

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 128, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 128, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 128, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68096
RGB	166, 128, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 50%, 59%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4980, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	325°, 18%, 58%
HSV	325°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	28.9501, 25.7473, 32.2981
YIQ	141.8700, 15.5860, 14.8980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

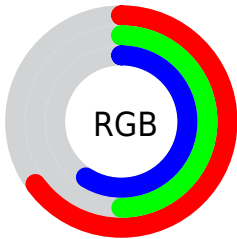
Format	Color
RYB	166, 128, 150
Decimal	10911894
CIELab	57.80, 18.33, -6.15
CIELCh	58, 19.330, 341.453
Yxy	25.7473, 0.3328, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289101974 (0xFFA68096)
YUV	141.8700, 4.0081, 21.1620
Hunter-Lab	50.7418, 13.0426, -2.2198

Details

The RGB color **166, 128, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 166, 144**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 181, 204**, and **114, 78, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 111, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 145, 157**.

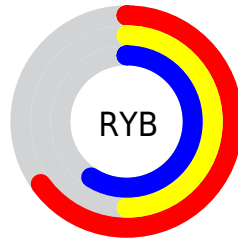
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (50%)

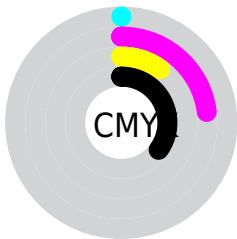
Blue (59%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (59%)

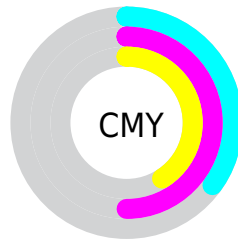


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 128, 150 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, 128, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 128, 150


255, 255, 255


 221, 181, 204

 250, 209, 232

 255, 237, 255

 166, 128, 150

 139, 103, 124

 114, 78, 99

 89, 55, 75

 65, 33, 53

 42, 12, 32


 18, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 166, 128, 150

 166, 111, 143

 166, 128, 150

 166, 145, 157

166, 95, 136

166, 161, 164

166, 78, 129

166, 178, 171

166, 62, 122

166, 194, 178

166, 45, 115

166, 211, 185

166, 28, 108

166, 228, 192

166, 12, 101

166, 244, 199

166, 0, 96

166, 255, 206

166, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 132, 164



166, 128, 150



173, 127, 133

Triad

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



166, 128, 150



145, 140, 106



92, 147, 161

Complementary

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



166, 128, 150



128, 166, 144

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.



94, 149, 145



166, 128, 150



126, 145, 113

Square

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



166, 128, 150



161, 134, 107



107, 148, 128



106, 143, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 128, 150



173, 128, 122



107, 148, 128



91, 148, 156

Sweetspot

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



166, 128, 150



217, 202, 210



144, 128, 166



110, 101, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 128, 150



217, 158, 192



166, 128, 131



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 86



20, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



166, 128, 150



217, 158, 192



128, 166, 163



84, 76, 81



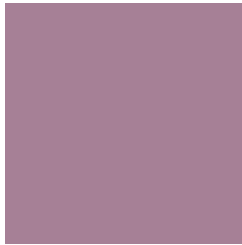
148, 0, 86



20, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 128, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

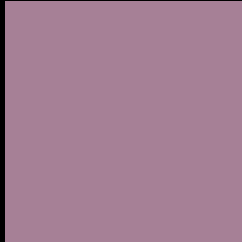
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

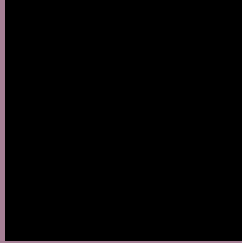
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 128, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 128, 150.

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, 128, 150

Protanopia

136, 138, 156

Deuteranopia

148, 135, 149



Tritanopia
165, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 128, 150

Protanomaly
147, 134, 154

Deuteranomaly
155, 132, 149

Tritanomaly
165, 129, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 128, 150

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
151, 137, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 128, 150 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, 128, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 128, 150)  
}
```

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, 128, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 128, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 128, 150 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, 128, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 128, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 128, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 128, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 128, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 128, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
128, 150) }
```

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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