

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 152, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 152, 185) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 152, 185)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A698B9
RGB	166, 152, 185
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 73%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4039, 0.2745
CMYK	0.10, 0.18, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	265°, 19%, 66%
HSV	265°, 18%, 73%
XYZ	35.7111, 34.0662, 50.5922
YIQ	159.9480, -2.2490, 13.2310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

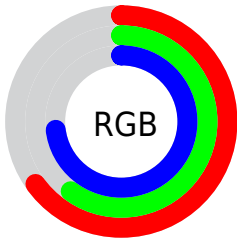
Format	Color
RYB	166, 152, 185
Decimal	10918073
CIELab	65.02, 11.59, -15.23
CIELCh	65, 19.135, 307.279
Yxy	34.0662, 0.2967, 0.2830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108153 (0xFFA698B9)
YUV	159.9480, 12.3506, 5.3076
Hunter-Lab	58.3663, 7.0732, -10.5365

Details

The RGB color **166, 152, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **171, 185, 152**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 206, 241**, and **114, 101, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 133, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 171, 185**.

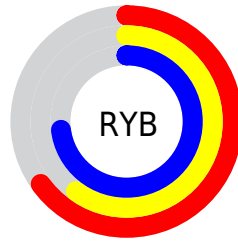
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

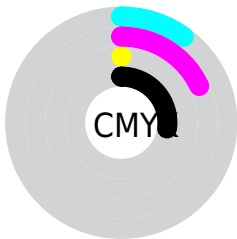
Blue (73%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (73%)

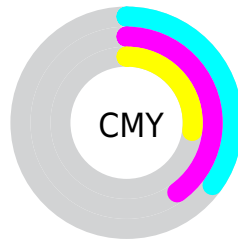


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 152, 185 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, 152, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 152, 185

255, 255, 255

 221, 206, 241

 250, 234, 255

 166, 152, 185

 140, 126, 158

 114, 101, 132

 89, 77, 107

 66, 54, 82

 43, 33, 59

 23, 11, 37

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 166, 152, 185

 166, 152, 185

■ 155, 133, 185

■ 177, 171, 185

■ 145, 115, 185

■ 187, 189, 185

■ 134, 97, 185

■ 198, 208, 185

■ 123, 78, 185

■ 209, 226, 185

■ 113, 60, 185

■ 219, 245, 185

■ 102, 41, 185

■ 230, 255, 185

■ 91, 22, 185

■ 241, 255, 185

■ 81, 4, 185

■ 251, 255, 185

■ 78, 0, 185

■ 255, 255, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 158, 191



166, 152, 185



184, 147, 171

Triad

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



166, 152, 185



182, 152, 127



114, 168, 161

Complementary

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



166, 152, 185



171, 185, 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.



128, 166, 144



166, 152, 185



167, 158, 124

Square

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



166, 152, 185



192, 148, 138



147, 163, 130



111, 167, 178

Rectangle

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



166, 152, 185



191, 146, 160



147, 163, 130



118, 168, 156

Sweetspot

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



166, 152, 185



233, 228, 240



152, 171, 185



116, 113, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



166, 152, 185



211, 189, 240



182, 152, 185



87, 83, 92



66, 0, 156



12, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



185, 152, 171



240, 189, 218



155, 185, 152



92, 83, 88



156, 0, 90



28, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 152, 185 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

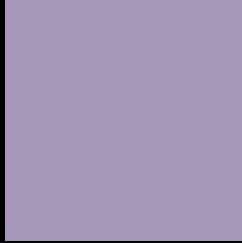
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 185 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

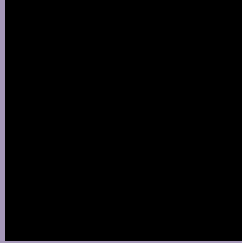
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 152, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 152, 185.

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, 152, 185

Protanopia
151, 156, 188

Deuteranopia
160, 154, 185



Tritanopia
163, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 152, 185

Protanomaly

156, 155, 187

Deuteranomaly

162, 153, 185

Tritanomaly

164, 154, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 152, 185

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

162, 157, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 152, 185 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, 152, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 152, 185)  
}
```

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, 152, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 152, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 152, 185 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, 152, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 152, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 152, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 152, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 152, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 152,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 152, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 152, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
152, 185) }
```

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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