

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 140, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 140, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 140, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68C9A
RGB	166, 140, 154
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.07, 0.35
HSL	328°, 13%, 60%
HSV	328°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.9367, 29.1963, 34.5767
YIQ	149.3700, 11.0020, 9.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

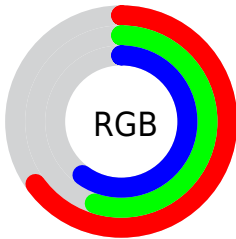
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 140, 154
Decimal	10914970
CIE Lab	60.95, 12.24, -3.77
CIE LCh	61, 12.806, 342.883
Yxy	29.1963, 0.3266, 0.3083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105050 (0xFFA68C9A)
YUV	149.3700, 2.2826, 14.5845
Hunter-Lab	54.0336, 7.6408, -0.1169

Details

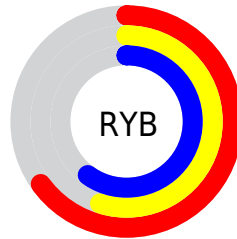
The RGB color **166, 140, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 166, 152**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 194, 208**, and **114, 90, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 162**.

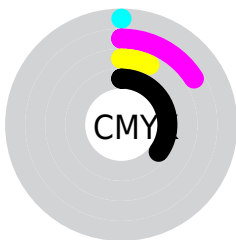
Distribution



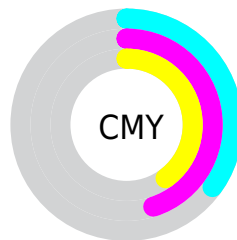
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (60%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (35%)



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


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 140, 154 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, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 140, 154

255, 255, 255

 221, 194, 208

 250, 222, 237

 255, 250, 255

 166, 140, 154

 140, 114, 128

 114, 90, 103

 89, 66, 79

 66, 44, 56

 43, 23, 35

 24, 0, 13

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 154


 166, 123, 146

 166, 140, 154


 166, 157, 162

 166, 107, 139

 166, 173, 169

 166, 90, 131

 166, 190, 177

 166, 74, 123


 166, 206, 185

 166, 57, 116

 166, 223, 192

 166, 40, 108

 166, 240, 200

 166, 24, 100

 166, 255, 208

 166, 7, 93

 166, 255, 215

 166, 0, 89

 166, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 143, 164



166, 140, 154



171, 139, 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, 154



151, 148, 125



119, 153, 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, 154



140, 166, 152

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, 154



138, 151, 130

Square

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



166, 140, 154



162, 144, 126



126, 153, 140



127, 150, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 154



171, 140, 135



126, 153, 140



118, 153, 159

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 154



217, 206, 212



152, 140, 166



110, 103, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 154



217, 176, 198



166, 140, 141



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 80



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



166, 140, 154



217, 176, 198



140, 166, 165



84, 76, 80



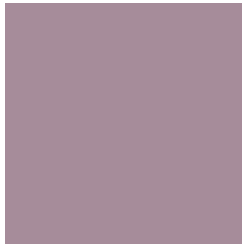
148, 0, 80



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 140, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

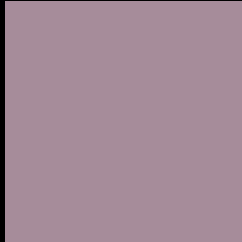
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

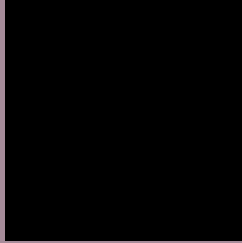
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 154.

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, 154

Protanopia

147, 146, 158

Deuteranopia

159, 143, 153



Tritanopia
166, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 154

Protanomaly

154, 144, 157

Deuteranomaly

162, 142, 153

Tritanomaly

166, 140, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 154

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

155, 146, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 140, 154 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, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 154)  
}
```

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, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 140, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 154) }
```

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, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 140, 154 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, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 154) }
```

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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