

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 155, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 155, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 155, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69BE0
RGB	166, 155, 224
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 88%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3922, 0.1216
CMYK	0.26, 0.31, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	250°, 53%, 74%
HSV	250°, 31%, 88%
XYZ	40.9018, 36.9315, 75.4937
YIQ	166.1550, -15.5930, 23.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

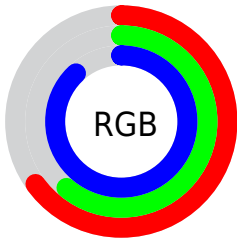
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 155, 224
Decimal	10918880
CIE _{Lab}	67.23, 18.76, -33.52
CIE _{LCh}	67, 38.415, 299.229
Yxy	36.9315, 0.2668, 0.2409
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108960 (0xFFA69BE0)
YUV	166.1550, 28.5176, -0.1359
Hunter-Lab	60.7713, 13.7887, -31.1137

Details

The RGB color **166, 155, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 224, 155**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 209, 255**, and **112, 104, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 133, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 177, 224**.

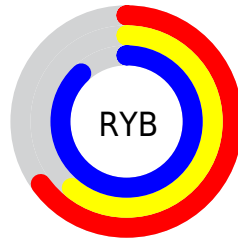
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

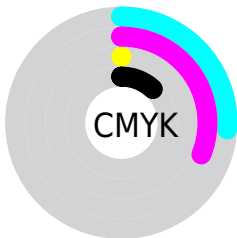
Blue (88%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (88%)

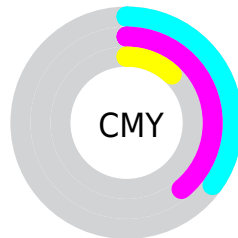


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 155, 224 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, 155, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 155, 224

255, 255, 255

 222, 209, 255

 251, 238, 255

 166, 155, 224

 139, 129, 196

 112, 104, 168

 87, 80, 142

 61, 57, 116

 36, 35, 91

 7, 15, 67


 0, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 166, 155, 224

 166, 155, 224

 147, 133, 224


 185, 177, 224

 128, 110, 224

 204, 200, 224

 110, 88, 224

 222, 222, 224

 91, 65, 224

 241, 245, 224

 72, 43, 224

 255, 255, 224

 53, 21, 224

 36, 0, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 167, 232



166, 155, 224



206, 143, 200

Triad

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



166, 155, 224



214, 149, 105



59, 182, 162

Complementary

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



166, 155, 224



213, 224, 155

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.



110, 179, 127



166, 155, 224



187, 161, 94

Square

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



166, 155, 224



230, 139, 132



151, 172, 102



0, 181, 196

Rectangle

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



166, 155, 224



223, 138, 178



151, 172, 102



78, 181, 150

Sweetspot

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



166, 155, 224



236, 232, 255



155, 214, 224



116, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 155, 224



176, 161, 255



200, 155, 224



103, 101, 112



28, 0, 176



8, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 155, 213



255, 161, 240



179, 224, 155



112, 101, 110



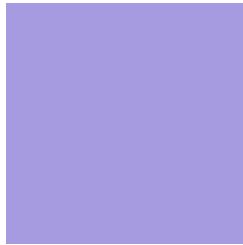
176, 0, 148



48, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 155, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

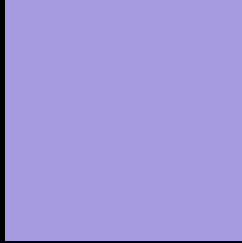
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

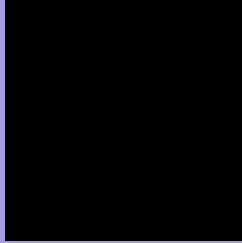
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 224.

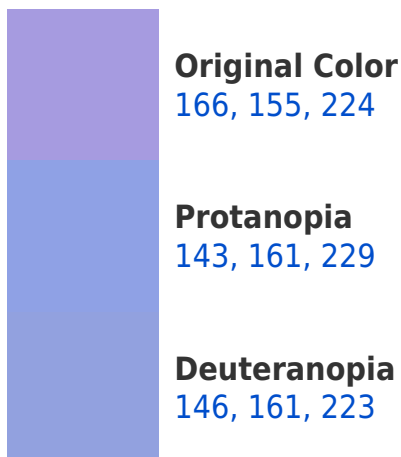


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 224.

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
157, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 155, 224

Protanomaly
151, 159, 227

Deuteranomaly
153, 159, 223

Tritanomaly
160, 161, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 155, 224

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
166, 162, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 155, 224 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, 155, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 155, 224)  
}
```

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, 155, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 155, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 155, 224 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, 155, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 155, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 155, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 155, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 155, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 155, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
155, 224) }
```

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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