

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 155, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 155, 247) contains.

RGB(166, 155, 247)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 155, 247)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69BF7
RGB	166, 155, 247
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 97%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3922, 0.0314
CMYK	0.33, 0.37, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	247°, 85%, 79%
HSV	247°, 37%, 97%
XYZ	44.2357, 38.2651, 93.0501
YIQ	168.7770, -22.9760, 30.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

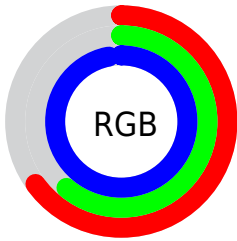
Format	Color
RYB	166, 155, 247
Decimal	10918903
CIELab	68.22, 24.48, -44.59
CIELCh	68, 50.873, 298.765
Yxy	38.2651, 0.2520, 0.2180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108983 (0xFFA69BF7)
YUV	168.7770, 38.5639, -2.4354
Hunter-Lab	61.8588, 19.3940, -45.8849

Details

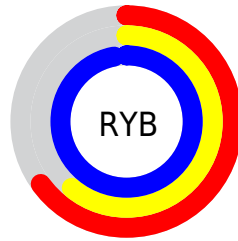
The RGB color **166, 155, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **236, 247, 155**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 209, 255**, and **111, 104, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 130, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 180, 247**.

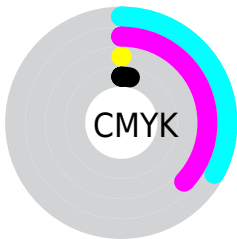
Distribution



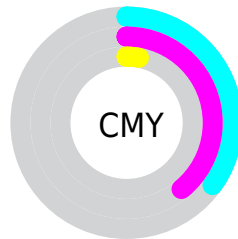
- Red (65%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 155, 247 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, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 155, 247


255, 255, 255

 223, 209, 255

 252, 238, 255

 166, 155, 247


 138, 129, 218

 111, 104, 190

 84, 80, 163

 57, 57, 136

 26, 35, 110

 0, 15, 85


 0, 0, 62

 0, 3, 39


 0, 1, 16

 166, 155, 247


 166, 155, 247

 144, 130, 247

 188, 180, 247

 123, 106, 247

 209, 204, 247

 101, 81, 247


 231, 229, 247


 79, 56, 247

 253, 254, 247

 57, 31, 247

 255, 255, 247

 36, 7, 247

 30, 0, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 172, 255



166, 155, 247



221, 137, 215

Triad

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



166, 155, 247



230, 146, 88



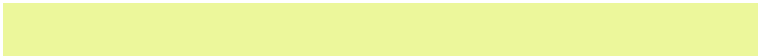
0, 189, 163

Complementary

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



166, 155, 247



236, 247, 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.



90, 185, 117



166, 155, 247



195, 163, 71

Square

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



166, 155, 247



251, 131, 125



149, 177, 82



0, 189, 209

Rectangle

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



166, 155, 247



243, 129, 186



149, 177, 82



0, 188, 147

Sweetspot

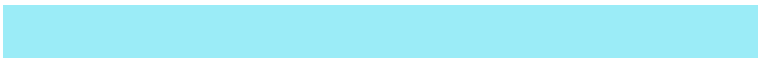
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 155, 247



230, 227, 255



155, 236, 247



113, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 155, 247



154, 140, 255



212, 155, 247



112, 110, 122



22, 0, 186



7, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

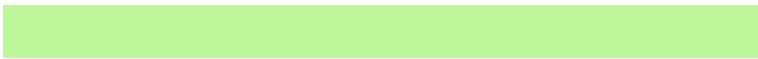
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



247, 155, 236



255, 140, 241



190, 247, 155



122, 110, 121



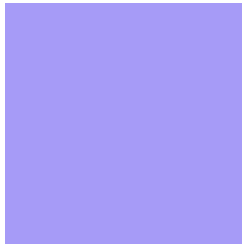
186, 0, 164



59, 0, 52

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 155, 247 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

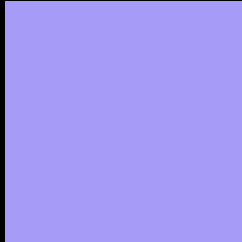
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247 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, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 247.

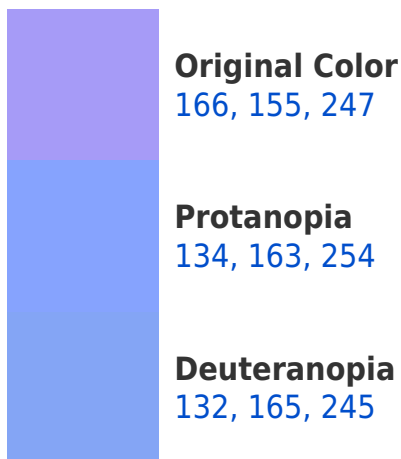


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 247.

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
152, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 155, 247

Protanomaly
146, 160, 251

Deuteranomaly
144, 161, 246

Tritanomaly
157, 163, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 155, 247

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
168, 164, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 155, 247 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, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 155, 247)  
}
```

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, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 155, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 155, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 155, 247) }
```

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, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 155, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 155, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
155, 247) }
```

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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