

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 180, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(166, 180, 211) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 180, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BAD3
RGB	166, 186, 211
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 83%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2693, 0.1725
CMYK	0.21, 0.12, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	213°, 34%, 74%
HSV	213°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	45.1107, 48.0640, 68.5277
YIQ	182.8700, -19.9450, 3.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

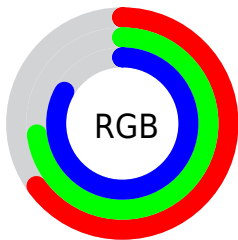
Format	Color
RYB	166, 180, 211
Decimal	10926803
CIELab	74.87, -1.64, -14.73
CIELCh	75, 14.822, 263.634
Yxy	48.0640, 0.2790, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289116883 (0xFFA6BAD3)
YUV	182.8700, 13.8681, -14.7950
Hunter-Lab	69.3282, -5.1775, -10.0756

Details

The RYB color **166, 180, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **202, 211, 166**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 234, 255**, and **113, 127, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 166, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 195, 211**.

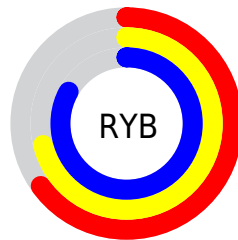
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (73%)

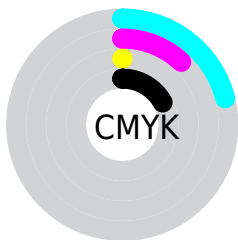
Blue (83%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (83%)

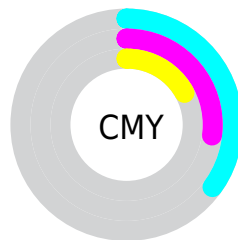


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 180, 211 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, 180, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 180, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 234, 255

■ 250, 253, 255

■ 166, 180, 211

■ 139, 153, 183

■ 113, 127, 156

■ 88, 102, 130

■ 64, 77, 105

■ 41, 54, 81

■ 17, 31, 58

■ 0, 12, 36

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 180, 211

■ 166, 180, 211

■ 145, 166, 211

■ 187, 195, 211

■ 124, 151, 211

■ 208, 209, 211

■ 103, 137, 211

■ 225, 229, 211

■ 82, 122, 211

■ 241, 250, 211

■ 61, 107, 211

■ 226, 255, 211

■ 39, 93, 211

■ 211, 255, 211

■ 18, 78, 211

■ 0, 66, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 175, 206



166, 180, 211



183, 182, 209

Triad

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



166, 180, 211



213, 175, 174



168, 190, 190

Complementary

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



166, 180, 211



202, 211, 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.



159, 187, 163



166, 180, 211



209, 185, 163

Square

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



166, 180, 211



210, 175, 188



183, 198, 157



155, 177, 192

Rectangle

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



166, 180, 211



194, 179, 204



183, 198, 157



164, 189, 180

Sweetspot

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



166, 180, 211



240, 245, 255



166, 195, 211



119, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



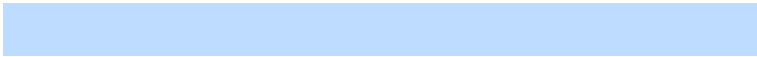
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 180, 211



189, 210, 255



168, 166, 211



94, 97, 105



0, 52, 168



0, 13, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 166, 186



255, 189, 219



166, 211, 167



105, 94, 99



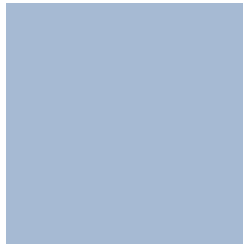
168, 0, 76



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 180, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

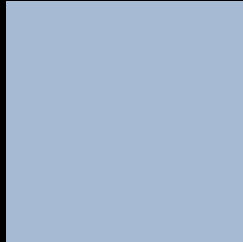
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

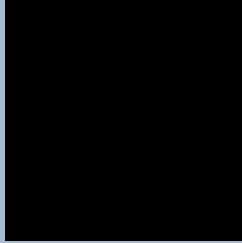
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

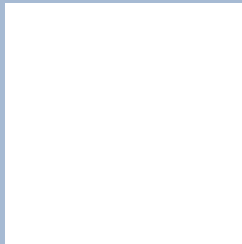
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 166, 180, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 180, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 180, 211.

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](#).

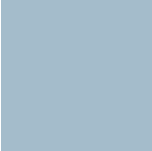
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 211

Protanopia
180, 183, 209

Deuteranopia
188, 179, 212



Tritanopia
164, 179, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 211

Protanomaly
175, 182, 210

Deuteranomaly
180, 182, 212

Tritanomaly
165, 179, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 211

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
177, 182, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 180, 211 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, 186, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 186, 211)  
}
```

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, 186, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 186, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 180, 211 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, 186, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 186, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 186, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 186, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 180, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 186, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
186, 211) }
```

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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