

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 152, 188)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 152, 188) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 152, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A698BC
RGB	166, 152, 188
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 74%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4039, 0.2627
CMYK	0.12, 0.19, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	263°, 21%, 67%
HSV	263°, 19%, 74%
XYZ	36.0312, 34.1943, 52.2781
YIQ	160.2900, -3.2120, 14.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

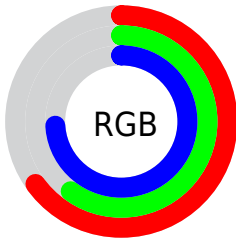
Format	Color
RYB	166, 152, 188
Decimal	10918076
CIELab	65.12, 12.23, -16.75
CIELCh	65, 20.741, 306.126
Yxy	34.1943, 0.2941, 0.2791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108156 (0xFFA698BC)
YUV	160.2900, 13.6610, 5.0077
Hunter-Lab	58.4759, 7.6539, -12.0728

Details

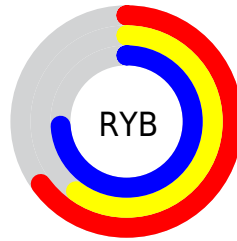
The RYB color **166, 152, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 188, 166**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 206, 244**, and **114, 101, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 133, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 171, 188**.

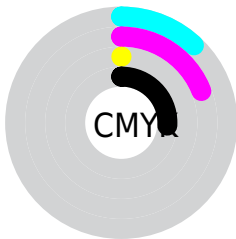
Distribution



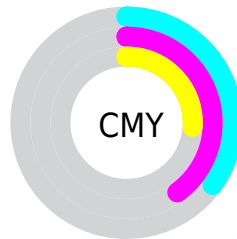
- Red (65%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 152, 188 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, 152, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 152, 188

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 206, 244

■ 250, 235, 255

■ 166, 152, 188

■ 139, 126, 161

■ 114, 101, 135

■ 89, 77, 109

■ 65, 54, 85

■ 43, 33, 62

■ 22, 11, 40

■ 0, 1, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 152, 188

■ 166, 152, 188

155, 133, 188

177, 171, 188

143, 114, 188

188, 190, 189

132, 96, 188

188, 208, 196

120, 77, 188

188, 227, 203

109, 58, 188

188, 246, 211

97, 39, 188

188, 255, 208

86, 20, 188

188, 255, 197

74, 2, 188

188, 255, 188

73, 0, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 154, 195



166, 152, 188



185, 147, 173

Triad

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



166, 152, 188



185, 174, 125



110, 142, 169

Complementary

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



166, 152, 188



152, 188, 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.



127, 156, 167



166, 152, 188



134, 168, 121

Square

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



166, 152, 188



195, 149, 137



128, 164, 144



106, 140, 179

Rectangle

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



166, 152, 188



193, 145, 161



128, 164, 144



115, 146, 169

Sweetspot

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



166, 152, 188



236, 230, 245



152, 166, 188



117, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



166, 152, 188



210, 188, 245



184, 152, 188



89, 85, 94



61, 0, 158



12, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 152, 174



245, 188, 223



152, 188, 184



94, 85, 91



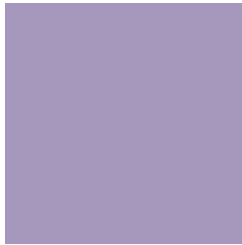
158, 0, 97



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 152, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

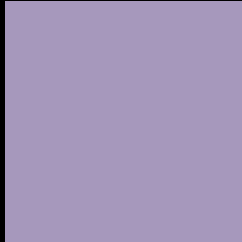
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 188 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, 152, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 152, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 152, 188.

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, 152, 188

Protanopia

151, 156, 191

Deuteranopia

159, 154, 188



Tritanopia
163, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 152, 188

Protanomaly
156, 155, 190

Deuteranomaly
162, 153, 188

Tritanomaly
164, 155, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 152, 188

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
162, 157, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 152, 188 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, 152, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 152, 188)  
}
```

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, 152, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 152, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 152, 188 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, 152, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 152, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 152, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 152, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 152, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 152, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 152, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 152, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
152, 188) }
```

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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