

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 139, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 139, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 139, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68BA5
RGB	166, 139, 165
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4549, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	302°, 13%, 60%
HSV	302°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	31.7500, 29.2888, 39.5772
YIQ	150.0370, 7.7460, 13.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

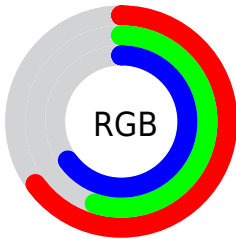
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 139, 165
Decimal	10914725
CIE _{Lab}	61.04, 14.88, -9.91
CIE _{LCh}	61, 17.877, 326.323
Yxy	29.2888, 0.3156, 0.2911
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104805 (0xFFA68BA5)
YUV	150.0370, 7.3768, 13.9996
Hunter-Lab	54.1192, 10.0119, -5.4752

Details

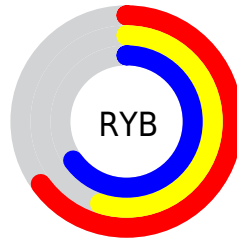
The RGB color **166, 139, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **139, 166, 140**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 193, 220**, and **114, 89, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 122, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 156, 166**.

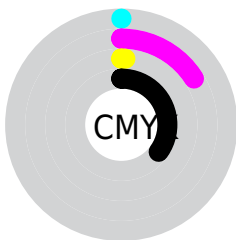
Distribution



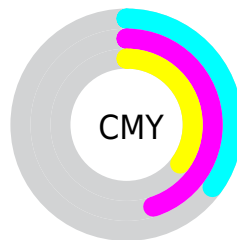
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 139, 165 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, 139, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 139, 165


255, 255, 255

 221, 193, 220

 250, 221, 249

 255, 249, 255

 166, 139, 165

 140, 113, 139

 114, 89, 113

 89, 65, 89

 66, 43, 65


 43, 22, 43

 25, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 166, 139, 165


 166, 122, 164

 166, 139, 165


 166, 156, 166

 166, 106, 164


 166, 172, 166

 166, 89, 163


 166, 189, 167

 166, 73, 163


 166, 205, 167

 166, 56, 162

 166, 222, 168

 166, 39, 161

 166, 239, 169

 166, 23, 161

 166, 255, 169

 166, 6, 160

 166, 255, 170

 166, 0, 160

 166, 255, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 144, 175



166, 139, 165



177, 136, 150

Triad

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



166, 139, 165



161, 146, 116



104, 156, 161

Complementary

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



166, 139, 165



139, 166, 140

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.



111, 156, 145



166, 139, 165



144, 151, 119

Square

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



166, 139, 165



174, 140, 122



126, 154, 129



110, 154, 173

Rectangle

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



166, 139, 165



180, 136, 139



126, 154, 129



105, 156, 156

Sweetspot

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



166, 139, 165



217, 206, 216



140, 139, 166



110, 103, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 139, 165



217, 173, 215



166, 139, 152



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 142



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 139, 165



217, 173, 215



139, 166, 153



84, 76, 84



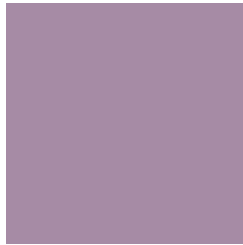
148, 0, 142



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 139, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

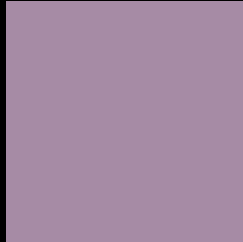
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 139, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

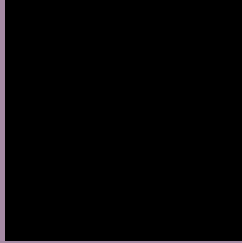
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

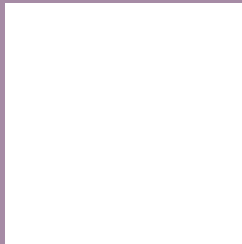
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 166, 139, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 139, 165.

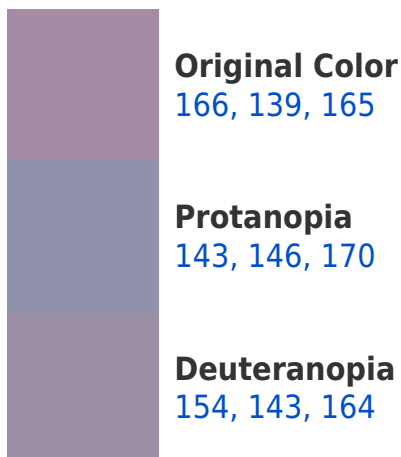



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 139, 165.

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
164, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 139, 165

Protanomaly
151, 143, 168

Deuteranomaly
158, 142, 164

Tritanomaly
165, 140, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 139, 165

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
156, 146, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 139, 165 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, 139, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 139, 165)  
}
```

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, 139, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 139, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 139, 165 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, 139, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 139, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 139, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 139, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 139, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 139, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
139, 165) }
```

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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