

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 103, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 103, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 103, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A667B9
RGB	166, 103, 185
RGB Percent	65%, 40%, 73%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5961, 0.2745
CMYK	0.10, 0.44, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	286°, 37%, 56%
HSV	286°, 44%, 73%
XYZ	29.3331, 21.3103, 48.4662
YIQ	131.1850, 11.2260, 38.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

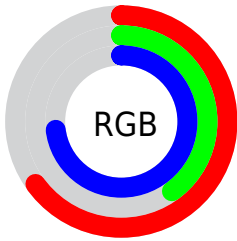
Format	Color
RYB	166, 103, 185
Decimal	10905529
CIELab	53.29, 39.24, -33.25
CIELCh	53, 51.428, 319.727
Yxy	21.3103, 0.2960, 0.2150
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289095609 (0xFFA667B9)
YUV	131.1850, 26.5308, 30.5328
Hunter-Lab	46.1630, 32.6378, -29.9340

Details

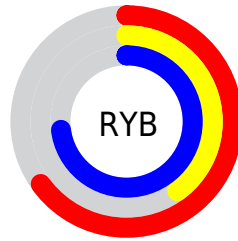
The RGB color **166, 103, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **122, 185, 103**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 156, 241**, and **112, 53, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 85, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 122, 185**.

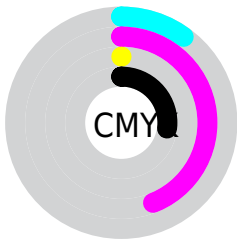
Distribution



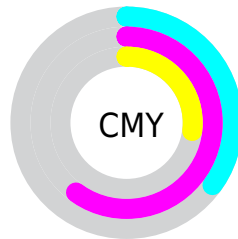
- Red (65%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 103, 185 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, 103, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 103, 185

255, 255, 255

 222, 156, 241

 252, 183, 255

 255, 211, 255

 255, 240, 255

 166, 103, 185

 139, 78, 158

 112, 53, 131

 86, 28, 106

 61, 0, 81


 38, 0, 58

 0, 0, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 166, 103, 185


 166, 103, 185

 162, 85, 185


 170, 122, 185

 157, 66, 185


 175, 140, 185

 153, 48, 185

 179, 159, 185

 149, 29, 185

 183, 177, 185

 145, 10, 185

 187, 196, 185

 142, 0, 185

 192, 214, 185

 196, 233, 185

 200, 251, 185

 205, 255, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 122, 211



166, 103, 185



200, 88, 144

Triad

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



166, 103, 185



164, 120, 34



0, 149, 156

Complementary

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



166, 103, 185



122, 185, 103

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, 148, 110



166, 103, 185



123, 134, 36

Square

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



166, 103, 185



194, 102, 61



69, 143, 67



0, 145, 194

Rectangle

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



166, 103, 185



208, 86, 115



69, 143, 67



0, 149, 141

Sweetspot

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



166, 103, 185



232, 209, 240



103, 122, 185



115, 101, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



166, 103, 185



210, 113, 240



185, 103, 163



90, 83, 92



120, 0, 156



22, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 103, 122



240, 113, 142



103, 185, 125



92, 83, 85



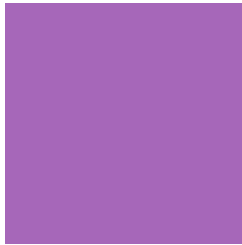
156, 0, 36



28, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 103, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

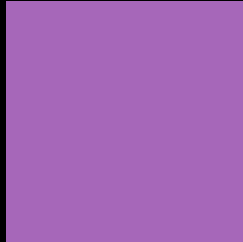
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 103, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

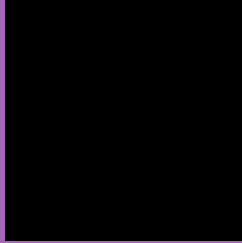
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 103, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 103, 185.

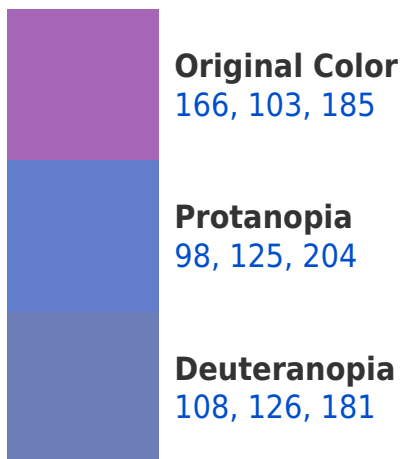


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 103, 185.

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, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 103, 185



Protanomaly

123, 117, 197



Deuteranomaly

129, 118, 182



Tritanomaly

160, 111, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 103, 185



Achromatopsia

131, 131, 131



Achromatomaly

144, 121, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 103, 185 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, 103, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 103, 185)  
}
```

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, 103, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 103, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 103, 185 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, 103, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 103, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 103, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 103, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 103, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 103,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 103, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 103, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
103, 185) }
```

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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