

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 142, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 142, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 142, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68EB7
RGB	166, 142, 183
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 72%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4431, 0.2824
CMYK	0.09, 0.22, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	275°, 22%, 64%
HSV	275°, 22%, 72%
XYZ	33.9461, 30.8719, 48.9695
YIQ	153.8500, 1.1430, 17.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

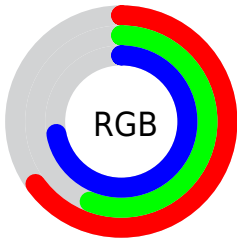
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 142, 183
Decimal	10915511
CIE Lab	62.40, 16.82, -18.06
CIE LCh	62, 24.681, 312.962
Yxy	30.8719, 0.2983, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105591 (0xFFA68EB7)
YUV	153.8500, 14.3710, 10.6556
Hunter-Lab	55.5625, 11.8210, -13.3609

Details

The RGB color **166, 142, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 183, 142**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 196, 239**, and **114, 92, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 124, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 160, 183**.

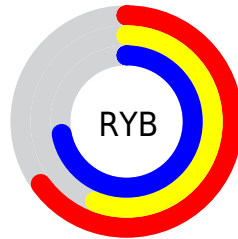
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

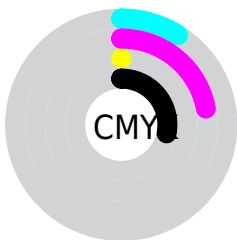
Blue (72%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (72%)

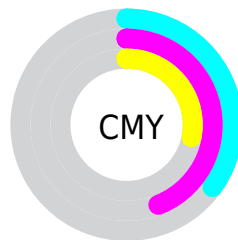


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 142, 183 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, 142, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 142, 183

255, 255, 255

 221, 196, 239

 250, 224, 255

 255, 252, 255

 166, 142, 183

 139, 116, 156

 114, 92, 130

 89, 68, 105

 65, 45, 81

 42, 24, 57

 24, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 166, 142, 183

 166, 142, 183

■ 158, 124, 183

■ 174, 160, 183

■ 151, 105, 183

■ 181, 179, 183

■ 143, 87, 183

■ 189, 197, 183

■ 136, 69, 183

■ 196, 215, 183

■ 128, 51, 183

■ 204, 234, 183

■ 120, 32, 183

■ 212, 252, 183

■ 113, 14, 183

■ 219, 255, 183

■ 107, 0, 183

■ 227, 255, 183

■ 234, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 150, 193



166, 142, 183



186, 136, 164

Triad

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



166, 142, 183



178, 145, 109



88, 163, 160

Complementary

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



166, 142, 183



159, 183, 142

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.



108, 162, 137



166, 142, 183



157, 153, 108

Square

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



166, 142, 183



192, 138, 122



132, 158, 118



86, 161, 180

Rectangle

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



166, 142, 183



194, 135, 149



132, 158, 118



93, 163, 152

Sweetspot

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



166, 142, 183



230, 221, 237



142, 159, 183



116, 110, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



166, 142, 183



211, 173, 237



183, 142, 180



88, 83, 92



91, 0, 156



16, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 142, 159



237, 173, 200



142, 183, 145



92, 83, 86



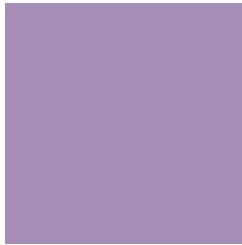
156, 0, 64



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 142, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

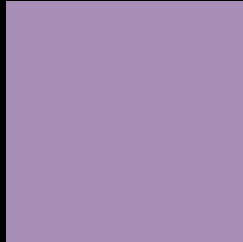
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

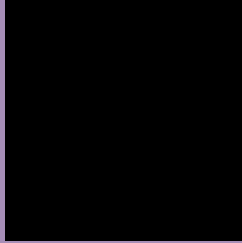
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 142, 183.

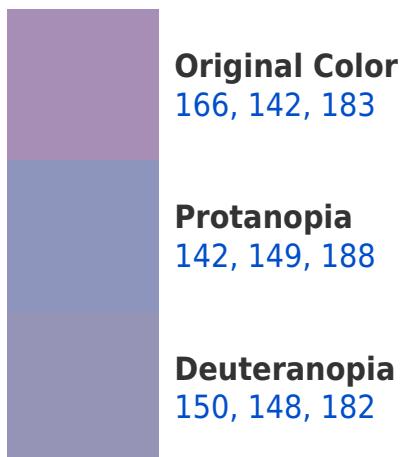


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 142, 183.

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

162, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 142, 183

Protanomaly
151, 146, 186

Deuteranomaly
156, 146, 182

Tritanomaly
163, 145, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 142, 183

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
158, 150, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 142, 183 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, 142, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 142, 183)  
}
```

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, 142, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 142, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 142, 183 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, 142, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 142, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 142, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 142, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 142, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 142,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 142, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 142, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
142, 183) }
```

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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