

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 145, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 145, 221) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(166, 145, 221)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A691DD
RGB	166, 145, 221
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 87%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4314, 0.1333
CMYK	0.25, 0.34, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	257°, 53%, 72%
HSV	257°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	38.9024, 33.5782, 72.8375
YIQ	159.9430, -11.8800, 28.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

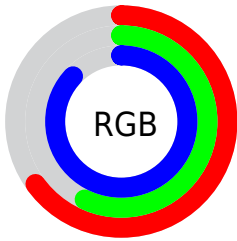
Format	Color
RYB	166, 145, 221
Decimal	10916317
CIELab	64.63, 23.71, -35.90
CIElCh	65, 43.025, 303.437
Yxy	33.5782, 0.2677, 0.2311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106397 (0xFFA691DD)
YUV	159.9430, 30.1011, 5.3120
Hunter-Lab	57.9467, 18.4288, -33.9632

Details

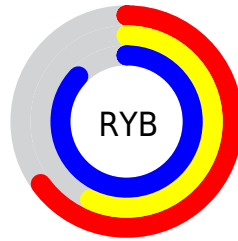
The RYB color **166, 145, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **145, 221, 166**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 199, 255**, and **112, 94, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 123, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 167, 221**.

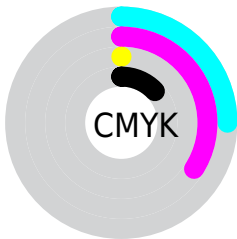
Distribution



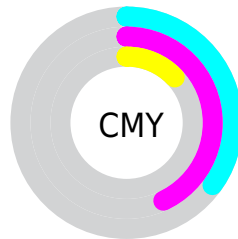
- Red (65%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 145, 221 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, 145, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 145, 221

 166, 145, 221

255, 255, 255

 139, 119, 193

 222, 199, 255

 112, 94, 166

 251, 227, 255

 87, 71, 139

 61, 48, 113

 36, 27, 88

 8, 4, 65

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 145, 221

■ 166, 145, 221

■ 150, 123, 221

■ 182, 167, 221

■ 134, 101, 221

■ 198, 189, 221

■ 118, 79, 221

■ 214, 211, 221

■ 102, 57, 221

■ 221, 233, 224

■ 86, 34, 221

■ 221, 255, 230

■ 70, 12, 221

■ 221, 255, 221

■ 61, 0, 221

Harmonies

Analogous

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



102, 142, 233



166, 145, 221



208, 131, 192

Triad

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



166, 145, 221



208, 186, 88



0, 93, 177

Complementary

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



166, 145, 221



145, 221, 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.



87, 150, 174



166, 145, 221



103, 176, 78

Square

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



166, 145, 221



227, 132, 116



91, 167, 122



0, 93, 198

Rectangle

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



166, 145, 221



224, 126, 167



91, 167, 122



36, 114, 176

Sweetspot

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



166, 145, 221



237, 230, 255



145, 177, 221



116, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 145, 221



179, 150, 255



203, 145, 221



102, 99, 110



48, 0, 173



13, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



221, 145, 200



255, 150, 226



145, 221, 203



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 125



46, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 145, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

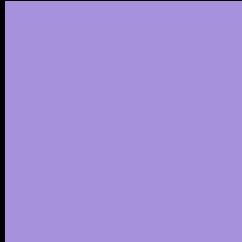
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

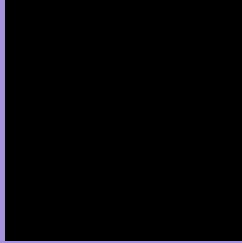
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 145, 221.

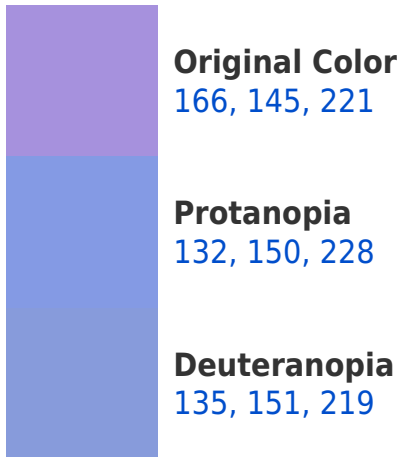


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 145, 221.

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





Tritanopia
156, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 145, 221

Protanomaly

144, 150, 225

Deuteranomaly

146, 151, 220

Tritanomaly

160, 152, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 145, 221

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

162, 155, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 145, 221 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, 145, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 145, 221)  
}
```

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, 145, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 145, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 145, 221 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, 145, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 145, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 145, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 145, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145,  
221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 145, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 145, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
145, 221) }
```

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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