

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 156, 194)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 156, 194) contains.

RYB(166, 156, 194)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(166, 156, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69CC2
RGB	166, 156, 194
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 76%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3882, 0.2392
CMYK	0.14, 0.20, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	256°, 24%, 69%
HSV	256°, 20%, 76%
XYZ	37.3520, 35.7790, 55.9763
YIQ	163.3220, -6.2380, 13.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

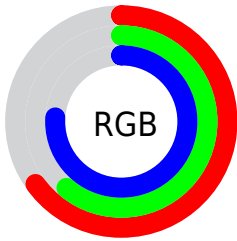
Format	Color
R _{YB}	166, 156, 194
Decimal	10919106
CIE Lab	66.35, 11.28, -18.23
CIE LCh	66, 21.439, 301.734
Yxy	35.7790, 0.2893, 0.2771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109186 (0xFFA69CC2)
YUV	163.3220, 15.1243, 2.3486
Hunter-Lab	59.8155, 6.7876, -13.6136

Details

The RYB color **166, 156, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 194, 166**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 210, 251**, and **114, 105, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 137, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 175, 194**.

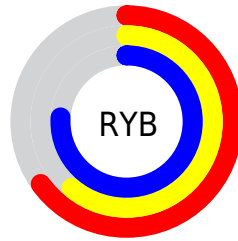
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

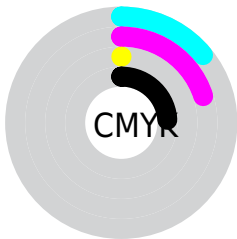
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (76%)

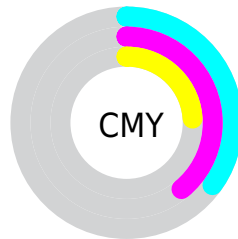


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 156, 194 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, 156, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 156, 194


255, 255, 255

 221, 210, 251

 250, 239, 255

 166, 156, 194


 139, 130, 167

 114, 105, 140

 89, 81, 115

 65, 58, 90


 42, 36, 67

 21, 16, 44

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 166, 156, 194

 166, 156, 194

■ 152, 137, 194

■ 180, 175, 194

■ 137, 117, 194

■ 194, 195, 194

■ 123, 98, 194

■ 194, 214, 199

■ 109, 78, 194

■ 194, 234, 205

■ 95, 59, 194

■ 194, 253, 210

■ 80, 40, 194

■ 194, 255, 197

■ 66, 20, 194

■ 194, 255, 194

■ 52, 1, 194

■ 51, 0, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 157, 199



166, 156, 194



187, 150, 180

Triad

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



166, 156, 194



191, 172, 128



114, 146, 172

Complementary

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



166, 156, 194



156, 194, 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.



132, 161, 170



166, 156, 194



144, 175, 123

Square

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



166, 156, 194



200, 150, 142



128, 166, 140



107, 142, 181

Rectangle

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



166, 156, 194



196, 148, 167



128, 166, 140



119, 151, 172

Sweetspot

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



166, 156, 194



241, 237, 252



156, 172, 194



121, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 156, 194



208, 192, 252



185, 156, 194



90, 87, 97



42, 0, 161



9, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 156, 184



252, 192, 237



156, 194, 184



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 118



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 156, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

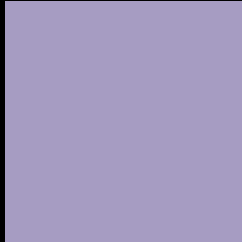
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

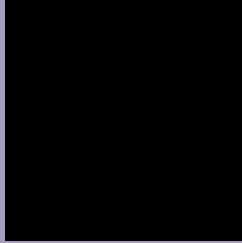
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 156, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 156, 194.

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, 156, 194

Protanopia
153, 159, 197

Deuteranopia
161, 158, 194



Tritanopia
162, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 194

Protanomaly

158, 159, 196

Deuteranomaly

163, 157, 194

Tritanomaly

163, 159, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 194

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

164, 160, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 156, 194 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, 156, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 194)  
}
```

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, 156, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 156, 194 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, 156, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 156, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 156, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 194) }
```

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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