

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 75, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 75, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 75, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A64BC5
RGB	166, 75, 197
RGB Percent	65%, 29%, 77%
CMY	0.3490, 0.7059, 0.2275
CMYK	0.16, 0.62, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	285°, 51%, 53%
HSV	285°, 62%, 77%
XYZ	28.3200, 17.1704, 54.6449
YIQ	116.1170, 15.0740, 57.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

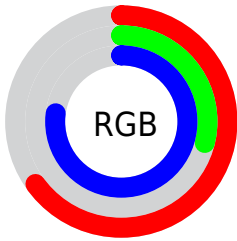
Format	Color
RYB	166, 75, 197
Decimal	10898373
CIELab	48.47, 56.05, -47.78
CIElCh	48, 73.649, 319.557
Yxy	17.1704, 0.2828, 0.1715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289088453 (0xFFA64BC5)
YUV	116.1170, 39.8753, 43.7474
Hunter-Lab	41.4371, 49.4800, -49.1822

Details

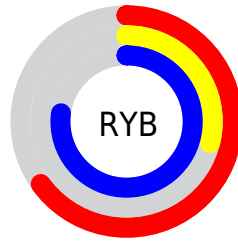
The RGB color **166, 75, 197** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. The color can be described as middle muted purple. A complement of this color would be **106, 197, 75**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 129, 254**, and **110, 14, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 55, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 95, 197**.

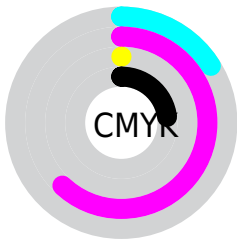
Distribution



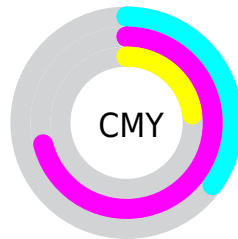
- Red (65%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 75, 197 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, 75, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 75, 197

255, 255, 255

 224, 129, 254

 253, 156, 255

 255, 184, 255

 255, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 166, 75, 197

 138, 48, 169

 110, 14, 142

 83, 0, 116

 56, 0, 91

 33, 0, 67

 0, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 166, 75, 197

 166, 75, 197

161, 55, 197

171, 95, 197

156, 36, 197

176, 114, 197

151, 16, 197

181, 134, 197

147, 0, 197

186, 154, 197

191, 174, 197

196, 193, 197

201, 213, 197

206, 233, 197

211, 252, 197

Harmonies

Analogous

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



38, 108, 234



166, 75, 197



213, 34, 140

Triad

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



166, 75, 197



158, 105, 0



0, 142, 155

Complementary

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



166, 75, 197



106, 197, 75

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, 140, 90



166, 75, 197



101, 124, 0

Square

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



166, 75, 197



200, 74, 12



0, 135, 18



0, 139, 210

Rectangle

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



166, 75, 197



222, 26, 98



0, 135, 18



0, 142, 134

Sweetspot

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



166, 75, 197



243, 207, 255



75, 108, 197



120, 98, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 75, 197



207, 66, 255



197, 75, 169



97, 90, 99



122, 0, 163



27, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



197, 75, 106



255, 66, 114



75, 197, 103



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 41



36, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 75, 197 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

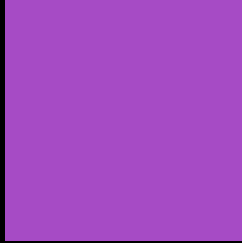
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 75, 197 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

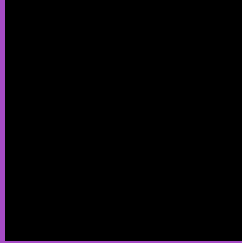
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 75, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 75, 197.

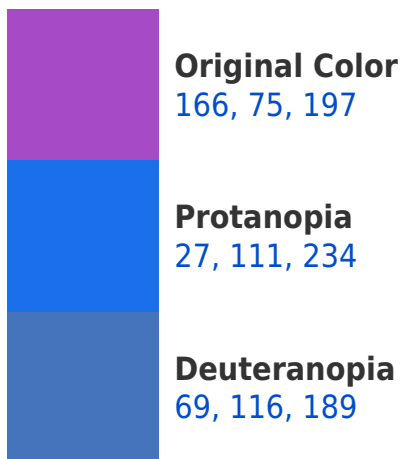


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 75, 197.

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
153, 101, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 75, 197



Protanomaly

78, 98, 221



Deuteranomaly

104, 101, 192



Tritanomaly

158, 92, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 75, 197



Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116



Achromatomaly

134, 101, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 75, 197 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, 75, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 75, 197)  
}
```

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, 75, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 75, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 75, 197 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, 75, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 75, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 75, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 75, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 75, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 75,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 75, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 75, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 75,  
197) }
```

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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