

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 39, 153)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 39, 153) contains.

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Color

`RYB(166, 39, 153)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A62799
RGB	166, 39, 153
RGB Percent	65%, 15%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.8471, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.77, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	306°, 62%, 40%
HSV	306°, 77%, 65%
XYZ	22.2012, 11.8579, 31.2557
YIQ	89.9690, 39.0980, 62.3780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

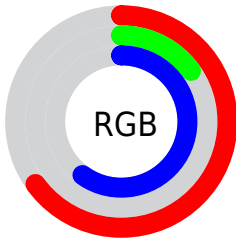
Format	Color
RYB	166, 39, 153
Decimal	10889113
CIELab	40.99, 62.28, -33.68
CIElCh	41, 70.805, 331.601
Yxy	11.8579, 0.3399, 0.1816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289079193 (0xFFA62799)
YUV	89.9690, 31.0743, 66.6792
Hunter-Lab	34.4354, 54.8207, -29.7105

Details

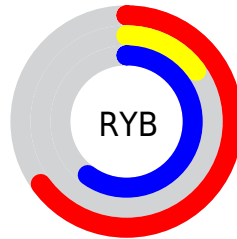
The RYB color **166, 39, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **39, 154, 166**, and the grayscale version is **90, 90, 90**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 98, 208**, and **110, 0, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 22, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 56, 155**.

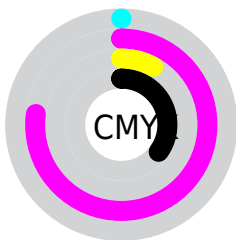
Distribution



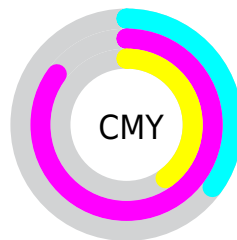
- Red (65%)
- Green (15%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (35%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 39, 153 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, 39, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 39, 153

 166, 39, 153

255, 255, 255

 138, 0, 127

 224, 98, 208

 110, 0, 101

 254, 126, 236

 83, 0, 77

 255, 155, 255

 58, 0, 54

 255, 183, 255

 29, 0, 32

 255, 212, 255

 0, 0, 2

 255, 241, 255

 0, 0, 0

 166, 39, 153

 166, 39, 153

 166, 22, 151

 166, 56, 155

■ 166, 6, 150

■ 166, 72, 156

■ 166, 0, 149

■ 166, 89, 158

■ 166, 105, 160

■ 166, 122, 161

■ 166, 139, 163

■ 166, 155, 165

■ 166, 171, 172

■ 166, 186, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 79, 197



166, 39, 153



194, 0, 96

Triad

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



166, 39, 153



24, 116, 0



0, 68, 157

Complementary

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



166, 39, 153



39, 154, 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.



0, 66, 120



166, 39, 153



0, 110, 55

Square

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



166, 39, 153



160, 128, 0



0, 90, 117



0, 73, 200

Rectangle

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



166, 39, 153



194, 6, 58



0, 90, 117



0, 64, 138

Sweetspot

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



166, 39, 153



217, 167, 212



52, 39, 166



110, 79, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 39, 153



217, 17, 196



166, 39, 90



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



166, 39, 153



217, 17, 196



39, 118, 166



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 39, 153 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 39, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

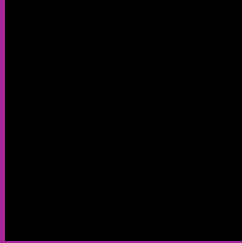
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

R Y B 166, 39, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 39, 153.

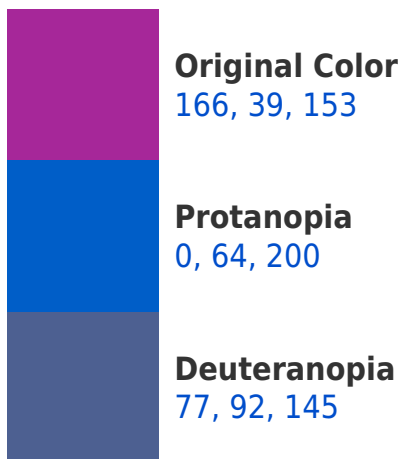


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 39, 153.

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
158, 68, 73

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 39, 153



Protanomaly

60, 73, 183



Deuteranomaly

109, 76, 148



Tritanomaly

161, 57, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 39, 153



Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90



Achromatomaly

118, 71, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 39, 153 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, 39, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 39, 153)  
}
```

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, 39, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 39, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 39, 153 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, 39, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 39, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 39, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 39, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 39, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 39,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 39, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 39, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 39,  
153) }
```

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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