

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 129, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 129, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 129, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A681C4
RGB	166, 129, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 77%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4941, 0.2314
CMYK	0.15, 0.34, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	273°, 36%, 64%
HSV	273°, 34%, 77%
XYZ	33.5399, 27.7930, 55.8214
YIQ	147.7010, 0.5450, 28.6810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

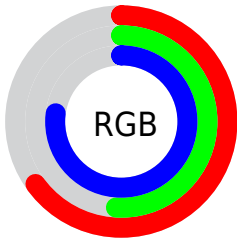
Format	Color
RYB	166, 129, 196
Decimal	10912196
CIELab	59.70, 27.03, -29.55
CIElCh	60, 40.048, 312.448
Yxy	27.7930, 0.2863, 0.2372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289102276 (0xFFA681C4)
YUV	147.7010, 23.8114, 16.0482
Hunter-Lab	52.7191, 21.3035, -25.8756

Details

The RGB color **166, 129, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **159, 196, 129**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 182, 253**, and **113, 79, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 109, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 149, 196**.

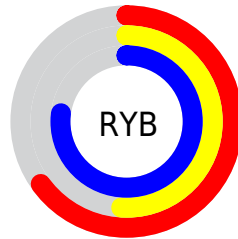
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (51%)

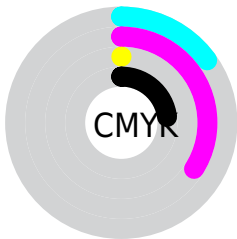
Blue (77%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (77%)

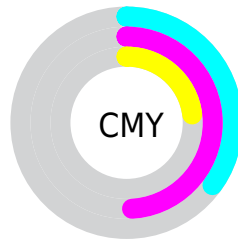


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 129, 196 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, 129, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 129, 196

255, 255, 255

 222, 182, 253

 251, 210, 255


 255, 238, 255

 166, 129, 196

 139, 104, 169

 113, 79, 142

 88, 56, 116

 63, 33, 91


 39, 11, 67


 22, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0


 166, 129, 196


 166, 129, 196


 157, 109, 196


 175, 149, 196

 148, 90, 196

 184, 168, 196

 140, 70, 196


 192, 188, 196

 131, 51, 196

 201, 207, 196

 122, 31, 196

 210, 227, 196

 113, 11, 196

 219, 247, 196

 108, 0, 196

 227, 255, 196

 236, 255, 196

 245, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 142, 212



166, 129, 196



199, 118, 166

Triad

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



166, 129, 196



183, 135, 76



0, 162, 158

Complementary

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



166, 129, 196



159, 196, 129

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.



63, 161, 121



166, 129, 196



151, 146, 73

Square

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



166, 129, 196



205, 122, 98



112, 155, 90



0, 160, 190

Rectangle

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



166, 129, 196



209, 115, 142



112, 155, 90



0, 162, 146

Sweetspot

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



166, 129, 196



244, 230, 255



129, 159, 196



121, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 129, 196



208, 150, 255



196, 129, 193



93, 87, 97



89, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 129, 159



255, 150, 197



129, 196, 132



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 72



33, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 129, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

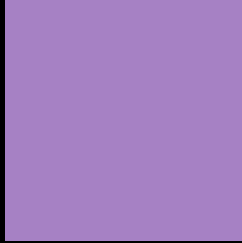
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

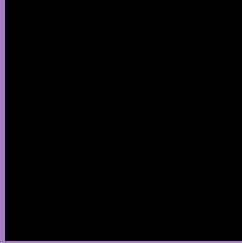
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 129, 196.

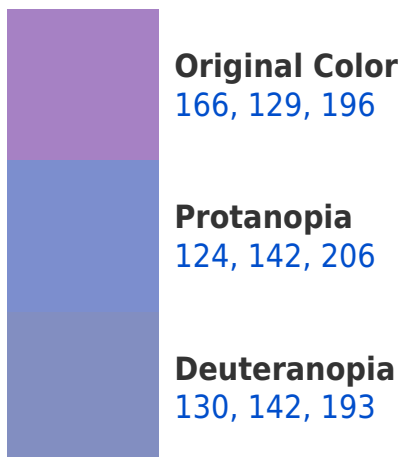


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 129, 196.

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
158, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 129, 196

Protanomaly
139, 137, 202

Deuteranomaly
143, 137, 194

Tritanomaly
161, 135, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 129, 196

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
155, 141, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 129, 196 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, 129, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 129, 196)  
}
```

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, 129, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 129, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 129, 196 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, 129, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 129, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 129, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 129, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 129, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 129,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 129, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 129, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
129, 196) }
```

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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