

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 136, 255)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 136, 255) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 136, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A688FF
RGB	166, 136, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 100%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4667, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.47, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	255°, 100%, 77%
HSV	255°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	42.5800, 32.9353, 98.7207
YIQ	158.5360, -20.3190, 43.3690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

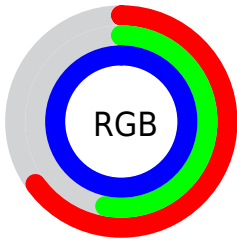
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 136, 255
Decimal	10914047
CIE _{Lab}	64.11, 37.29, -55.46
CIE _{LCh}	64, 66.826, 303.917
Yxy	32.9353, 0.2444, 0.1890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104127 (0xFFA688FF)
YUV	158.5360, 47.5568, 6.5459
Hunter-Lab	57.3893, 32.0070, -61.8178

Details

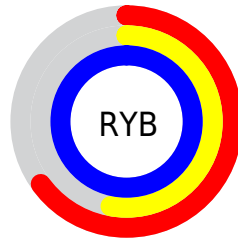
The RYB color **166, 136, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **136, 255, 166**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 190, 255**, and **109, 85, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 111, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 162, 255**.

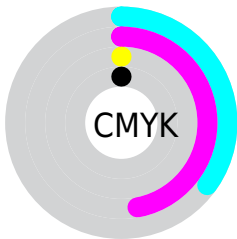
Distribution



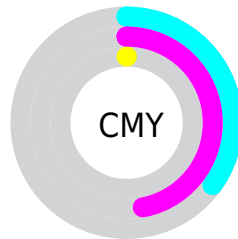
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 136, 255 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, 136, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 136, 255

 166, 136, 255


255, 255, 255

 138, 110, 226

 224, 190, 255

 109, 85, 198

 254, 218, 255

 81, 62, 170

 255, 246, 255

 52, 39, 143

 13, 17, 117

 0, 0, 91


 0, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

 166, 136, 255


 166, 136, 255

 147, 111, 255

 185, 162, 255

 128, 85, 255


 204, 187, 255

 109, 60, 255

 223, 213, 255

 90, 34, 255

 242, 238, 255

 71, 9, 255

255, 255, 255

 64, 0, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 98, 255



166, 136, 255



233, 109, 209

Triad

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



166, 136, 255



226, 222, 42



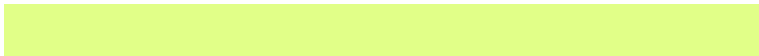
0, 97, 183

Complementary

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



166, 136, 255



136, 255, 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, 116, 180



166, 136, 255



34, 178, 7

Square

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



166, 136, 255



255, 110, 92



45, 171, 100



0, 100, 221

Rectangle

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



166, 136, 255



255, 97, 170



45, 171, 100



0, 103, 183

Sweetspot

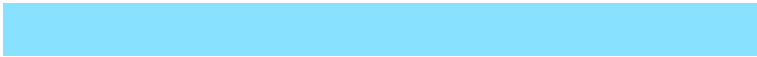
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 136, 255



228, 219, 255



136, 187, 255



111, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 136, 255



148, 112, 255



225, 136, 255



118, 115, 128



48, 0, 191



16, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 136, 225



255, 112, 219



136, 255, 225



128, 115, 124



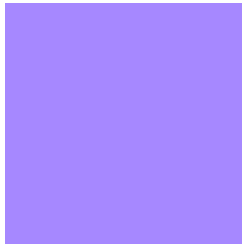
191, 0, 143



64, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 136, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

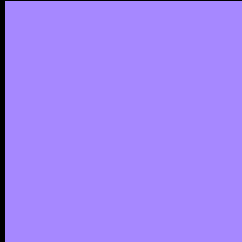
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 136, 255 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 ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 136, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 136, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 136, 255.

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, 136, 255

Protanopia
113, 144, 255

Deuteranopia
98, 140, 251



Tritanopia
147, 153, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 136, 255



Protanomaly

132, 145, 255



Deuteranomaly

123, 145, 252



Tritanomaly

154, 149, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 136, 255



Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159



Achromatomaly

162, 151, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 136, 255 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, 136, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 136, 255)  
}
```

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, 136, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 136, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 136, 255 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, 136, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 136, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 136, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 136, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 136, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 136,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 136, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 136, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
136, 255) }
```

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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