

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 156, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 156, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 156, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69CAF
RGB	166, 156, 175
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 69%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3882, 0.3137
CMYK	0.05, 0.11, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	272°, 11%, 65%
HSV	272°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	35.3522, 34.9791, 45.4458
YIQ	161.1560, -0.1390, 8.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

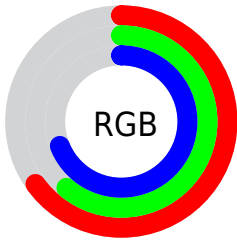
Format	Color
RYB	166, 156, 175
Decimal	10919087
CIELab	65.73, 7.29, -8.55
CIElCh	66, 11.231, 310.443
Yxy	34.9791, 0.3053, 0.3021
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109167 (0xFFA69CAF)
YUV	161.1560, 6.8251, 4.2482
Hunter-Lab	59.1431, 3.1962, -4.1585

Details

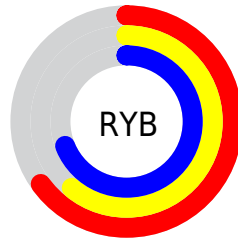
The RGB color **166, 156, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 175, 156**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 210, 231**, and **114, 105, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 139, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 174, 175**.

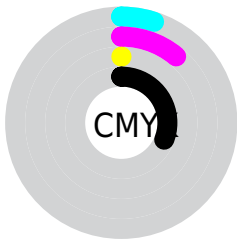
Distribution



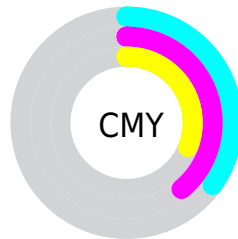
- Red (65%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 156, 175 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, 156, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 156, 175

255, 255, 255

 221, 210, 231

 250, 239, 255


 166, 156, 175


 140, 130, 148

 114, 105, 123

 90, 81, 98

 66, 58, 74


 44, 36, 51

 24, 15, 30

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 166, 156, 175

 166, 156, 175

■ 158, 139, 175

■ 174, 174, 175

■ 149, 121, 175

■ 183, 191, 175

■ 141, 104, 175

■ 191, 209, 175

■ 133, 86, 175

■ 199, 226, 175

■ 125, 69, 175

■ 207, 244, 175

■ 116, 51, 175

■ 216, 255, 175

■ 108, 34, 175

■ 224, 255, 175

■ 100, 16, 175

■ 232, 255, 175

■ 92, 0, 175

■ 241, 255, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 159, 179



166, 156, 175



176, 154, 167

Triad

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



166, 156, 175



174, 157, 141



135, 166, 163

Complementary

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



166, 156, 175



165, 175, 156

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.



142, 165, 153



166, 156, 175



164, 160, 140

Square

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



166, 156, 175



180, 154, 147



153, 163, 144



135, 165, 172

Rectangle

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



166, 156, 175



180, 153, 160



153, 163, 144



137, 166, 159

Sweetspot

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



166, 156, 175



224, 220, 227



156, 165, 175



113, 110, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



166, 156, 175



213, 197, 227



175, 156, 175



83, 78, 87



79, 0, 150



12, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



175, 156, 165



227, 197, 211



156, 175, 156



87, 78, 82



150, 0, 71



23, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 156, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

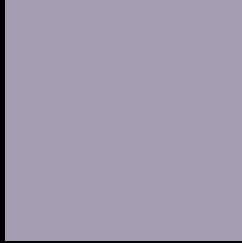
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

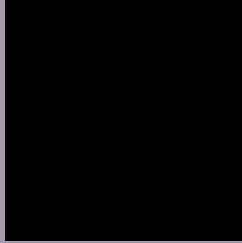
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 156, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 156, 175.

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, 156, 175

Protanopia
158, 159, 177

Deuteranopia
168, 155, 175



Tritanopia
165, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 175

Protanomaly

161, 158, 176

Deuteranomaly

167, 155, 175

Tritanomaly

165, 157, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 156, 175

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

163, 159, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 156, 175 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, 156, 175) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 175)  
}
```

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, 156, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 156, 175 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, 156, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 156, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 156, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 175) }
```

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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