

# Converting Colors

RGB(166, 132, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(166, 132, 169) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(166, 132, 169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A684A9
RGB	166, 132, 169
RGB Percent	65%, 52%, 66%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4824, 0.3373
CMYK	0.02, 0.22, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	295°, 18%, 59%
HSV	295°, 22%, 66%
XYZ	31.1386, 27.4741, 41.1980
YIQ	146.3840, 8.3870, 18.7150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

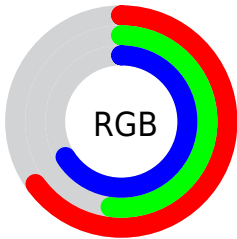
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 132, 169
Decimal	10912937
CIE Lab	59.41, 19.64, -14.64
CIE LCh	59, 24.495, 323.304
Yxy	27.4741, 0.3120, 0.2753
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289103017 (0xFFA684A9)
YUV	146.3840, 11.1497, 17.2032
Hunter-Lab	52.4157, 14.3138, -9.9100

# Details

The RGB color **166, 132, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **135, 169, 132**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 185, 224**, and **114, 82, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 115, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 149, 169**.

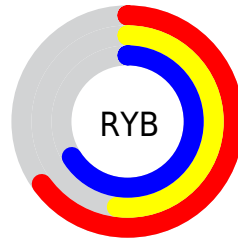
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (52%)

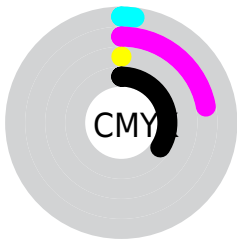
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (66%)

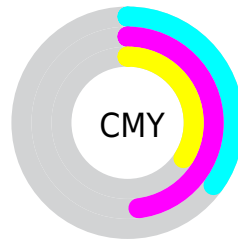


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 132, 169 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, 132, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166, 132, 169


255, 255, 255

 221, 185, 224

 250, 213, 253

 255, 241, 255

 166, 132, 169

 139, 107, 143

 114, 82, 117

 89, 59, 92

 65, 37, 69


 42, 15, 46


 23, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 166, 132, 169

 165, 115, 169


 166, 132, 169


 167, 149, 169

 163, 98, 169

 169, 166, 169

 162, 81, 169


 170, 183, 169

 161, 64, 169


 171, 200, 169

 159, 47, 169

 173, 216, 169

 158, 31, 169

 174, 233, 169

 156, 14, 169

 176, 250, 169

 155, 0, 169

 177, 255, 169

 178, 255, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



140, 139, 182



166, 132, 169



182, 128, 149

# Triad

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



166, 132, 169



163, 140, 100



77, 155, 159

# Complementary

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



166, 132, 169



135, 169, 132

# 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.



92, 155, 137



166, 132, 169



141, 147, 103

# Square

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



166, 132, 169



179, 133, 109



116, 152, 117



83, 152, 177

# Rectangle

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



166, 132, 169



186, 127, 134



116, 152, 117



81, 155, 152



# Sweetspot

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



166, 132, 169



218, 204, 219



132, 135, 169



109, 101, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



166, 132, 169



215, 162, 219



169, 132, 154



83, 76, 84



136, 0, 148



19, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 132, 135



219, 162, 167



132, 169, 147



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 12



20, 0, 2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 132, 169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

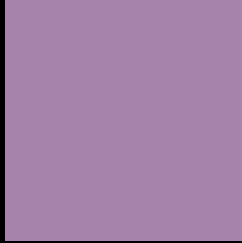
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 169 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, 132, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 132, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 132, 169.

# 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, 132, 169

**Protanopia**

135, 142, 176

**Deuteranopia**

145, 140, 167



**Tritanopia**  
163, 136, 147

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
166, 132, 169

**Protanomaly**  
146, 138, 173

**Deuteranomaly**  
153, 137, 168

**Tritanomaly**  
164, 135, 155

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
166, 132, 169

**Achromatopsia**  
146, 146, 146

**Achromatomaly**  
153, 141, 154

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 132, 169 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, 132, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 132, 169)  
}
```

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, 132, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 132, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 132, 169 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, 132, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 132, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 132, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 132, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 132, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 132,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 132, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 132, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
132, 169) }
```

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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