

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 137, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 137, 169) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 137, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A689A9
RGB	166, 137, 169
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 66%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4627, 0.3373
CMYK	0.02, 0.19, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	294°, 16%, 60%
HSV	294°, 19%, 66%
XYZ	31.8330, 28.8629, 41.4294
YIQ	149.3190, 7.0120, 16.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

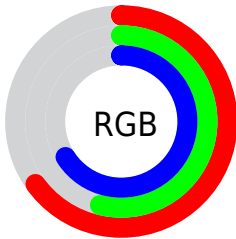
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 137, 169
Decimal	10914217
CIE _{Lab}	60.66, 16.80, -12.75
CIE _{LCh}	61, 21.089, 322.792
Yxy	28.8629, 0.3117, 0.2826
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104297 (0xFFA689A9)
YUV	149.3190, 9.7027, 14.6292
Hunter-Lab	53.7242, 11.7486, -8.1146

Details

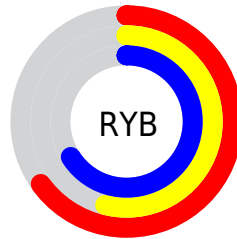
The RYB color **166, 137, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **137, 169, 166**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 191, 224**, and **114, 87, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 120, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 154, 169**.

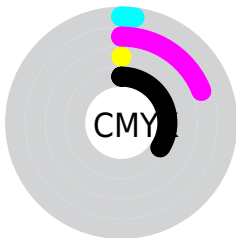
Distribution



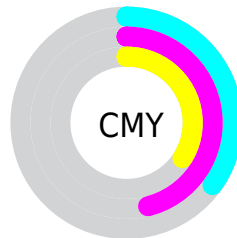
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 137, 169 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, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 137, 169


255, 255, 255

 221, 191, 224

 250, 218, 253

 255, 247, 255

 166, 137, 169


 139, 112, 143

 114, 87, 117

 89, 63, 92


 65, 41, 69


 43, 20, 46


 25, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 166, 137, 169

 164, 120, 169

 166, 137, 169

 168, 154, 169

163, 103, 169

169, 171, 171

161, 86, 169

169, 188, 186

160, 69, 169

169, 205, 202

158, 53, 169

169, 221, 216

156, 36, 169

169, 238, 231

155, 19, 169

169, 255, 247

153, 2, 169

169, 255, 245

153, 0, 169

169, 255, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 143, 180



166, 137, 169



180, 133, 152

Triad

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



166, 137, 169



142, 164, 110



93, 126, 160

Complementary

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



166, 137, 169



137, 169, 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.



104, 135, 157



166, 137, 169



112, 150, 117

Square

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



166, 137, 169



179, 149, 117



123, 154, 153



98, 130, 175

Rectangle

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



166, 137, 169



184, 133, 139



123, 154, 153



95, 127, 157

Sweetspot

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



166, 137, 169



218, 206, 219



137, 140, 169



109, 102, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 137, 169



215, 169, 219



169, 137, 156



83, 76, 84



134, 0, 148



18, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 137, 140



219, 169, 174



137, 160, 169



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 14



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 137, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

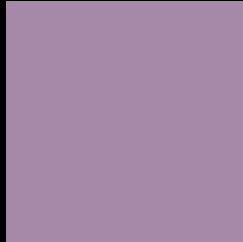
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

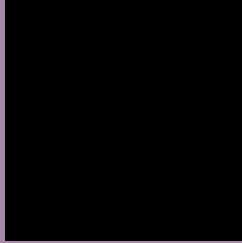
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 137, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 137, 169.

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, 169

Protanopia

140, 144, 174

Deuteranopia

151, 143, 168



Tritanopia
163, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 137, 169

Protanomaly
149, 142, 172

Deuteranomaly
156, 141, 168

Tritanomaly
164, 139, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 137, 169

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
155, 145, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 137, 169 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, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 137, 169)  
}
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 137, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 137, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

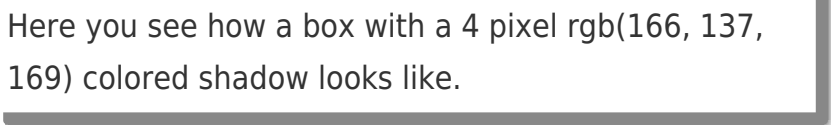
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 137, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 137, 169) }
```

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, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 137, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
137, 169) }
```

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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