

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 143, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 143, 178) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 143, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68FB2
RGB	166, 143, 178
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 70%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4392, 0.3020
CMYK	0.07, 0.20, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	279°, 19%, 63%
HSV	279°, 20%, 70%
XYZ	33.5842, 30.9663, 46.3265
YIQ	153.8670, 2.4730, 15.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

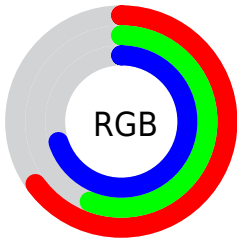
Format	Color
RYB	166, 143, 178
Decimal	10915762
CIELab	62.48, 15.21, -15.12
CIELCh	62, 21.445, 315.180
Yxy	30.9663, 0.3029, 0.2793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105842 (0xFFA68FB2)
YUV	153.8670, 11.8976, 10.6406
Hunter-Lab	55.6473, 10.3453, -10.4059

Details

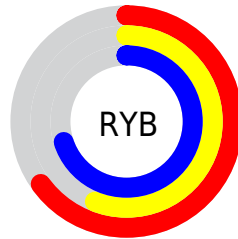
The RYB color **166, 143, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 178, 166**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 197, 234**, and **114, 93, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 125, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 161, 178**.

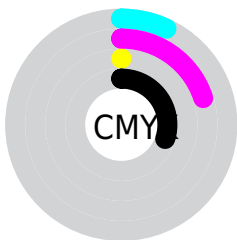
Distribution



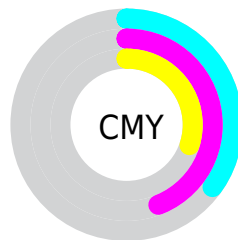
- Red (65%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 143, 178 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, 143, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 143, 178

255, 255, 255

 221, 197, 234

 250, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 166, 143, 178

 139, 117, 151

 114, 93, 125

 89, 69, 100

 65, 46, 76

 43, 25, 53

 24, 0, 32


 0, 0, 5


 0, 0, 0


 166, 143, 178


 166, 143, 178

 160, 125, 178


 172, 161, 178

 154, 107, 178


 178, 179, 179

 148, 90, 178

 178, 196, 190

 142, 72, 178

 178, 214, 202

 135, 54, 178

 178, 232, 213

 129, 36, 178

 178, 250, 225

 123, 18, 178

 178, 255, 224

 117, 1, 178

 178, 255, 218

 117, 0, 178

 178, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 148, 188



166, 143, 178



183, 138, 161

Triad

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



166, 143, 178



165, 174, 115



98, 131, 162

Complementary

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



166, 143, 178



143, 178, 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.



113, 143, 161



166, 143, 178



116, 155, 114

Square

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



166, 143, 178



186, 147, 125



124, 158, 148



99, 133, 177

Rectangle

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



166, 143, 178



189, 137, 148



124, 158, 148



102, 134, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 143, 178



227, 218, 232



143, 152, 178



114, 109, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



166, 143, 178



213, 176, 232



178, 143, 173



86, 80, 89



101, 0, 153



17, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 143, 155



232, 176, 195



143, 174, 178



89, 80, 83



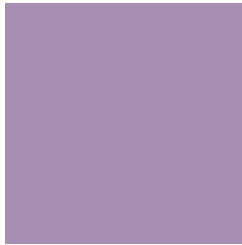
153, 0, 52



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 143, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

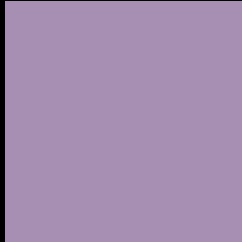
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

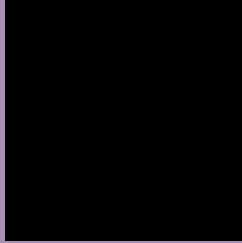
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 166, 143, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 143, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 143, 178.

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, 143, 178

Protanopia
144, 149, 183

Deuteranopia
153, 148, 177



Tritanopia
163, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 143, 178

Protanomaly
152, 147, 181

Deuteranomaly
158, 146, 177

Tritanomaly
164, 146, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 143, 178

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
158, 150, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 143, 178 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, 143, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 143, 178)  
}
```

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, 143, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 143, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 143, 178 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, 143, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 143, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 143, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 143, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 143, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 143,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 143, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 143, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
143, 178) }
```

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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