

# Converting Colors

`RYB(168, 117, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(168, 117, 166) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(168, 117, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A875A6
RGB	168, 117, 166
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 65%
CMY	0.3412, 0.5412, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.01, 0.34
HSL	302°, 23%, 56%
HSV	302°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	29.3927, 23.8006, 39.1212
YIQ	137.8350, 14.6670, 26.0510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

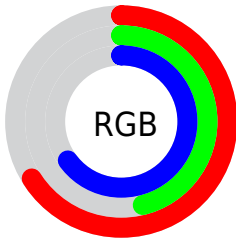
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 117, 166
Decimal	11040166
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.89, 28.26, -18.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 33.634, 327.161
Yxy	23.8006, 0.3184, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289230246 (0xFFA875A6)
YUV	137.8350, 13.8853, 26.4547
Hunter-Lab	48.7858, 22.1681, -13.3944

# Details

The RYB color **168, 117, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **117, 166, 168**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 170, 221**, and **115, 68, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **168, 100, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 134, 167**.

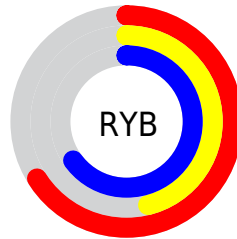
# Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (46%)

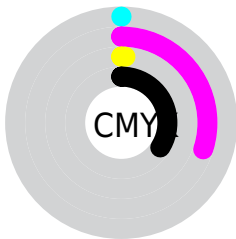
Blue (65%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (65%)

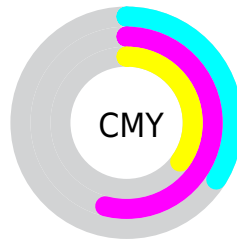


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 168, 117, 166 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 168, 117, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 168, 117, 166

255, 255, 255

 224, 170, 221

 253, 197, 250


 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 168, 117, 166

 168, 100, 165

 168, 117, 166

 141, 92, 140

 115, 68, 114

 90, 44, 89


 65, 21, 66


 42, 0, 44

 14, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0


 168, 117, 166


 168, 134, 167


 168, 83, 165

 168, 151, 167

 168, 67, 164


 168, 167, 168

 168, 50, 163

 168, 183, 184

 168, 33, 163

 168, 200, 201

 168, 16, 162

 168, 216, 218

 168, 0, 161

 168, 232, 235

 168, 248, 251

 168, 251, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



133, 127, 186



168, 117, 166



187, 111, 138

# Triad

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



168, 117, 166



109, 155, 75



0, 77, 160

# Complementary

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



168, 117, 166



117, 166, 168

# 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.



48, 104, 149



168, 117, 166



81, 140, 95

# Square

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



168, 117, 166



178, 142, 86



91, 138, 146



18, 90, 182

# Rectangle

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



168, 117, 166



191, 111, 118



91, 138, 146



0, 75, 150



# Sweetspot

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



168, 117, 166



219, 200, 219



119, 117, 168



110, 98, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



168, 117, 166



219, 140, 216



168, 117, 141



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 142



20, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



168, 117, 166



219, 140, 216



117, 150, 168



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 142

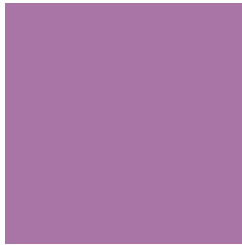


20, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 117, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

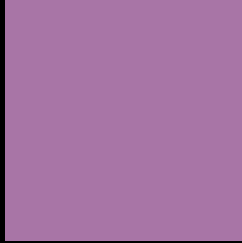
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 168, 117, 166 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

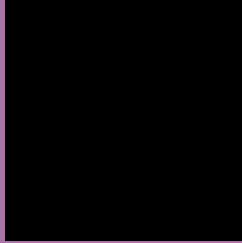
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RYB 168, 117, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 117, 166.

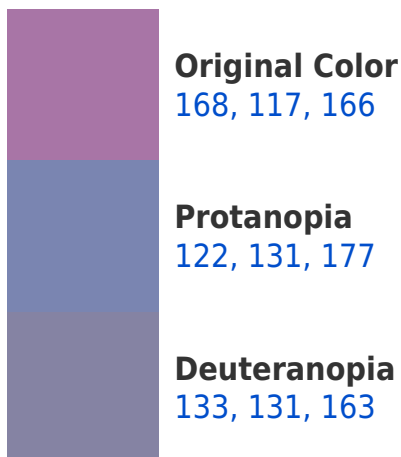


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 168, 117, 166.

# 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**  
164, 123, 133

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 117, 166

**Protanomaly**  
139, 127, 173

**Deuteranomaly**  
146, 126, 164

**Tritanomaly**  
165, 121, 145

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
168, 117, 166

**Achromatopsia**  
138, 138, 138

**Achromatomaly**  
149, 130, 148

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 168, 117, 166 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(168, 117, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 117, 166)  
}
```

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(168, 117, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 117, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 168, 117, 166 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(168, 117, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 117, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 117, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 117, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 117,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 168, 117, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 117, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
117, 166) }
```

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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