

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 116, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 116, 155) contains.

RGB(166, 116, 155)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 116, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6749B
RGB	166, 116, 155
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 61%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5451, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	313°, 22%, 55%
HSV	313°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	27.8877, 22.9643, 33.9731
YIQ	135.3960, 17.2810, 22.7290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

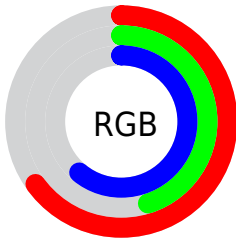
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 116, 155
Decimal	10908827
CIE _{Lab}	55.04, 26.06, -13.18
CIE _{LCh}	55, 29.201, 333.179
Yxy	22.9643, 0.3288, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289098907 (0xFFA6749B)
YUV	135.3960, 9.6648, 26.8397
Hunter-Lab	47.9211, 20.0160, -8.4881

Details

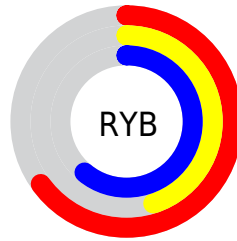
The RGB color **166, 116, 155** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 166, 127**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 169, 209**, and **113, 67, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 99, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 133, 159**.

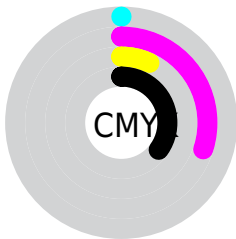
Distribution



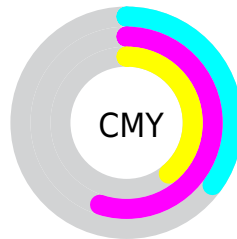
- Red (65%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (39%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 116, 155 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, 116, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 116, 155


255, 255, 255

 222, 169, 209

 251, 196, 238

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255


 166, 116, 155

 139, 91, 129

 113, 67, 104

 88, 44, 80

 64, 21, 57


 41, 0, 35

 7, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 166, 116, 155

 166, 99, 151


 166, 116, 155

 166, 133, 159


 166, 83, 148


 166, 149, 162


 166, 66, 144

 166, 166, 166

 166, 50, 140

 166, 182, 170

 166, 33, 137

 166, 199, 173

 166, 16, 133

 166, 216, 177

 166, 0, 129

 166, 232, 181

 166, 249, 184

 166, 255, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 124, 174



166, 116, 155



180, 112, 130

Triad

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



166, 116, 155



146, 131, 81



36, 144, 159

Complementary

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



166, 116, 155



116, 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.



57, 145, 134



166, 116, 155



119, 138, 89

Square

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



166, 116, 155



167, 122, 87



89, 143, 108



60, 140, 176

Rectangle

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



166, 116, 155



181, 113, 113



89, 143, 108



40, 145, 151

Sweetspot

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



166, 116, 155



217, 197, 212



127, 116, 166



110, 98, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 116, 155



217, 139, 200



166, 116, 130



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



166, 116, 155



217, 139, 200



116, 166, 152



84, 76, 82



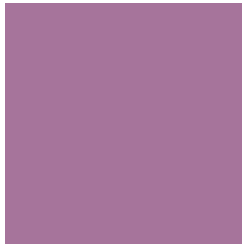
148, 0, 115



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 116, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

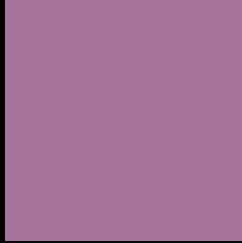
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

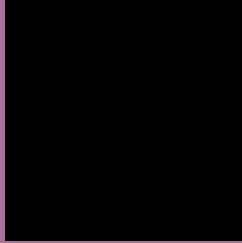
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 116, 155.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 116, 155.

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, 116, 155

Protanopia
124, 131, 165

Deuteranopia
135, 129, 153



Tritanopia
163, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 116, 155

Protanomaly
139, 126, 161

Deuteranomaly
146, 124, 154

Tritanomaly
164, 119, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 116, 155

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
146, 128, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 116, 155 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, 116, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 116, 155)  
}
```

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, 116, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 116, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 116, 155 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, 116, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 116, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 116, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 116, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 116, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 116,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 116, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 116, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
116, 155) }
```

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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