

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 162, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 162, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 162, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A2C2
RGB	166, 162, 194
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 76%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3647, 0.2392
CMYK	0.14, 0.16, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	248°, 21%, 70%
HSV	248°, 16%, 76%
XYZ	38.3838, 37.8427, 56.3203
YIQ	166.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

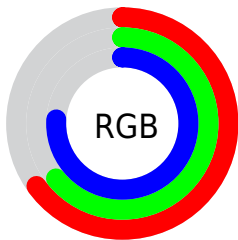
Format	Color
RYB	166, 162, 194
Decimal	10920642
CIELab	67.90, 7.92, -15.88
CIElCh	68, 17.748, 296.507
Yxy	37.8427, 0.2896, 0.2855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110722 (0xFFA6A2C2)
YUV	166.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402
Hunter-Lab	61.5164, 3.7232, -11.2204

Details

The RGB color **166, 162, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 194, 162**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 217, 251**, and **114, 110, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 143, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 181, 194**.

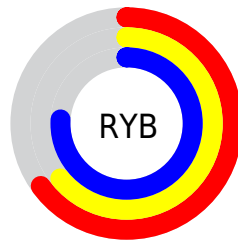
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

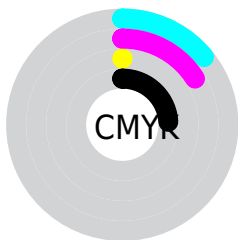
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (76%)

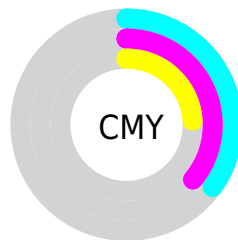


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 162, 194 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, 162, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 162, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 217, 251

■ 250, 245, 255

■ 166, 162, 194

■ 139, 136, 167

■ 114, 110, 140

■ 89, 86, 115

■ 65, 63, 90

■ 43, 41, 67

■ 21, 21, 44

■ 0, 1, 24


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 162, 194

■ 166, 162, 194

 149, 143, 194

 183, 181, 194

 132, 123, 194


 200, 201, 194

 115, 104, 194

 217, 220, 194

 98, 84, 194

 234, 240, 194


 81, 65, 194

 251, 255, 194

 64, 46, 194

 255, 255, 194

 47, 26, 194

 30, 7, 194

 24, 0, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 167, 197



166, 162, 194



185, 157, 183

Triad

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



166, 162, 194



193, 159, 139



129, 175, 163

Complementary

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



166, 162, 194



190, 194, 162

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.



144, 173, 147



166, 162, 194



180, 164, 134

Square

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



166, 162, 194



199, 155, 152



163, 169, 137



122, 174, 179

Rectangle

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



166, 162, 194



193, 155, 173



163, 169, 137



134, 174, 157

Sweetspot

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



166, 162, 194



241, 240, 252



162, 190, 194



121, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 162, 194



208, 202, 252



182, 162, 194



88, 87, 97



20, 0, 161



4, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 162, 190



252, 202, 246



174, 194, 162



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 141



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 162, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

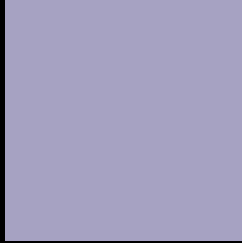
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

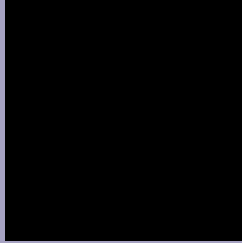
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

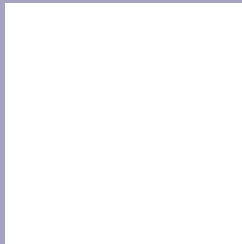
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 166, 162, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 162, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 162, 194.

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, 162, 194

Protanopia

159, 164, 195

Deuteranopia

168, 161, 194



Tritanopia
163, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 162, 194

Protanomaly

162, 163, 195

Deuteranomaly

167, 161, 194

Tritanomaly

164, 164, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 162, 194

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

167, 165, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 162, 194 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, 162, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 162, 194)  
}
```

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, 162, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 162, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 162, 194 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, 162, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 162, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 162, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 162, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 162, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 162,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 162, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 162, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
162, 194) }
```

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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