

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 137, 150)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 137, 150) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 137, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68996
RGB	166, 137, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 59%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4627, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	333°, 14%, 59%
HSV	333°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	30.1766, 28.2003, 32.7069
YIQ	147.1530, 13.1110, 10.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

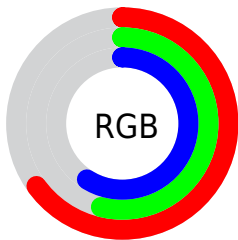
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 137, 150
Decimal	10914198
CIE _{Lab}	60.07, 13.21, -2.79
CIE _{LCh}	60, 13.505, 348.078
Yxy	28.2003, 0.3313, 0.3096
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104278 (0xFFA68996)
YUV	147.1530, 1.4036, 16.5288
Hunter-Lab	53.1040, 8.5015, 0.6559

Details

The RYB color **166, 137, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 156, 166**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 190, 204**, and **114, 87, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 120, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 154, 159**.

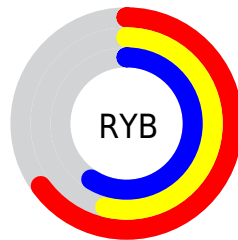
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (54%)

Blue (59%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (59%)

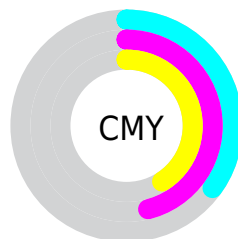


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 137, 150 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, 137, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 137, 150

255, 255, 255

 221, 190, 204

 250, 218, 232

 255, 247, 255


 166, 137, 150

 139, 112, 124

 114, 87, 99

 89, 64, 75

 65, 41, 53

 43, 21, 32

 25, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 166, 137, 150

 166, 120, 141


 166, 137, 150

 166, 154, 159

 166, 104, 132

 166, 169, 170

 166, 87, 123

 166, 180, 187

 166, 71, 113

 166, 190, 203

 166, 54, 104

 166, 201, 220

 166, 37, 95

 166, 212, 237

 166, 21, 86

 166, 222, 253

 166, 4, 77

 166, 220, 255

 166, 0, 74

 166, 217, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 140, 161



166, 137, 150



170, 137, 138

Triad

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



166, 137, 150



123, 147, 122



116, 136, 162

Complementary

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



166, 137, 150



137, 156, 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.



114, 133, 152



166, 137, 150



129, 149, 145

Square

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



166, 137, 150



153, 159, 122



121, 140, 151



126, 140, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 137, 150



169, 140, 131



121, 140, 151



114, 134, 159

Sweetspot

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



166, 137, 150



217, 206, 211



153, 137, 166



110, 103, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 137, 150



217, 171, 192



166, 138, 137



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 66



20, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



166, 137, 150



217, 171, 192



137, 151, 166



84, 76, 80



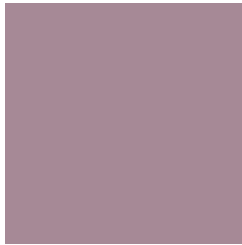
148, 0, 66



20, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 137, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

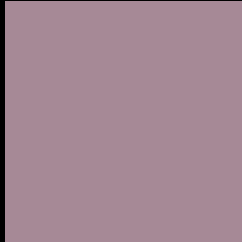
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

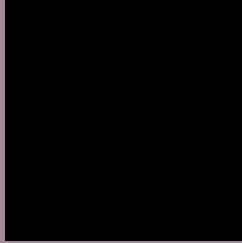
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 137, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 137, 150.

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, 137, 150

Protanopia
145, 144, 154

Deuteranopia
157, 140, 149



Tritanopia
166, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 137, 150

Protanomaly
153, 141, 153

Deuteranomaly
160, 139, 149

Tritanomaly
166, 137, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 137, 150

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
154, 143, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 137, 150 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, 137, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 137, 150)  
}
```

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, 137, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 137, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 137, 150 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, 137, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 137, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 137, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 137, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 137, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 137, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
137, 150) }
```

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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