

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 140, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 140, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 140, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68CDA
RGB	166, 140, 218
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 85%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.1451
CMYK	0.24, 0.36, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	260°, 51%, 70%
HSV	260°, 36%, 85%
XYZ	37.7589, 31.9251, 70.5017
YIQ	156.6660, -9.5420, 29.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

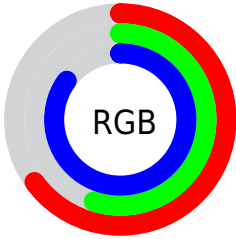
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 140, 218
Decimal	10915034
CIE _{Lab}	63.28, 25.83, -36.33
CIE _{LCh}	63, 44.582, 305.413
Yxy	31.9251, 0.2693, 0.2277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105114 (0xFFA68CDA)
YUV	156.6660, 30.2377, 8.1859
Hunter-Lab	56.5023, 20.4073, -34.4285

Details

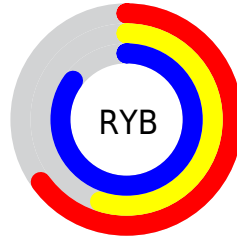
The RGB color **166, 140, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **192, 218, 140**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 194, 255**, and **112, 90, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 118, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 162, 218**.

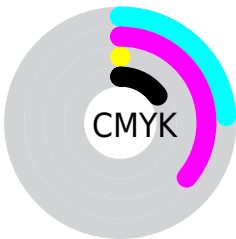
Distribution



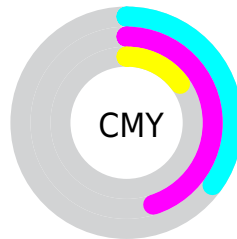
- Red (65%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 140, 218 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, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 140, 218


255, 255, 255

 222, 194, 255

 251, 222, 255

 255, 250, 255

 166, 140, 218


 139, 114, 190

 112, 90, 163

 87, 66, 136

 61, 43, 110

 36, 22, 86

 11, 0, 62


 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 218

 166, 140, 218

 151, 118, 218


 181, 162, 218

 137, 96, 218

 195, 184, 218

 122, 75, 218

 210, 205, 218

 108, 53, 218

 224, 227, 218

 93, 31, 218

 239, 249, 218

 79, 9, 218

 253, 255, 218

 73, 0, 218

 255, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



100, 155, 232



166, 140, 218



208, 126, 187

Triad

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



166, 140, 218



204, 139, 81



0, 174, 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, 218



192, 218, 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.



75, 171, 119



166, 140, 218



170, 153, 72

Square

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



166, 140, 218



224, 126, 109



128, 164, 86



0, 172, 198

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 218



223, 121, 161



128, 164, 86



0, 173, 146

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 218



236, 227, 255



140, 192, 218



116, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 218



182, 145, 255



205, 140, 218



102, 99, 110



58, 0, 173



15, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 140, 192



255, 145, 218



153, 218, 140



110, 99, 106



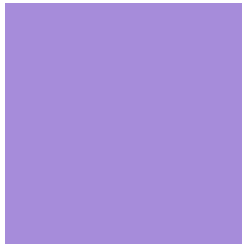
173, 0, 116



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 140, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

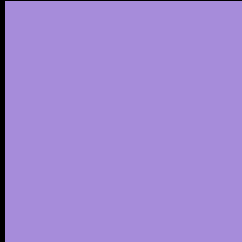
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

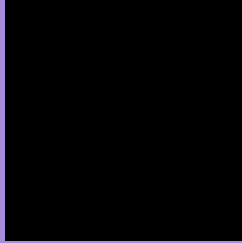
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 218.

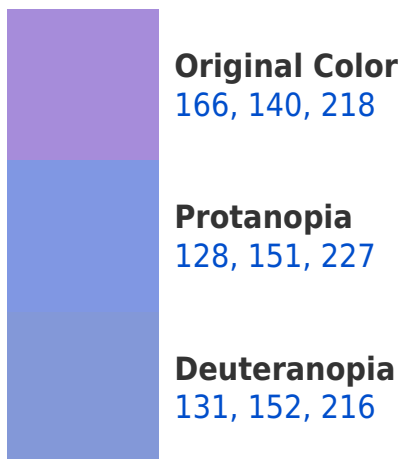



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 218.

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
156, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 140, 218

Protanomaly
142, 147, 224

Deuteranomaly
144, 148, 217

Tritanomaly
160, 147, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 140, 218

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
160, 151, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 140, 218 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, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 218)  
}
```

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, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 140, 218 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, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 218) }
```

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, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 140, 218 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, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 218) }
```

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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