

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 78, 177)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 78, 177) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 78, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A64EB1
RGB	166, 78, 177
RGB Percent	65%, 31%, 69%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6941, 0.3059
CMYK	0.06, 0.56, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	293°, 39%, 50%
HSV	293°, 56%, 69%
XYZ	26.3861, 16.7301, 43.4335
YIQ	115.5980, 20.6690, 49.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

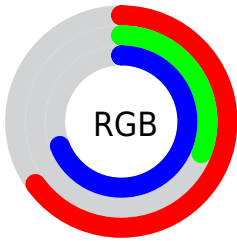
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 78, 177
Decimal	10899121
CIE _{Lab}	47.92, 50.66, -37.02
CIE _{LCh}	48, 62.750, 323.843
Yxy	16.7301, 0.3049, 0.1933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289089201 (0xFFA64EB1)
YUV	115.5980, 30.2712, 44.2026
Hunter-Lab	40.9024, 43.5707, -34.3272

Details

The RYB color **166, 78, 177** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **78, 177, 166**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 131, 233**, and **111, 22, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 60, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 96, 177**.

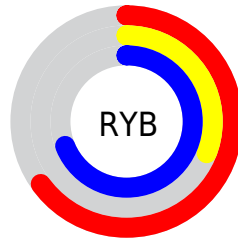
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (31%)

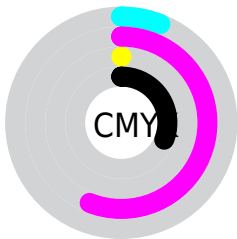
Blue (69%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (69%)

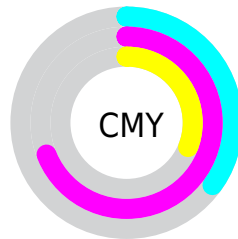


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 78, 177 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, 78, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 78, 177



166, 78, 177

255, 255, 255



138, 51, 150



223, 131, 233



111, 22, 124



253, 158, 255



85, 0, 98



255, 186, 255



59, 0, 74



255, 215, 255



36, 0, 51



255, 244, 255



0, 2, 29



0, 0, 0



166, 78, 177



166, 78, 177



164, 60, 177



168, 96, 177

162, 43, 177

170, 113, 177

160, 25, 177

172, 131, 177

158, 7, 177

174, 149, 177

157, 0, 177

176, 167, 177

177, 184, 183

177, 202, 199

177, 220, 215

177, 237, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 102, 211



166, 78, 177



201, 55, 127

Triad

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



166, 78, 177



51, 146, 0



0, 73, 155

Complementary

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



166, 78, 177



78, 177, 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, 79, 137



166, 78, 177



0, 123, 26

Square

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



166, 78, 177



184, 123, 24



0, 98, 132



0, 80, 199

Rectangle

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



166, 78, 177



207, 55, 92



0, 98, 132



0, 69, 138

Sweetspot

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



166, 78, 177



225, 190, 230



78, 89, 177



112, 92, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



166, 78, 177



212, 76, 230



177, 78, 139



88, 80, 89



136, 0, 153



23, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 78, 89



230, 76, 93



78, 150, 177



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 17



26, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 78, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

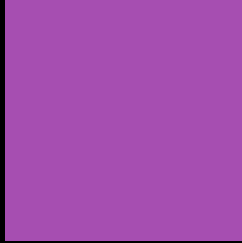
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

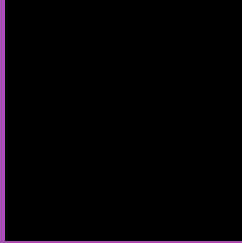
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 78, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 78, 177.

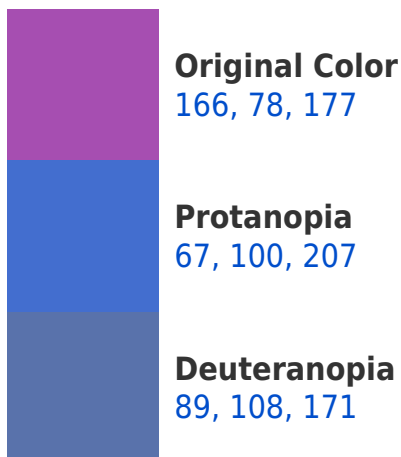


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 78, 177.

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
157, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 78, 177



Protanomaly

103, 99, 196



Deuteranomaly

117, 101, 173



Tritanomaly

160, 90, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 78, 177



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

134, 102, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 78, 177 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, 78, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 78, 177)  
}
```

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, 78, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 78, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 78, 177 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, 78, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 78, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 78, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 78, 177 is called "background".

The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 78, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 78,  
177) }
```

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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