

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 128, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 128, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 128, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68098
RGB	166, 128, 152
RGB Percent	65%, 50%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4980, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	322°, 18%, 58%
HSV	322°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	29.1126, 25.8123, 33.1536
YIQ	142.0980, 14.9440, 15.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

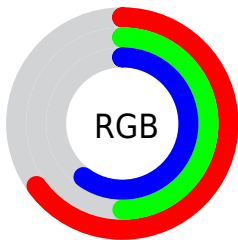
Format	Color
RYB	166, 128, 152
Decimal	10911896
CIELab	57.86, 18.69, -7.21
CIELCh	58, 20.029, 338.904
Yxy	25.8123, 0.3305, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289101976 (0xFFA68098)
YUV	142.0980, 4.8817, 20.9621
Hunter-Lab	50.8058, 13.3731, -3.1259

Details

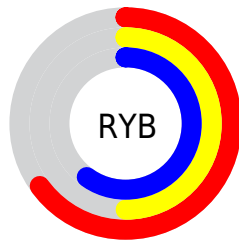
The RGB color **166, 128, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 166, 142**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 181, 206**, and **114, 78, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 111, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 145, 158**.

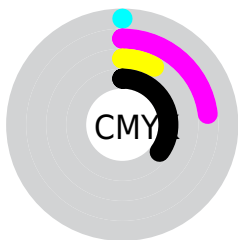
Distribution



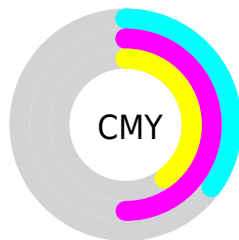
- Red (65%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 128, 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, 128, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 128, 152


255, 255, 255

 221, 181, 206

 250, 209, 234

 255, 237, 255

 166, 128, 152

 139, 103, 126

 114, 78, 101

 89, 55, 77

 65, 33, 54

 42, 12, 33


 18, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 166, 128, 152


 166, 111, 146


 166, 128, 152

 166, 145, 158


 166, 95, 140

 166, 161, 164

 166, 78, 134

 166, 178, 170

 166, 62, 128

 166, 194, 176

 166, 45, 121

 166, 211, 183

 166, 28, 115

 166, 228, 189

 166, 12, 109

 166, 244, 195

 166, 0, 105

 166, 255, 201

 166, 255, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 133, 166



166, 128, 152



174, 126, 134

Triad

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



166, 128, 152



147, 140, 104



90, 148, 160

Complementary

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



166, 128, 152



128, 166, 142

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.



93, 149, 144



166, 128, 152



127, 145, 111

Square

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



166, 128, 152



163, 134, 107



108, 148, 126



102, 144, 171

Rectangle

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



166, 128, 152



175, 128, 123



108, 148, 126



89, 148, 155

Sweetspot

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



166, 128, 152



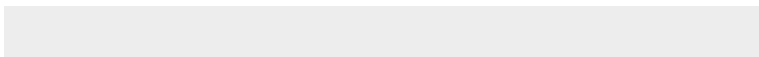
217, 202, 211



142, 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, 152



217, 158, 195



166, 128, 133



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 93



20, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



166, 128, 152



217, 158, 195



128, 166, 161



84, 76, 81



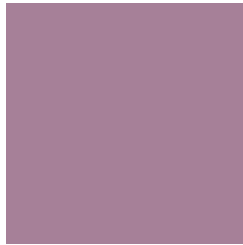
148, 0, 93



20, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 128, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

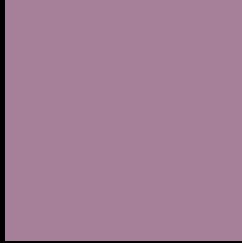
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

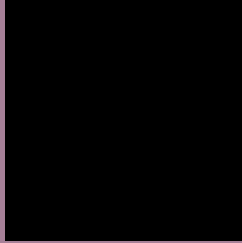
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 128, 152.



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



Original Color

166, 128, 152

Protanopia

136, 138, 158

Deuteranopia

148, 135, 151



Tritanopia
164, 130, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 128, 152

Protanomaly
147, 134, 156

Deuteranomaly
155, 132, 151

Tritanomaly
165, 129, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 128, 152

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
151, 137, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 128, 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, 128, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 128, 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, 128, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 128, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 128, 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, 128, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 128, 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, 128, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 128, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 128,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 128, 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, 128, 152) }
```

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

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