

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 108, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 108, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 108, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66C9D
RGB	166, 108, 157
RGB Percent	65%, 42%, 62%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5765, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	309°, 25%, 54%
HSV	309°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	27.1743, 21.2664, 34.5709
YIQ	130.9280, 18.8390, 27.5350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

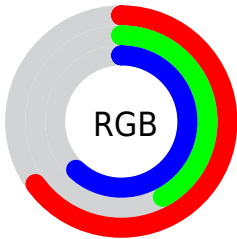
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 108, 157
Decimal	10906781
CIE _{Lab}	53.24, 30.94, -17.06
CIE _{LCh}	53, 35.334, 331.126
Yxy	21.2664, 0.3274, 0.2562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289096861 (0xFFA66C9D)
YUV	130.9280, 12.8535, 30.7581
Hunter-Lab	46.1155, 24.4815, -12.1663

Details

The RGB color **166, 108, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 166, 117**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 160, 212**, and **113, 59, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 91, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 125, 160**.

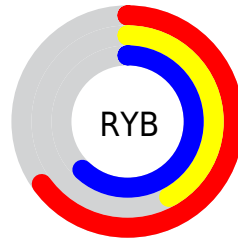
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (42%)

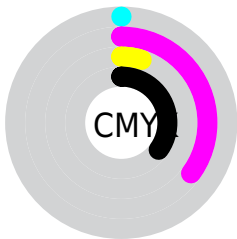
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (62%)

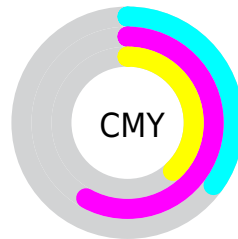


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (38%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 108, 157 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, 108, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 108, 157


255, 255, 255

 222, 160, 212

 251, 188, 240

 255, 216, 255

 255, 244, 255


 166, 108, 157

 139, 83, 131

 113, 59, 106

 88, 35, 81

 63, 11, 58


 41, 0, 37


 0, 0, 13

 0, 0, 0

 166, 108, 157


 166, 91, 154

 166, 108, 157

 166, 125, 160


 166, 75, 152

 166, 141, 162

 166, 58, 149

 166, 158, 165

 166, 42, 147

 166, 174, 167

 166, 25, 144

 166, 191, 170

 166, 8, 142

 166, 208, 172

 166, 0, 140

 166, 224, 175

 166, 241, 178

 166, 255, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 119, 179



166, 108, 157



183, 103, 127

Triad

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



166, 108, 157



145, 126, 65



0, 142, 158

Complementary

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



166, 108, 157



108, 166, 117

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.



14, 143, 127



166, 108, 157



114, 135, 74

Square

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



166, 108, 157



170, 115, 75



76, 140, 97



0, 138, 180

Rectangle

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



166, 108, 157



185, 104, 107



76, 140, 97



0, 143, 148

Sweetspot

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



166, 108, 157



217, 195, 213



117, 108, 166



110, 96, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 108, 157



217, 126, 203



166, 108, 128



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 125



20, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



166, 108, 157



217, 126, 203



108, 166, 146



84, 76, 83



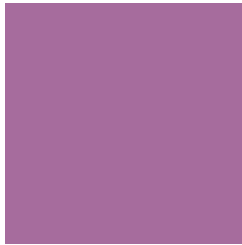
148, 0, 125



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 108, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

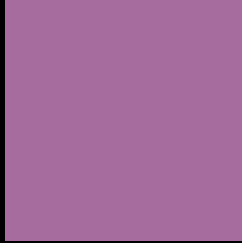
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

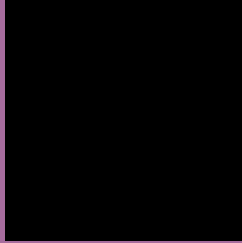
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 108, 157.

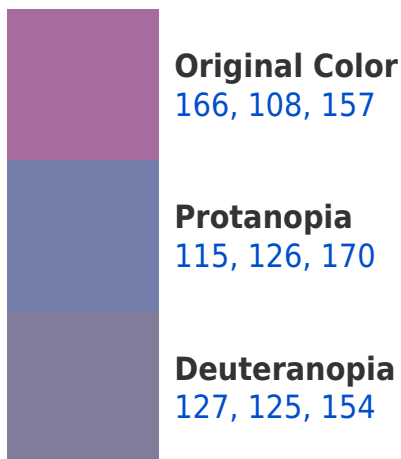



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 108, 157.

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
162, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 108, 157

Protanomaly
134, 119, 165

Deuteranomaly
141, 119, 155

Tritanomaly
163, 112, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 108, 157

Achromatopsia
131, 131, 131

Achromatomaly
144, 123, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 108, 157 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, 108, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 108, 157)  
}
```

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, 108, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 108, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 108, 157 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, 108, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 108, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 108, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 108, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 108, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 108,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 108, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 108, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
108, 157) }
```

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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