

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 140, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 140, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 140, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68CCE
RGB	166, 140, 206
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 81%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.1922
CMYK	0.19, 0.32, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	264°, 40%, 68%
HSV	264°, 32%, 81%
XYZ	36.2445, 31.3194, 62.5275
YIQ	155.2980, -5.6900, 26.0380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

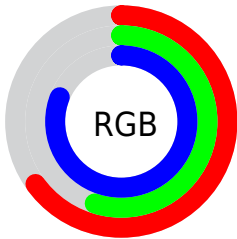
Format	Color
RYB	166, 140, 206
Decimal	10915022
CIELab	62.78, 23.03, -30.42
CIElCh	63, 38.151, 307.127
Yxy	31.3194, 0.2786, 0.2407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105102 (0xFFA68CCE)
YUV	155.2980, 24.9961, 9.3857
Hunter-Lab	55.9637, 17.6678, -27.0693

Details

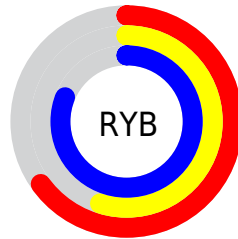
The RGB color **166, 140, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 206, 140**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 194, 255**, and **113, 90, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 119, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 161, 206**.

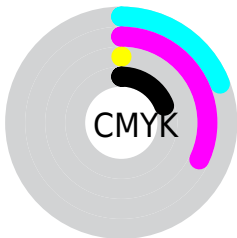
Distribution



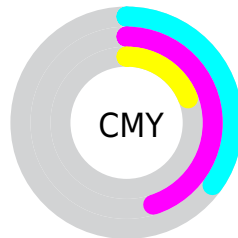
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 140, 206 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, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 140, 206

 166, 140, 206

255, 255, 255

 139, 114, 178

 222, 194, 255

 113, 90, 151


 251, 222, 255

 88, 66, 125

 255, 250, 255

 63, 43, 100

 39, 22, 76

 18, 0, 53

 0, 2, 31

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 140, 206

■ 166, 140, 206

■ 154, 119, 206

■ 178, 161, 206

■ 141, 99, 206

■ 191, 181, 206

■ 129, 78, 206

■ 203, 202, 206

■ 116, 58, 206

■ 216, 222, 206

■ 104, 37, 206

■ 228, 243, 206

■ 91, 16, 206

■ 241, 255, 206

■ 81, 0, 206

■ 253, 255, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 153, 219



166, 140, 206



201, 129, 179

Triad

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



166, 140, 206



195, 141, 90



20, 170, 159

Complementary

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



166, 140, 206



180, 206, 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.



86, 168, 124



166, 140, 206



166, 153, 83

Square

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



166, 140, 206



214, 130, 113



129, 162, 96



0, 168, 192

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 206



213, 125, 157



129, 162, 96



49, 169, 147

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 206



240, 230, 255



140, 181, 206



118, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 206



196, 158, 255



198, 140, 206



96, 92, 102



65, 0, 166



15, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 140, 180



255, 158, 217



148, 206, 140



102, 92, 98



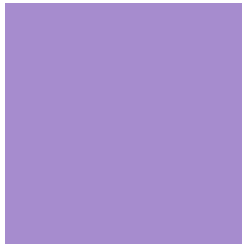
166, 0, 100



38, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 140, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

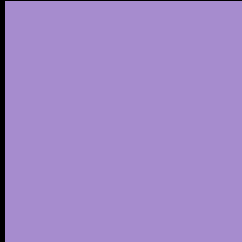
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

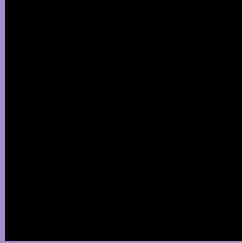
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 206.

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, 206

Protanopia
132, 150, 214

Deuteranopia
138, 150, 204



Tritanopia
158, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 206

Protanomaly

144, 146, 211

Deuteranomaly

148, 146, 205

Tritanomaly

161, 146, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 206

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

159, 150, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 140, 206 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, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 206)  
}
```

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, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 140, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 206) }
```

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, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 140, 206 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, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 206) }
```

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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