

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 138, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 138, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 138, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68AD5
RGB	166, 138, 213
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 84%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4588, 0.1647
CMYK	0.22, 0.35, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	262°, 47%, 69%
HSV	262°, 35%, 84%
XYZ	36.8246, 31.0880, 67.0105
YIQ	154.9220, -7.3870, 29.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

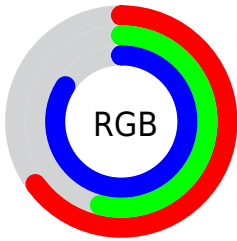
Format	Color
RYB	166, 138, 213
Decimal	10914517
CIELab	62.58, 25.79, -34.63
CIElCh	63, 43.182, 306.672
Yxy	31.0880, 0.2729, 0.2304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104597 (0xFFA68AD5)
YUV	154.9220, 28.6325, 9.7154
Hunter-Lab	55.7567, 20.3166, -32.2274

Details

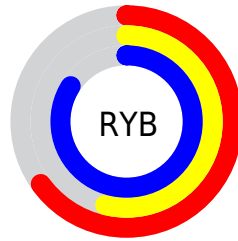
The RGB color **166, 138, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **185, 213, 138**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 192, 255**, and **113, 88, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 117, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 159, 213**.

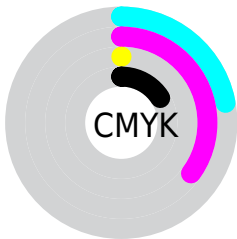
Distribution



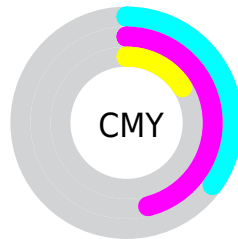
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (16%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 138, 213 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, 138, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 138, 213

255, 255, 255

 222, 192, 255

 251, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 166, 138, 213


 139, 112, 185

 113, 88, 158

 87, 64, 132

 62, 41, 106

 37, 20, 82

 15, 0, 58

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0


 166, 138, 213


 166, 138, 213

 153, 117, 213


 179, 159, 213

 139, 95, 213

 193, 181, 213

 126, 74, 213


 206, 202, 213

 113, 53, 213


 219, 223, 213

 99, 31, 213

 233, 244, 213

 86, 10, 213

 246, 255, 213

 80, 0, 213

 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



104, 152, 227



166, 138, 213



206, 125, 182

Triad

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



166, 138, 213



199, 139, 81



0, 171, 159

Complementary

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



166, 138, 213



185, 213, 138

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.



74, 169, 120



166, 138, 213



166, 152, 73

Square

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



166, 138, 213



220, 126, 108



126, 162, 88



0, 170, 196

Rectangle

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



166, 138, 213



220, 120, 157



126, 162, 88



0, 171, 146

Sweetspot

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



166, 138, 213



237, 227, 255



138, 186, 213



117, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 138, 213



188, 148, 255



203, 138, 213



100, 96, 107



64, 0, 171



16, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 138, 185



255, 148, 215



148, 213, 138



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 107



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 138, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

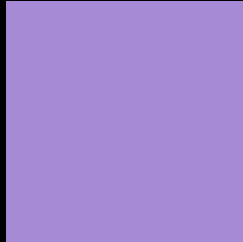
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

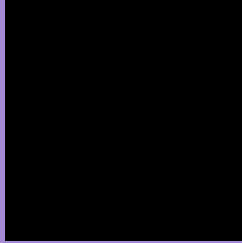
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 166, 138, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 138, 213.

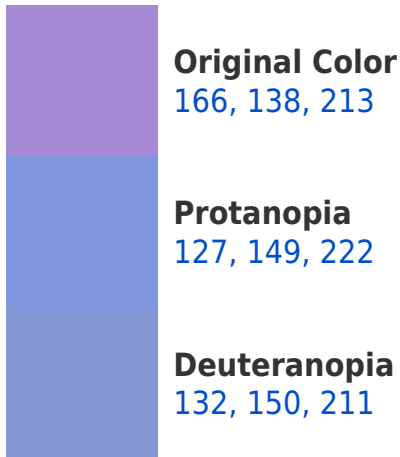


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 138, 213.

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
157, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 138, 213

Protanomaly
141, 145, 219

Deuteranomaly
144, 146, 212

Tritanomaly
160, 145, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 138, 213

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
159, 149, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 138, 213 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, 138, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 138, 213)  
}
```

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, 138, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 138, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 138, 213 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, 138, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 138, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 138, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 138, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 138, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 138,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 138, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 138, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
138, 213) }
```

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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