

Converting Colors

`RYB(88, 65, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(88, 65, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(88, 65, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5841A6
RGB	88, 65, 166
RGB Percent	35%, 25%, 65%
CMY	0.6549, 0.7451, 0.3490
CMYK	0.47, 0.61, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	254°, 44%, 45%
HSV	254°, 61%, 65%
XYZ	12.7977, 8.6085, 37.0635
YIQ	83.3910, -18.7130, 36.2870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

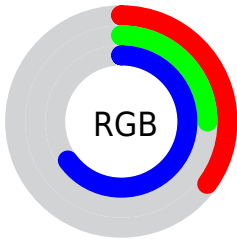
Format	Color
R_{YB}	88, 65, 166
Decimal	5783974
CIE _{Lab}	35.22, 35.50, -51.34
CIE _{LCh}	35, 62.415, 304.664
Yxy	8.6085, 0.2189, 0.1472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283974054 (0xFF5841A6)
YUV	83.3910, 40.7262, 4.0421
Hunter-Lab	29.3402, 26.5135, -54.3589

Details

The RYB color **88, 65, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **663399**. A complement of this color would be **65, 166, 88**, and the grayscale version is **83, 83, 83**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **143, 114, 222**, and **29, 20, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75, 48, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **101, 82, 166**.

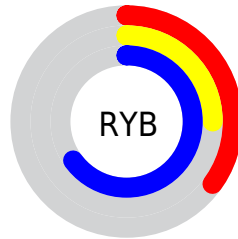
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (25%)

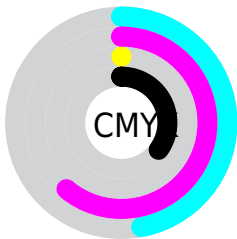
Blue (65%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (25%)

Blue (65%)

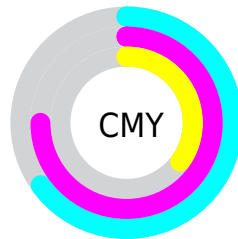


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 88, 65, 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 88, 65, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88, 65, 166



88, 65, 166

255, 255, 255



60, 42, 139



143, 114, 222



29, 20, 113



171, 140, 251



0, 0, 88



200, 166, 255



0, 0, 64



229, 194, 255



0, 3, 41



255, 222, 255



0, 1, 19



255, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



88, 65, 166



88, 65, 166



75, 48, 166



101, 82, 166

■ 62, 32, 166

■ 114, 98, 166

■ 50, 15, 166

■ 126, 115, 166

■ 38, 0, 166

■ 139, 131, 166

■ 152, 148, 166

■ 165, 165, 166

■ 166, 181, 169

■ 166, 198, 173

■ 166, 214, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 59, 184



88, 65, 166



146, 30, 126

Triad

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



88, 65, 166



134, 119, 0



0, 55, 103

Complementary

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



88, 65, 166



65, 166, 88

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, 74, 101



88, 65, 166



14, 95, 0

Square

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



88, 65, 166



161, 31, 29



0, 95, 55



0, 59, 139

Rectangle

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



88, 65, 166



164, 0, 94



0, 95, 55



0, 61, 103

Sweetspot

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



88, 65, 166



187, 178, 217



65, 109, 166



91, 86, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



88, 65, 166



95, 59, 217



137, 65, 166



78, 76, 84



34, 0, 148



5, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 65, 143



217, 59, 181



65, 166, 137



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 114



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 65, 166 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 ✓ Pass

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 88, 65, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

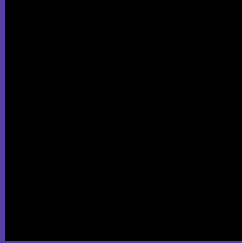
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 88, 65, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 88, 65, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 88, 65, 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](#).

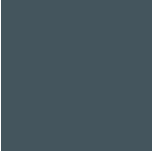
Dichromacy



Original Color
88, 65, 166

Protanopia
0, 54, 170

Deuteranopia
0, 54, 148



Tritanopia

68, 78, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color
88, 65, 166

Protanomaly
32, 65, 169

Deuteranomaly
32, 65, 155

Tritanomaly
75, 78, 120

Monochromacy



Original Color
88, 65, 166

Achromatopsia
83, 83, 83

Achromatomaly
85, 76, 113

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 88, 65, 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(88, 65, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 65, 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(88, 65, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 88, 65, 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(88, 65, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(88, 65, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 65, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 65,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 88, 65, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 65, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 65,  
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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