

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 153, 190)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 153, 190) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 153, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A699BE
RGB	166, 153, 190
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.13, 0.19, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	261°, 22%, 67%
HSV	261°, 19%, 75%
XYZ	36.4114, 34.6072, 53.4760
YIQ	161.1050, -4.1290, 14.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

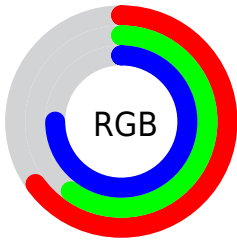
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 153, 190
Decimal	10918334
CIE _{Lab}	65.44, 12.09, -17.38
CIE _{LCh}	65, 21.174, 304.835
Yxy	34.6072, 0.2925, 0.2780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108414 (0xFFA699BE)
YUV	161.1050, 14.2452, 4.2929
Hunter-Lab	58.8279, 7.5335, -12.7166

Details

The RYB color **166, 153, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 190, 166**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 207, 246**, and **114, 102, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 134, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 172, 190**.

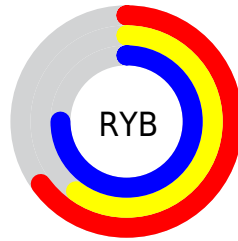
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

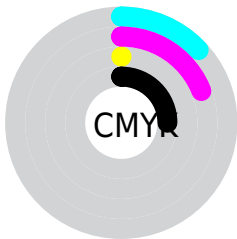
Blue (75%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

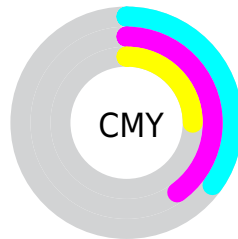


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 153, 190 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, 153, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 153, 190


255, 255, 255

 221, 207, 246

 250, 236, 255

 166, 153, 190

 139, 127, 163

 114, 102, 137

 89, 78, 111

 65, 55, 87

 43, 34, 63

 22, 12, 41

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 166, 153, 190

 166, 153, 190

■ 154, 134, 190

■ 178, 172, 190

■ 141, 115, 190

■ 190, 191, 190

■ 129, 96, 190

■ 190, 210, 197

■ 117, 77, 190

■ 190, 229, 204

■ 104, 58, 190

■ 190, 248, 210

■ 92, 39, 190

■ 190, 255, 205

■ 80, 20, 190

■ 190, 255, 193

■ 67, 1, 190

■ 190, 255, 190

■ 67, 0, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 155, 196



166, 153, 190



186, 148, 175

Triad

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



166, 153, 190



187, 173, 125



111, 143, 170

Complementary

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



166, 153, 190



153, 190, 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.



128, 158, 168



166, 153, 190



135, 170, 121

Square

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



166, 153, 190



197, 149, 138



127, 164, 142



105, 140, 180

Rectangle

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



166, 153, 190



194, 146, 163



127, 164, 142



115, 147, 170

Sweetspot

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



166, 153, 190



238, 233, 247



153, 168, 190



119, 116, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



166, 153, 190



210, 190, 247



184, 153, 190



88, 85, 94



56, 0, 158



11, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 153, 177



247, 190, 227



153, 190, 184



94, 85, 91



158, 0, 103



31, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 153, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

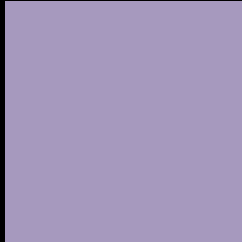
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

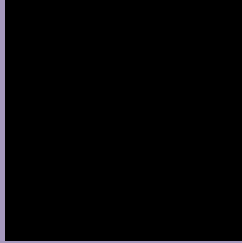
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 153, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 153, 190.

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, 153, 190

Protanopia
151, 156, 193

Deuteranopia
159, 155, 190



Tritanopia
163, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 153, 190

Protanomaly
156, 156, 192

Deuteranomaly
162, 154, 190

Tritanomaly
164, 156, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 153, 190

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
163, 158, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 153, 190 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, 153, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 153, 190)  
}
```

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, 153, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 153, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 153, 190 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, 153, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 153, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 153, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 153, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 153, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 153,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 153, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 153, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
153, 190) }
```

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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