

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 167, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 167, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 167, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A7D0
RGB	166, 167, 208
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 82%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3451, 0.1843
CMYK	0.20, 0.20, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	239°, 31%, 73%
HSV	239°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	40.9298, 40.2985, 65.2957
YIQ	171.3750, -13.7570, 12.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

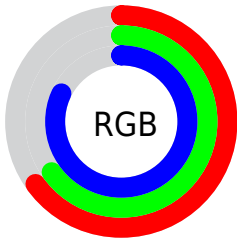
Format	Color
RYB	166, 167, 208
Decimal	10921936
CIELab	69.68, 8.26, -20.93
CIELCh	70, 22.500, 291.532
Yxy	40.2985, 0.2793, 0.2750
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289112016 (0xFFA6A7D0)
YUV	171.3750, 18.0561, -4.7139
Hunter-Lab	63.4811, 3.9969, -16.5480

Details

The RGB color **166, 167, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 207, 166**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 222, 255**, and **113, 115, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 147, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 187, 208**.

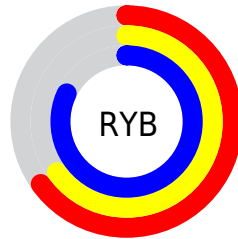
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

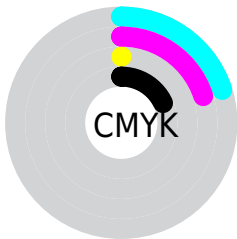
Blue (82%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (82%)

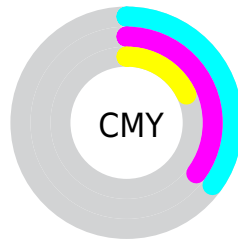


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 167, 208 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, 167, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 167, 208

255, 255, 255

 222, 222, 255

 250, 251, 255


 166, 167, 208

 139, 141, 180

 113, 115, 154

 88, 91, 127

 64, 67, 102

 41, 45, 78

 18, 25, 55


 0, 0, 34

 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 166, 167, 208


 166, 167, 208

 145, 147, 208

 187, 187, 208

 124, 126, 208

 208, 208, 208

 104, 106, 208

 228, 228, 208

 83, 86, 208

 249, 248, 208

 62, 65, 208

 255, 255, 208

 41, 45, 208

 20, 25, 208

 0, 5, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 174, 210



166, 167, 208



191, 160, 196

Triad

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



166, 167, 208



206, 160, 139



125, 182, 164

Complementary

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



166, 167, 208



208, 207, 166

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.



147, 179, 144



166, 167, 208



191, 167, 130

Square

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



166, 167, 208



212, 156, 156



170, 174, 132



113, 182, 184

Rectangle

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



166, 167, 208



203, 157, 184



170, 174, 132



132, 181, 157

Sweetspot

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



166, 167, 208



240, 240, 255



166, 208, 207



119, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 167, 208



194, 195, 255



186, 166, 208



94, 94, 105



0, 4, 168



0, 1, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 166, 167



255, 194, 195



188, 208, 166



105, 94, 94



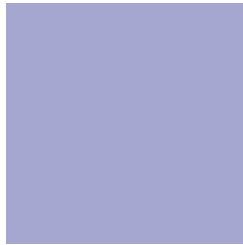
168, 0, 4



41, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 167, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

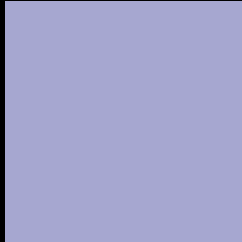
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

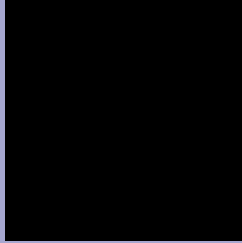
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 167, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 167, 208.

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, 167, 208

Protanopia
161, 168, 209

Deuteranopia
168, 167, 208



Tritanopia
162, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 167, 208

Protanomaly
163, 168, 209

Deuteranomaly
167, 167, 208

Tritanomaly
163, 170, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 167, 208

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
169, 170, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 167, 208 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, 167, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 167, 208)  
}
```

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, 167, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 167, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 167, 208 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, 167, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 167, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 167, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 167, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 167, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 167, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
167, 208) }
```

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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