

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 159, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 159, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 159, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69FDA
RGB	166, 159, 218
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 85%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3765, 0.1451
CMYK	0.24, 0.27, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	247°, 44%, 74%
HSV	247°, 27%, 85%
XYZ	40.7789, 37.9652, 71.5084
YIQ	167.8190, -14.7670, 19.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

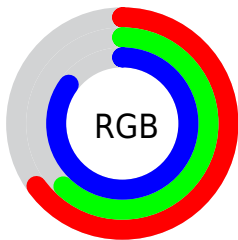
Format	Color
RYB	166, 159, 218
Decimal	10919898
CIELab	67.99, 15.06, -29.03
CIElCh	68, 32.702, 297.428
Yxy	37.9652, 0.2714, 0.2527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109978 (0xFFA69FDA)
YUV	167.8190, 24.7392, -1.5953
Hunter-Lab	61.6159, 10.3078, -25.6779

Details

The RGB color **166, 159, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 218, 159**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 214, 255**, and **113, 108, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 137, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 181, 218**.

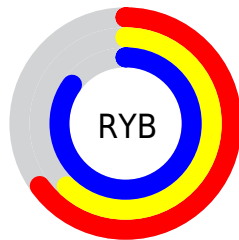
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

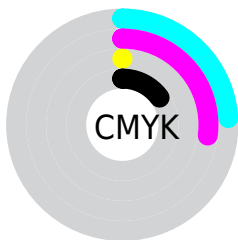
Blue (85%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (85%)

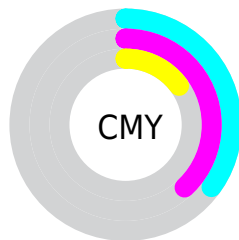


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 159, 218 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, 159, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 159, 218

255, 255, 255

 222, 214, 255


 251, 242, 255

 166, 159, 218

 139, 133, 190

 113, 108, 163

 87, 83, 136

 63, 60, 111

 38, 39, 86

 12, 19, 63

 0, 0, 41

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 159, 218

■ 166, 159, 218

■ 147, 137, 218

■ 185, 181, 218

■ 128, 115, 218

■ 204, 203, 218

■ 108, 94, 218

■ 224, 224, 218

■ 89, 72, 218

■ 243, 246, 218

■ 70, 50, 218

■ 255, 255, 218

■ 51, 28, 218

■ 32, 6, 218

■ 26, 0, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 169, 224



166, 159, 218



201, 149, 198

Triad

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



166, 159, 218



212, 153, 117



88, 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, 159, 218



211, 218, 159

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.



123, 179, 133



166, 159, 218



188, 163, 107

Square

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



166, 159, 218



224, 145, 140



158, 172, 113



63, 181, 192

Rectangle

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



166, 159, 218



216, 145, 179



158, 172, 113



99, 181, 152

Sweetspot

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



166, 159, 218



237, 235, 255



159, 211, 218



116, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 159, 218



183, 173, 255



195, 159, 218



100, 99, 110



21, 0, 173



5, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 159, 211



255, 173, 245



182, 218, 159



110, 99, 108



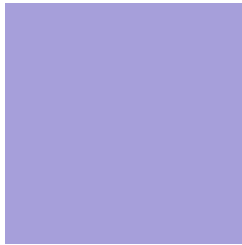
173, 0, 153



46, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 159, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

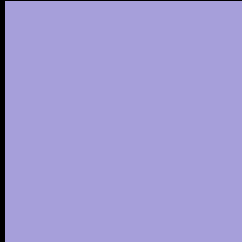
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

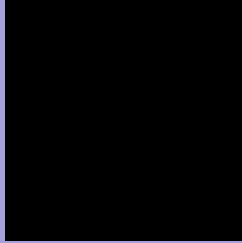
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 218.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 218.

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](#).

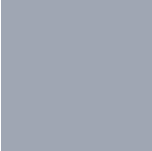
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 159, 218

Protanopia
149, 164, 221

Deuteranopia
154, 163, 217



Tritanopia
159, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 159, 218

Protanomaly
155, 162, 220

Deuteranomaly
158, 162, 217

Tritanomaly
162, 163, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 159, 218

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
167, 165, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 159, 218 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, 159, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 159, 218)  
}
```

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, 159, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 159, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 159, 218 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

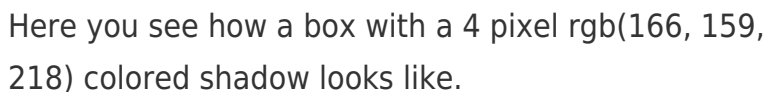
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 159, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 159, 218) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 159, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 218); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 218); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 159, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 159, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
159, 218) }
```

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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