

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 140, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 140, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 140, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68C99
RGB	166, 140, 153
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	330°, 13%, 60%
HSV	330°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.8537, 29.1631, 34.1399
YIQ	149.2560, 11.3230, 9.5550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

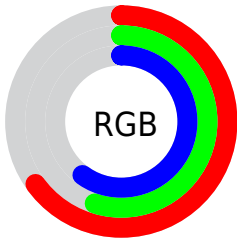
Format	Color
RYB	166, 140, 153
Decimal	10914969
CIELab	60.93, 12.06, -3.24
CIElCh	61, 12.486, 344.948
Yxy	29.1631, 0.3277, 0.3097
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105049 (0xFFA68C99)
YUV	149.2560, 1.8458, 14.6845
Hunter-Lab	54.0028, 7.4784, 0.3197

Details

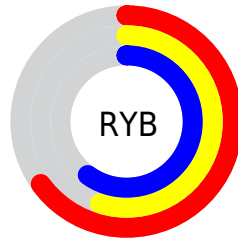
The RGB color **166, 140, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 166, 153**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 194, 207**, and **114, 90, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 161**.

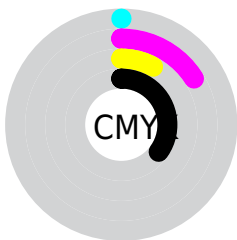
Distribution



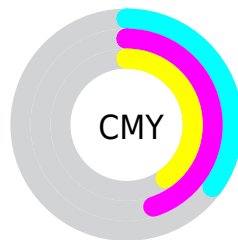
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 140, 153 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, 140, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 140, 153

255, 255, 255

 221, 194, 207


 250, 222, 236

 255, 250, 255

 166, 140, 153

 140, 114, 127

 114, 90, 102

 89, 66, 78

 66, 44, 55

 43, 23, 34

 25, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 153

 166, 123, 145

 166, 140, 153

 166, 157, 161

166, 107, 136

166, 173, 170

166, 90, 128

166, 190, 178

166, 74, 120

166, 206, 186

166, 57, 111

166, 223, 195

166, 40, 103

166, 240, 203

166, 24, 95

166, 255, 211

166, 7, 87

166, 255, 219

166, 0, 83

166, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 142, 163



166, 140, 153



170, 140, 142

Triad

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



166, 140, 153



150, 148, 126



120, 152, 162

Complementary

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



166, 140, 153



140, 166, 153

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.



119, 154, 152



166, 140, 153



137, 151, 131

Square

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



166, 140, 153



161, 144, 126



126, 153, 141



129, 150, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 153



170, 140, 135



126, 153, 141



119, 153, 159

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 153



217, 206, 211



153, 140, 166



110, 103, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 153



217, 176, 196



166, 140, 140



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 74



20, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



166, 140, 153



217, 176, 196



140, 166, 166



84, 76, 80



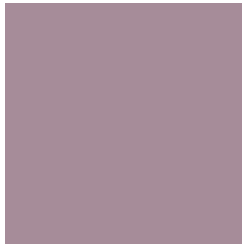
148, 0, 74



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 140, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

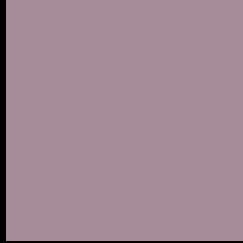
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

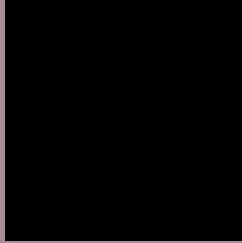
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 153.

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, 140, 153

Protanopia
147, 146, 157

Deuteranopia
159, 143, 152



Tritanopia
166, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 153

Protanomaly

154, 144, 156

Deuteranomaly

162, 142, 152

Tritanomaly

166, 140, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 153

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

155, 146, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 140, 153 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, 140, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 153)  
}
```

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, 140, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 140, 153 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, 140, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 140, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 140, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 140, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 153) }
```

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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