

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 174, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 174, 242) contains.

RGB(166, 174, 242)	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, 174, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6AEF2
RGB	166, 174, 242
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3176, 0.0510
CMYK	0.31, 0.28, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	234°, 75%, 80%
HSV	234°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	46.8889, 44.7899, 90.1784
YIQ	179.3600, -26.5960, 19.4520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

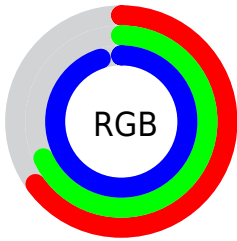
Format	Color
RYB	166, 173, 242
Decimal	10923762
CIELab	72.75, 12.52, -34.80
CIELCh	73, 36.981, 289.786
Yxy	44.7899, 0.2578, 0.2463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289113842 (0xFFA6AEF2)
YUV	179.3600, 30.8815, -11.7167
Hunter-Lab	66.9253, 7.9409, -33.0426

Details

The RGB color **166, 174, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **242, 234, 166**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 229, 255**, and **112, 122, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 152, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 196, 242**.

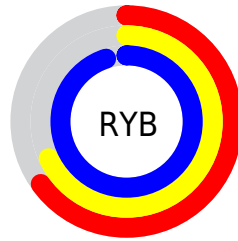
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (68%)

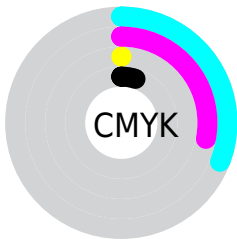
Blue (95%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (95%)

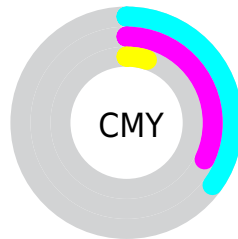


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 174, 242 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, 174, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 174, 242

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 229, 255

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 166, 174, 242

■ 139, 147, 213

■ 112, 122, 186

■ 85, 97, 158

■ 59, 73, 132

■ 32, 51, 107

■ 0, 30, 82


■ 0, 5, 59


■ 0, 2, 36


■ 0, 0, 12

 166, 174, 242


 166, 174, 242

 142, 152, 242

 190, 196, 242

 118, 131, 242

 214, 217, 242

 93, 109, 242

 239, 239, 242

 69, 87, 242

 255, 255, 242

 45, 66, 242

 21, 44, 242

 0, 25, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 185, 244



166, 174, 242



210, 162, 223

Triad

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



166, 174, 242



235, 161, 128



97, 196, 165

Complementary

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



166, 174, 242



242, 234, 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.



140, 192, 134



166, 174, 242



212, 172, 112

Square

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



166, 174, 242



245, 153, 157



178, 183, 114



56, 197, 200

Rectangle

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



166, 174, 242



230, 156, 203



178, 183, 114



112, 195, 154

Sweetspot

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



166, 174, 242



232, 234, 255



166, 242, 233



113, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 174, 242



158, 168, 255



195, 166, 242



108, 109, 120



0, 19, 184



0, 6, 56

Inverse Universe

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



242, 166, 174



255, 158, 168



213, 242, 166



120, 108, 109



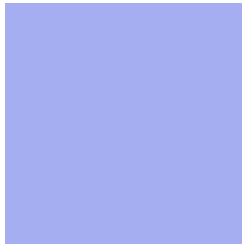
184, 0, 19



56, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 174, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

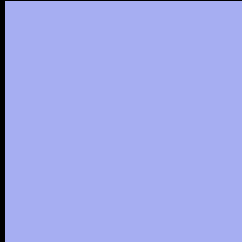
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

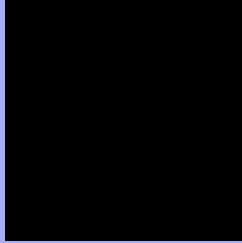
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 174, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 174, 242.

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

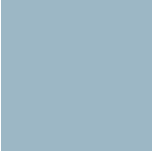
166, 174, 242

Protanopia

159, 176, 243

Deuteranopia

160, 176, 242



Tritanopia
156, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 174, 242

Protanomaly

162, 175, 243

Deuteranomaly

162, 175, 242

Tritanomaly

160, 180, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 174, 242

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

174, 177, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 174, 242 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, 174, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 174, 242)  
}
```

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, 174, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 174, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 174, 242 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, 174, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 174, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 174, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 174, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 174, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 174,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 174, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 174, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
174, 242) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor