

# Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 142, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(166, 142, 160) contains.

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# Color

**$\text{RYB}(166, 142, 160)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68EA0
RGB	166, 142, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 63%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4431, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	315°, 12%, 60%
HSV	315°, 14%, 65%
XYZ	31.7440, 29.9911, 37.3735
YIQ	151.2280, 8.5260, 10.6860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

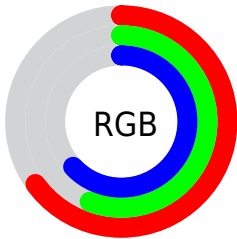
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 142, 160
Decimal	10915488
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	61.65, 12.22, -6.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	62, 13.687, 333.252
Yxy	29.9911, 0.3203, 0.3026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105568 (0xFFFA68EA0)
YUV	151.2280, 4.3246, 12.9550
Hunter-Lab	54.7641, 7.6305, -2.1273

# Details

The RYB color **166, 142, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 161, 166**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 196, 215**, and **114, 92, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 125, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 159, 164**.

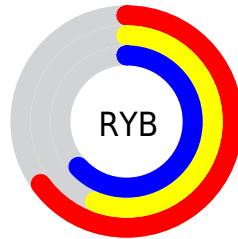
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

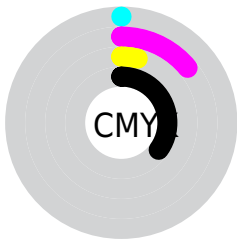
Blue (63%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (63%)

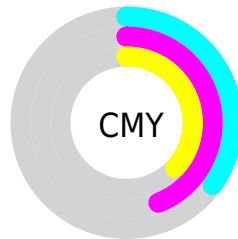


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 142, 160 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, 142, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166, 142, 160


255, 255, 255

 221, 196, 215

 250, 224, 243

 255, 252, 255

 166, 142, 160


 140, 116, 134

 114, 92, 109

 89, 68, 84

 66, 46, 61


 43, 25, 39

 24, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 166, 142, 160


 166, 125, 156

 166, 142, 160

 166, 159, 164

 166, 109, 152


 166, 173, 175

 166, 92, 148

 166, 187, 192

 166, 76, 143

 166, 199, 208

 166, 59, 139

 166, 213, 225

 166, 42, 135

 166, 227, 242

 166, 26, 131

 166, 237, 255

 166, 9, 127

 166, 234, 255

 166, 0, 124

 166, 232, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 145, 169



166, 142, 160



173, 141, 148

# Triad

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



166, 142, 160



138, 157, 125



117, 138, 162

# Complementary

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



166, 142, 160



142, 161, 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.



120, 140, 156



166, 142, 160



128, 152, 136

# Square

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



166, 142, 160



168, 158, 128



130, 149, 155



124, 142, 170

# Rectangle

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



166, 142, 160



175, 141, 140



130, 149, 155



117, 137, 158



# Sweetspot

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



166, 142, 160



217, 208, 215



148, 142, 166



110, 104, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



166, 142, 160



217, 180, 208



166, 142, 148



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 111



20, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



166, 142, 160



217, 180, 208



142, 156, 166



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 111

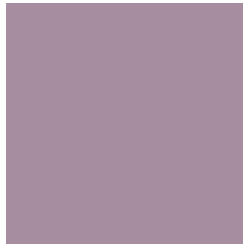


20, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 142, 160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

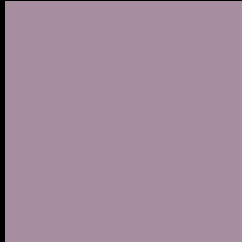
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

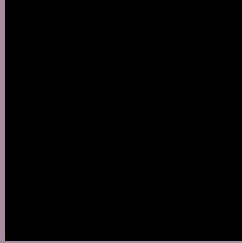
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 166, 142, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 142, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 142, 160.

# 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, 142, 160

**Protanopia**  
147, 148, 164

**Deuteranopia**  
159, 145, 159



**Tritanopia**  
165, 143, 154

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166, 142, 160

## Protanomaly

154, 146, 163

## Deuteranomaly

162, 144, 159

## Tritanomaly

165, 143, 156

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166, 142, 160

## Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

## Achromatomaly

156, 148, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 142, 160 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, 142, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 142, 160)  
}
```

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, 142, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 142, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 142, 160 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, 142, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 142, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 142, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 142, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 142, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 142,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 142, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 142, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
142, 160) }
```

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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