

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 104, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 104, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 104, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6687A
RGB	166, 104, 122
RGB Percent	65%, 41%, 48%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5922, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.27, 0.35
HSL	343°, 26%, 53%
HSV	343°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	24.1891, 19.4128, 20.8845
YIQ	124.5900, 31.1740, 18.7420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

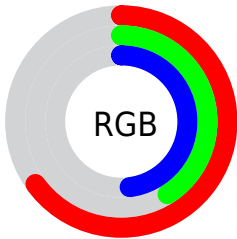
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 104, 122
Decimal	10905722
CIE Lab	51.17, 27.35, 0.46
CIE LCh	51, 27.350, 0.971
Yxy	19.4128, 0.3751, 0.3010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289095802 (0xFFA6687A)
YUV	124.5900, -1.2769, 36.3166
Hunter-Lab	44.0599, 20.8923, 2.7384

Details

The RGB color **166, 104, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **104, 166, 148**, and the grayscale version is **125, 125, 125**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 156, 174**, and **112, 55, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 87, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 121, 134**.

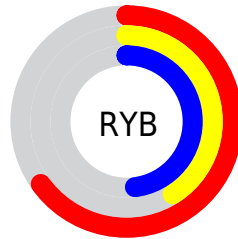
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (41%)

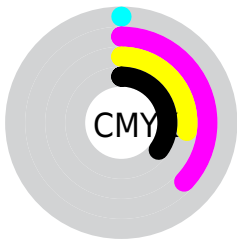
Blue (48%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (48%)

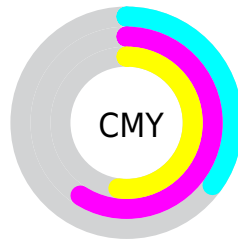


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (59%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 104, 122 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, 104, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 104, 122

255, 255, 255

 222, 156, 174

 251, 183, 202

 255, 211, 230

 255, 240, 255

 166, 104, 122

 139, 79, 97

 112, 55, 73

 87, 32, 51

 62, 8, 30

 42, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 166, 104, 122

 166, 87, 110

 166, 71, 98

 166, 104, 122

 166, 121, 134

 166, 137, 146

166, 54, 87

166, 154, 157

166, 38, 75

166, 170, 169

166, 21, 63

166, 187, 181

166, 4, 51

166, 204, 193

166, 0, 48

166, 220, 204

166, 237, 216

166, 253, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 108, 145



166, 104, 122



167, 106, 99

Triad

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



166, 104, 122



112, 128, 81



53, 130, 162

Complementary

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



166, 104, 122



104, 166, 148

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.



35, 134, 145



166, 104, 122



85, 132, 98

Square

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



166, 104, 122



137, 121, 75



56, 134, 122



90, 124, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 104, 122



161, 110, 87



56, 134, 122



43, 132, 157

Sweetspot

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



166, 104, 122



217, 193, 200



147, 104, 166



110, 95, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 104, 122



217, 119, 148



166, 116, 104



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 43



20, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



166, 104, 122



217, 119, 148



104, 154, 166



84, 76, 78



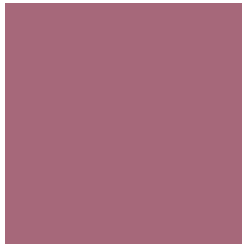
148, 0, 43



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 104, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

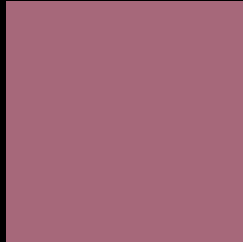
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 104, 122 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, 104, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 104, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 104, 122.

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, 104, 122](#)

Protanopia

[122, 122, 132](#)

Deuteranopia

[135, 118, 119](#)



Tritanopia
165, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 104, 122

Protanomaly

138, 115, 128

Deuteranomaly

146, 113, 120

Tritanomaly

165, 105, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 104, 122

Achromatopsia

125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly

140, 117, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 104, 122 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, 104, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 104, 122)  
}
```

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, 104, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 104, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 104, 122 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, 104, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 104, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 104, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 104, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 104, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 104,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 104, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 104, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
104, 122) }
```

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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