

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 113, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 113, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 113, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A67198
RGB	166, 113, 152
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5569, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	316°, 23%, 55%
HSV	316°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	27.2985, 22.1842, 32.5490
YIQ	133.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

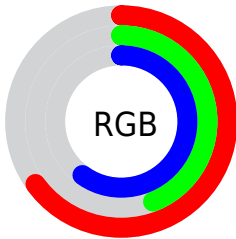
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 113, 152
Decimal	10908056
CIE _{Lab}	54.22, 27.21, -12.66
CIE _{LCh}	54, 30.009, 335.056
Yxy	22.1842, 0.3328, 0.2704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289098136 (0xFFA67198)
YUV	133.2930, 9.2226, 28.6840
Hunter-Lab	47.1002, 21.0305, -8.0028

Details

The RGB color **166, 113, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 166, 127**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 165, 206**, and **113, 64, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 96, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 130, 156**.

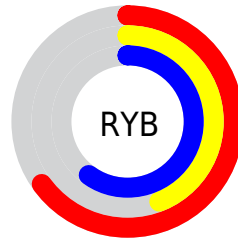
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (44%)

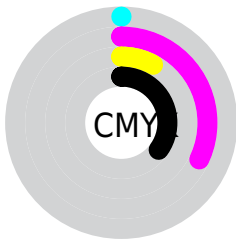
Blue (60%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (60%)

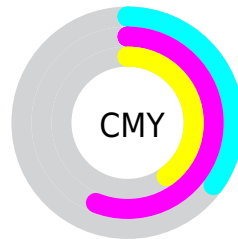


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 113, 152 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, 113, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 113, 152


255, 255, 255

 222, 165, 206

 251, 193, 235

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 166, 113, 152

 139, 88, 126

 113, 64, 101

 88, 41, 77

 64, 18, 54


 41, 0, 33


 3, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 166, 113, 152


 166, 96, 148

 166, 113, 152

 166, 130, 156


 166, 80, 143


 166, 146, 161

 166, 63, 139


 166, 163, 165

 166, 47, 134

 166, 179, 170

 166, 30, 130

 166, 196, 174

 166, 13, 126

 166, 213, 178

 166, 0, 122

 166, 229, 183

 166, 246, 187

 166, 255, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 121, 172



166, 113, 152



179, 110, 126

Triad

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



166, 113, 152



143, 130, 78



25, 143, 159

Complementary

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



166, 113, 152



113, 166, 127

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.



49, 144, 133



166, 113, 152



115, 137, 86

Square

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



166, 113, 152



165, 121, 83



84, 142, 107



55, 138, 176

Rectangle

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



166, 113, 152



180, 111, 109



84, 142, 107



28, 143, 151

Sweetspot

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



166, 113, 152



217, 195, 211



126, 113, 166



110, 96, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 113, 152



217, 134, 195



166, 113, 126



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 109



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



166, 113, 152



217, 134, 195



113, 166, 153



84, 76, 82



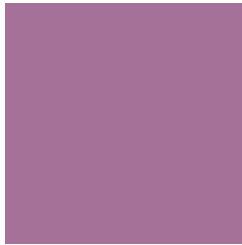
148, 0, 109



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 113, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

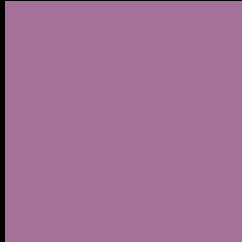
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

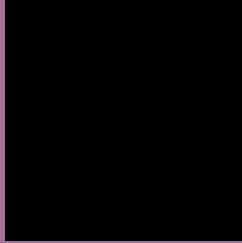
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 113, 152.

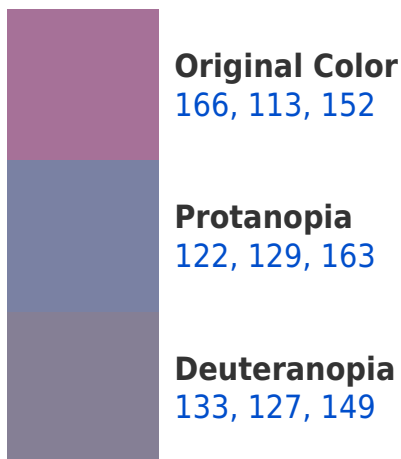



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 113, 152.

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
163, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 113, 152

Protanomaly
138, 123, 159

Deuteranomaly
145, 122, 150

Tritanomaly
164, 116, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 113, 152

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
145, 126, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 113, 152 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, 113, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 113, 152)  
}
```

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, 113, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 113, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 113, 152 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, 113, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 113, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 113, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 113, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 113, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 113,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 113, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 113, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
113, 152) }
```

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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