

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 101, 205)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 101, 205) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 101, 205)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A665CD
RGB	166, 101, 205
RGB Percent	65%, 40%, 80%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6039, 0.1961
CMYK	0.19, 0.51, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	278°, 51%, 60%
HSV	278°, 51%, 80%
XYZ	31.3990, 21.8221, 60.3148
YIQ	132.2910, 5.3560, 46.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

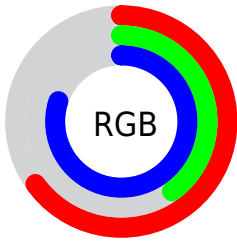
Format	Color
R _{YB}	166, 101, 205
Decimal	10905037
CIE _{Lab}	53.84, 44.62, -43.84
CIE _{LCh}	54, 62.556, 315.502
Yxy	21.8221, 0.2766, 0.1922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289095117 (0xFFA665CD)
YUV	132.2910, 35.8455, 29.5628
Hunter-Lab	46.7142, 38.2293, -43.8521

Details

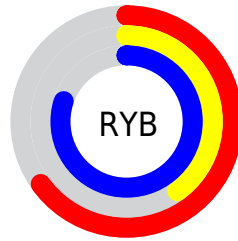
The RGB color **166, 101, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **140, 205, 101**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 154, 255**, and **111, 50, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 81, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 122, 205**.

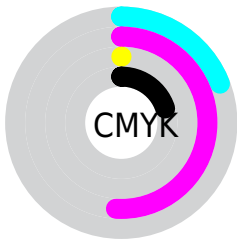
Distribution



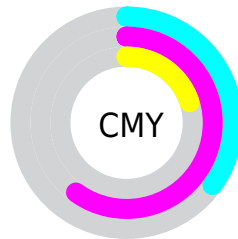
- Red (65%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (20%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 101, 205 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 RGB color 166, 101, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 101, 205


255, 255, 255

 223, 154, 255


 252, 181, 255

 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 166, 101, 205

 138, 76, 177

 111, 50, 150

 85, 25, 124

 59, 0, 98


 33, 0, 74


 0, 0, 51


 0, 2, 28


 0, 0, 0


 166, 101, 205


 166, 101, 205

 158, 81, 205


 174, 122, 205

 151, 60, 205

 181, 142, 205

 143, 39, 205

 189, 163, 205

 135, 19, 205

 197, 183, 205

 128, 0, 205

 204, 204, 205

 212, 224, 205

 220, 245, 205

 228, 255, 205

 235, 255, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66, 125, 233



166, 101, 205



212, 78, 157

Triad

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



166, 101, 205



176, 117, 0



0, 154, 156

Complementary

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



166, 101, 205



140, 205, 101

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, 152, 100



166, 101, 205



128, 135, 0

Square

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



166, 101, 205



210, 93, 53



63, 146, 46



0, 151, 205

Rectangle

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



166, 101, 205



224, 72, 121



63, 146, 46



0, 153, 137

Sweetspot

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



166, 101, 205



241, 217, 255



101, 141, 205



119, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 101, 205



197, 99, 255



205, 101, 193



98, 92, 102



104, 0, 166



24, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



205, 101, 140



255, 99, 158



101, 205, 113



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 62



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 101, 205 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

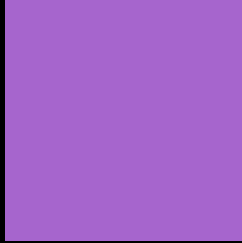
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 101, 205 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

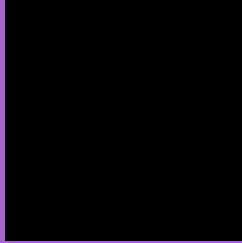
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 166, 101, 205 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 101, 205.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 101, 205.

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
166, 101, 205

Protanopia
82, 126, 228

Deuteranopia
93, 129, 200



Tritanopia
154, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 101, 205



Protanomaly

113, 117, 220



Deuteranomaly

120, 119, 202



Tritanomaly

158, 113, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 101, 205



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

144, 121, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 101, 205 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, 101, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 101, 205)  
}
```

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, 101, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 101, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 101, 205 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, 101, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 101, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 101, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 101, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 101, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 101,  
205) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 101, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 101, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
101, 205) }
```

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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