

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 88, 144)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 88, 144) contains.

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Color

`RYB(166, 88, 144)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A65890
RGB	166, 88, 144
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 56%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6549, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	317°, 31%, 50%
HSV	317°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	24.2496, 17.1001, 28.4081
YIQ	117.7060, 28.5120, 33.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

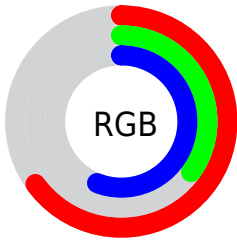
Format	Color
RYB	166, 88, 144
Decimal	10901648
CIELab	48.39, 39.60, -16.79
CIELCh	48, 43.008, 337.024
Yxy	17.1001, 0.3476, 0.2451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289091728 (0xFFA65890)
YUV	117.7060, 12.9629, 42.3538
Hunter-Lab	41.3522, 32.3091, -11.7844

Details

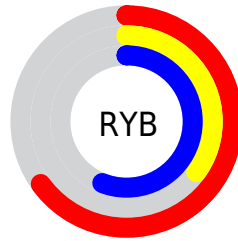
The RYB color **166, 88, 144** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 149, 166**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 140, 198**, and **112, 38, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 71, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 105, 149**.

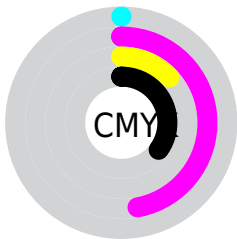
Distribution



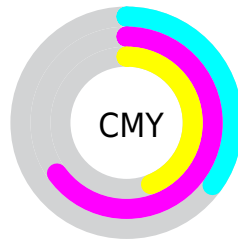
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 88, 144 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, 88, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 88, 144



166, 88, 144

255, 255, 255



139, 63, 118



223, 140, 198



112, 38, 93



252, 167, 226



86, 8, 70



255, 195, 255



61, 0, 47



255, 223, 255



40, 0, 27



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



166, 88, 144



166, 88, 144



166, 71, 139



166, 105, 149



166, 55, 135



166, 121, 153

166, 38, 130

166, 138, 158

166, 22, 125

166, 154, 163

166, 5, 121

166, 170, 171

166, 0, 119

166, 183, 188

166, 195, 204

166, 209, 221

166, 221, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



128, 102, 173



166, 88, 144



182, 83, 108

Triad

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



166, 88, 144



51, 127, 38



0, 72, 158

Complementary

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



166, 88, 144



88, 149, 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, 69, 133



166, 88, 144



54, 125, 90

Square

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



166, 88, 144



156, 158, 47



29, 95, 131



0, 74, 181

Rectangle

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



166, 88, 144



181, 86, 84



29, 95, 131



0, 70, 147

Sweetspot

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



166, 88, 144



217, 186, 208



109, 88, 166



110, 91, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 88, 144



217, 95, 183



166, 88, 106



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



166, 88, 144



217, 95, 183



88, 132, 166



84, 76, 82



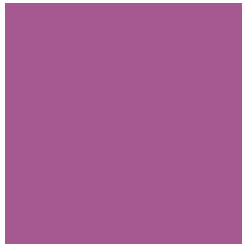
148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 88, 144 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, 88, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

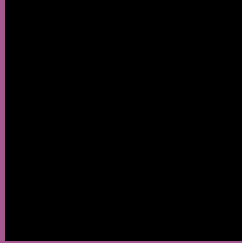
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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](#).

RYP 166, 88, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 166, 88, 144.

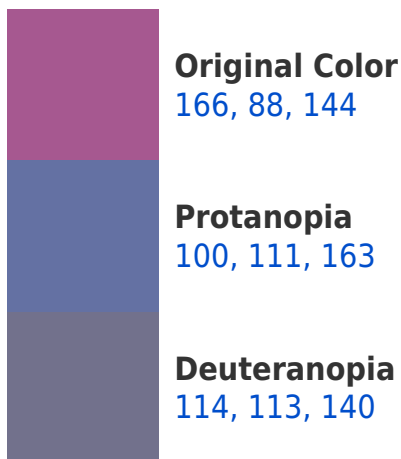


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 166, 88, 144.

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
162, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 88, 144



Protanomaly

124, 105, 156



Deuteranomaly

133, 104, 141



Tritanomaly

163, 94, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 88, 144



Achromatopsia

118, 118, 118



Achromatomaly

135, 107, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 88, 144 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, 88, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 88, 144)  
}
```

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, 88, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 88, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 88, 144 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, 88, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 88, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 88, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 88, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 88, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 88,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 88, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 88, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 88,  
144) }
```

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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