

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 136, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 136, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 136, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A688B5
RGB	166, 136, 181
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 71%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4667, 0.2902
CMYK	0.08, 0.25, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	280°, 23%, 62%
HSV	280°, 25%, 71%
XYZ	32.8705, 29.0515, 47.5911
YIQ	150.1000, 3.4350, 20.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

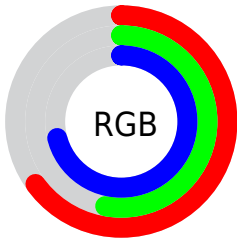
Format	Color
RYB	166, 136, 181
Decimal	10913973
CIELab	60.83, 19.81, -19.32
CIELCh	61, 27.672, 315.717
Yxy	29.0515, 0.3002, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104053 (0xFFA688B5)
YUV	150.1000, 15.2337, 13.9443
Hunter-Lab	53.8994, 14.5340, -14.6211

Details

The RGB color **166, 136, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **151, 181, 136**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 190, 237**, and **114, 86, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 118, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 154, 181**.

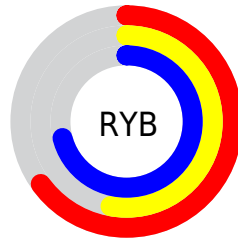
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (53%)

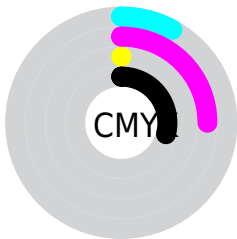
Blue (71%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (71%)

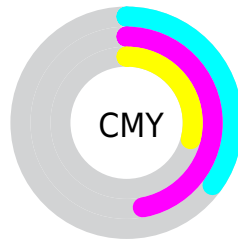


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (29%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 136, 181 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, 136, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 136, 181

255, 255, 255

 221, 190, 237

 250, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 166, 136, 181

 139, 111, 154

 114, 86, 128

 89, 62, 103

 65, 40, 79


 42, 19, 56

 24, 0, 34

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 166, 136, 181

 166, 136, 181

160, 118, 181

172, 154, 181

154, 100, 181

178, 172, 181

148, 82, 181

184, 190, 181

142, 64, 181

190, 208, 181

136, 45, 181

196, 227, 181

130, 27, 181

202, 245, 181

124, 9, 181

208, 255, 181

121, 0, 181

214, 255, 181

220, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 145, 194



166, 136, 181



188, 130, 159

Triad

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



166, 136, 181



174, 141, 100



71, 160, 159

Complementary

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



166, 136, 181



151, 181, 136

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.



95, 159, 134



166, 136, 181



151, 149, 99

Square

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



166, 136, 181



190, 133, 113



123, 156, 112



70, 158, 181

Rectangle

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



166, 136, 181



194, 128, 143



123, 156, 112



78, 160, 151

Sweetspot

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



166, 136, 181



229, 218, 235



136, 151, 181



114, 108, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



166, 136, 181



211, 164, 235



181, 136, 174



86, 80, 89



102, 0, 153



17, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 136, 151



235, 164, 188



136, 181, 144



89, 80, 83



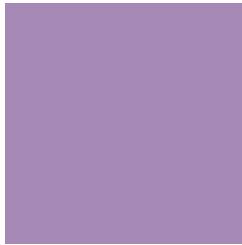
153, 0, 51



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 136, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

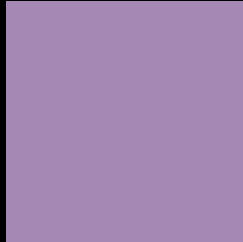
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

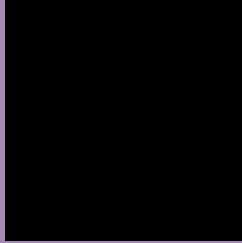
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 136, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 136, 181.

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, 136, 181

Protanopia
136, 145, 188

Deuteranopia
145, 144, 179



Tritanopia
162, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 136, 181

Protanomaly
147, 142, 185

Deuteranomaly
153, 141, 180

Tritanomaly
163, 139, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 136, 181

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
156, 145, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 136, 181 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, 136, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 136, 181)  
}
```

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, 136, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 136, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 136, 181 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, 136, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 136, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 136, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 136, 181); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 136, 181); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 136, 181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 136, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 136, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
136, 181) }
```

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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