

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 30, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 30, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 30, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A61EC4
RGB	166, 30, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 12%, 77%
CMY	0.3490, 0.8824, 0.2314
CMYK	0.15, 0.85, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	289°, 73%, 44%
HSV	289°, 85%, 77%
XYZ	26.1540, 13.0211, 53.3594
YIQ	89.5880, 27.7700, 80.4580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

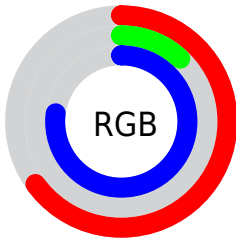
Format	Color
RYB	166, 30, 196
Decimal	10886852
CIELab	42.79, 71.79, -56.31
CIElCh	43, 91.238, 321.889
Yxy	13.0211, 0.2826, 0.1407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289076932 (0xFFA61EC4)
YUV	89.5880, 52.4611, 67.0133
Hunter-Lab	36.0847, 66.2274, -62.4144

Details

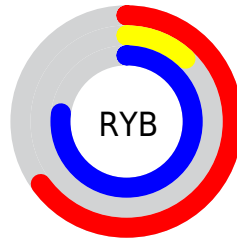
The RGB color **166, 30, 196** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. The color can be described as dark washed purple. A complement of this color would be **60, 196, 30**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 95, 253**, and **109, 0, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 10, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 50, 196**.

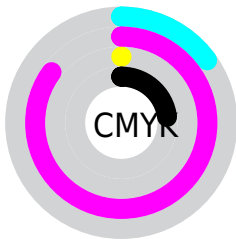
Distribution



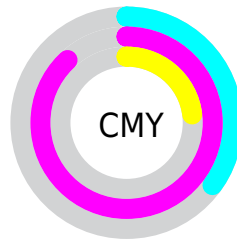
- Red (65%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (85%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 30, 196 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, 30, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 30, 196

 166, 30, 196

255, 255, 255

 137, 0, 168

 225, 95, 253

 109, 0, 141


 255, 124, 255

 80, 0, 115

 255, 153, 255

 53, 0, 90

 255, 181, 255

 21, 0, 65

 255, 211, 255

 0, 3, 42

 255, 240, 255


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 166, 30, 196

 166, 30, 196


 162, 10, 196


 170, 50, 196

 161, 0, 196


 173, 69, 196

 177, 89, 196

 180, 108, 196

 184, 128, 196

 187, 148, 196

 191, 167, 196

 194, 187, 196

 198, 206, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 91, 245



166, 30, 196



218, 0, 125

Triad

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



166, 30, 196



141, 91, 0



0, 130, 156

Complementary

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



166, 30, 196



60, 196, 30

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.



0, 128, 77



166, 30, 196



69, 113, 0

Square

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



166, 30, 196



193, 44, 0



0, 124, 0



0, 128, 221

Rectangle

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



166, 30, 196



225, 0, 76



0, 124, 0



0, 130, 130

Sweetspot

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



166, 30, 196



243, 191, 255



30, 60, 196



121, 89, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 30, 196



209, 0, 255



196, 30, 143



95, 87, 97



132, 0, 161



27, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 30, 60



255, 0, 46



30, 196, 83



97, 87, 89



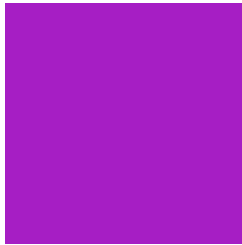
161, 0, 29



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 30, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

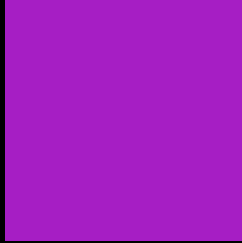
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 30, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

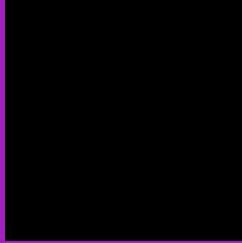
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 166, 30, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 30, 196.

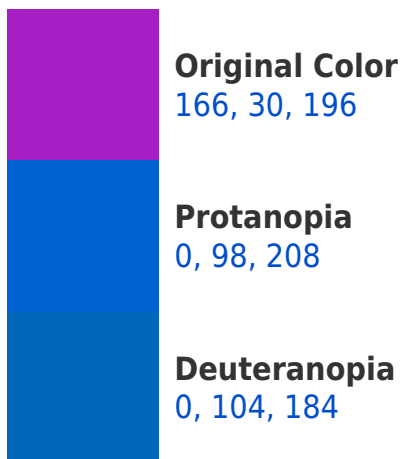


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 30, 196.

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





Tritanopia
151, 80, 86

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 30, 196



Protanomaly

60, 73, 204



Deuteranomaly

60, 77, 188



Tritanomaly

156, 62, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 30, 196



Achromatopsia

90, 90, 90



Achromatomaly

118, 68, 129

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 30, 196 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, 30, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 30, 196)  
}
```

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, 30, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 30, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 30, 196 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, 30, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 30, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 30, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 30, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 30, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 30,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 30, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 30, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 30,  
196) }
```

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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