

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 45, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 45, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 45, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A62D8E
RGB	166, 45, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 18%, 56%
CMY	0.3490, 0.8235, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.73, 0.14, 0.35
HSL	312°, 57%, 41%
HSV	312°, 73%, 65%
XYZ	21.5468, 11.9368, 26.7596
YIQ	92.2370, 40.9790, 55.8190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

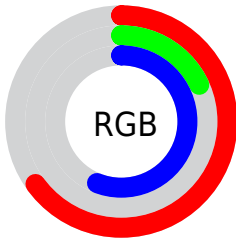
Format	Color
R _{YB}	166, 45, 142
Decimal	10890638
CIE _{Lab}	41.12, 58.69, -26.80
CIE _{LCh}	41, 64.516, 335.454
Yxy	11.9368, 0.3577, 0.1981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289080718 (0xFFA62D8E)
YUV	92.2370, 24.5332, 64.6902
Hunter-Lab	34.5496, 50.8591, -21.7369

Details

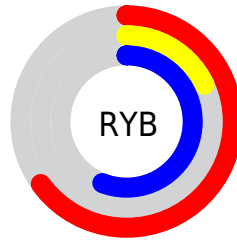
The RGB color **166, 45, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **45, 166, 69**, and the grayscale version is **92, 92, 92**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 102, 196**, and **110, 0, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 28, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 62, 145**.

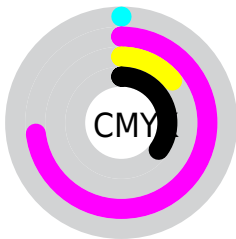
Distribution



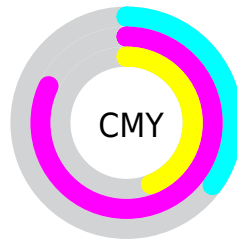
- Red (65%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 45, 142 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, 45, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 45, 142



166, 45, 142

255, 255, 255



138, 2, 116



224, 102, 196



110, 0, 91



254, 130, 224



83, 0, 67



255, 158, 253



59, 0, 45



255, 186, 255



29, 0, 23



255, 215, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 244, 255



166, 45, 142



166, 45, 142



166, 28, 139



166, 62, 145

■ 166, 12, 135

■ 166, 78, 149

■ 166, 0, 133

■ 166, 95, 152

■ 166, 111, 155

■ 166, 128, 158

■ 166, 145, 162

■ 166, 161, 165

■ 166, 178, 168

■ 166, 194, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 78, 184



166, 45, 142



188, 22, 90

Triad

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



166, 45, 142



110, 98, 0



0, 119, 158

Complementary

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



166, 45, 142



45, 166, 69

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, 119, 106



166, 45, 142



52, 110, 0

Square

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



166, 45, 142



152, 77, 0



0, 117, 50



0, 114, 194

Rectangle

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



166, 45, 142



185, 36, 55



0, 117, 50



0, 120, 141

Sweetspot

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



166, 45, 142



217, 169, 207



67, 45, 166



110, 81, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 45, 142



217, 28, 179



166, 45, 83



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 119



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



166, 45, 142



217, 28, 179



45, 166, 128



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 119



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 45, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

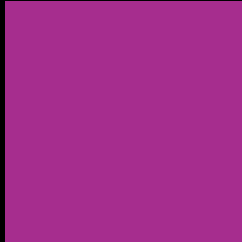
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 45, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

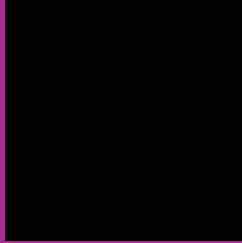
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 45, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 45, 142.

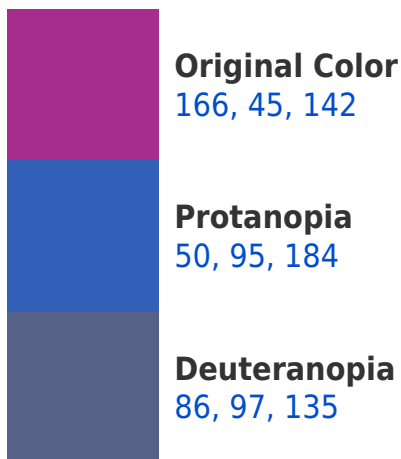



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 45, 142.

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

159, 68, 72

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 45, 142



Protanomaly

92, 77, 169



Deuteranomaly

115, 78, 138



Tritanomaly

162, 60, 97

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 45, 142



Achromatopsia

92, 92, 92



Achromatomaly

119, 75, 110

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 45, 142 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, 45, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 45, 142)  
}
```

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, 45, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 45, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 45, 142 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, 45, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 45, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 45, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 45, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 45, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 45,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 45, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 45, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 45,  
142) }
```

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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