

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 44, 129)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 44, 129) contains.

RYB(166, 44, 129)	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

RYP(166, 44, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A62C81
RGB	166, 44, 129
RGB Percent	65%, 17%, 51%
CMY	0.3490, 0.8275, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	318°, 58%, 41%
HSV	318°, 73%, 65%
XYZ	20.5890, 11.4933, 21.9022
YIQ	90.1680, 45.4270, 52.2990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

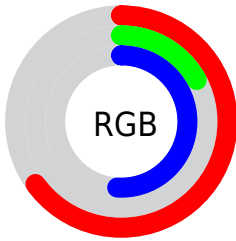
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 44, 129
Decimal	10890369
CIE _{Lab}	40.40, 57.19, -19.94
CIE _{LCh}	40, 60.565, 340.773
Yxy	11.4933, 0.3814, 0.2129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289080449 (0xFFA62C81)
YUV	90.1680, 19.1442, 66.5047
Hunter-Lab	33.9018, 49.0772, -14.5728

Details

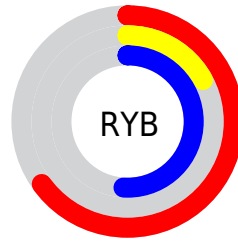
The RYB color **166, 44, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **990066**. A complement of this color would be **44, 138, 166**, and the grayscale version is **90, 90, 90**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 101, 182**, and **110, 0, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 27, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 61, 134**.

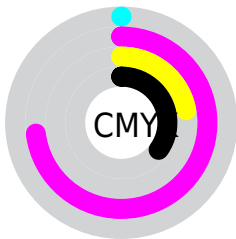
Distribution



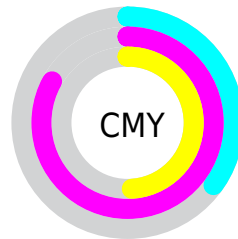
- Red (65%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 44, 129 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, 44, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 44, 129

 166, 44, 129

255, 255, 255

 138, 1, 104

 224, 101, 182

 110, 0, 80

 254, 129, 210

 83, 0, 56

 255, 157, 238

 59, 0, 35

 255, 185, 255

 28, 0, 9

 255, 214, 255

 0, 0, 0

 255, 243, 255

 166, 44, 129

 166, 44, 129

 166, 27, 124

 166, 61, 134

■ 166, 11, 119

■ 166, 77, 139

■ 166, 0, 116

■ 166, 94, 144

■ 166, 110, 149

■ 166, 127, 154

■ 166, 144, 159

■ 166, 160, 164

■ 166, 175, 177

■ 166, 187, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 73, 171



166, 44, 129



181, 33, 80

Triad

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



166, 44, 129



1, 100, 0



0, 67, 159

Complementary

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



166, 44, 129



44, 138, 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, 60, 117



166, 44, 129



0, 109, 68

Square

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



166, 44, 129



104, 141, 0



0, 76, 115



0, 70, 189

Rectangle

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



166, 44, 129



177, 46, 48



0, 76, 115



0, 64, 145

Sweetspot

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



166, 44, 129



217, 169, 202



81, 44, 166



110, 81, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 44, 129



217, 26, 159



166, 44, 68



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 103



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 44, 129



217, 26, 159



44, 112, 166



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 103



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 44, 129 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, 44, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

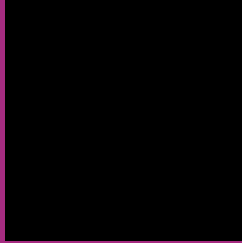
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYB 166, 44, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 44, 129.

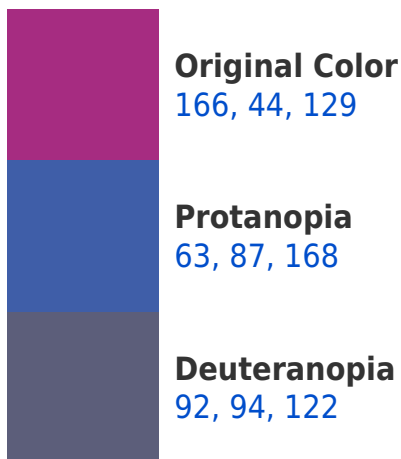


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 44, 129.

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

161, 63, 67

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 44, 129

Protanomaly

100, 76, 154

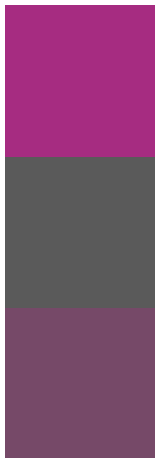
Deuteranomaly

119, 76, 125

Tritanomaly

163, 56, 90

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 44, 129

Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90

Achromatomaly

118, 73, 104

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 44, 129 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, 44, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 44, 129)  
}
```

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, 44, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 44, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 44, 129 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, 44, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 44, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 44, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 44, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 44, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 44,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 44, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 44, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 44,  
129) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor