 110



0, 95, 212

Rectangle

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



166, 128, 236



242, 96, 156



53, 163, 110



0, 96, 173

Sweetspot

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



166, 128, 236



232, 219, 255



128, 170, 236



113, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 128, 236



164, 115, 255



220, 128, 236



110, 106, 117



64, 0, 181



19, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 128, 198



255, 115, 206



128, 236, 220



117, 106, 113



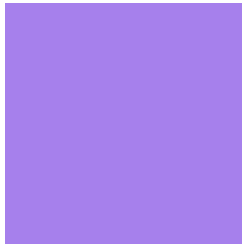
181, 0, 117



54, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 128, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

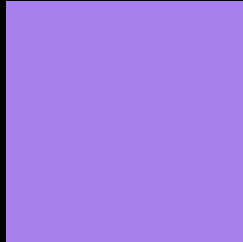
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

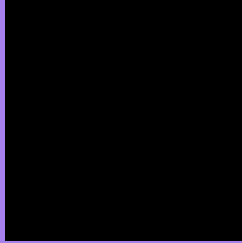
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 128, 236.

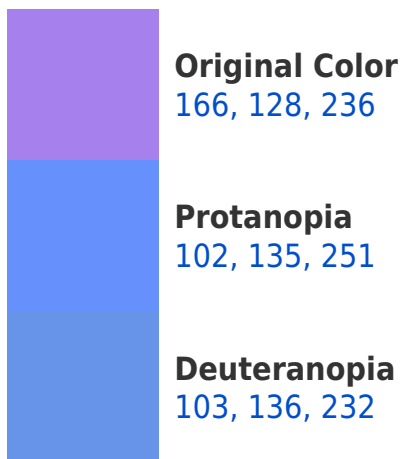


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 128, 236.

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, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 128, 236



Protanomaly

125, 138, 246



Deuteranomaly

126, 139, 233



Tritanomaly

156, 139, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 128, 236



Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152



Achromatomaly

157, 143, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 128, 236 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, 128, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 128, 236)  
}
```

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, 128, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 128, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 128, 236 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, 128, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 128, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 128, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 128, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 128, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 128, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
128, 236) }
```

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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