

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 76, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 76, 137) contains.

RGB(166, 76, 137)	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, 76, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A64C89
RGB	166, 76, 137
RGB Percent	65%, 30%, 54%
CMY	0.3490, 0.7020, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	319°, 37%, 47%
HSV	319°, 54%, 65%
XYZ	22.8257, 15.0820, 25.3750
YIQ	109.8640, 34.0590, 38.0510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

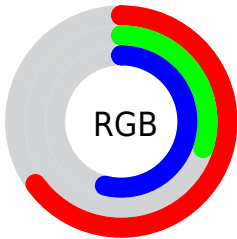
Format	Color
RYB	166, 76, 137
Decimal	10898569
CIELab	45.75, 44.64, -16.62
CIELCh	46, 47.634, 339.581
Yxy	15.0820, 0.3607, 0.2383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289088649 (0xFFA64C89)
YUV	109.8640, 13.3780, 49.2313
Hunter-Lab	38.8356, 36.9515, -11.5549

Details

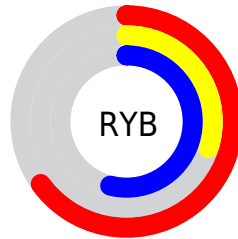
The RGB color **166, 76, 137** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **76, 166, 105**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 128, 190**, and **111, 22, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 59, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 93, 142**.

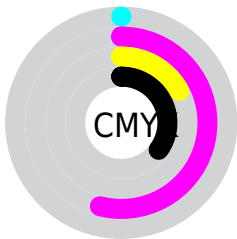
Distribution



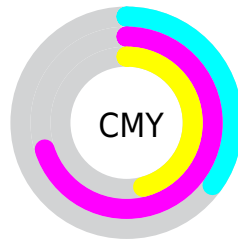
- Red (65%)
- Green (30%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (70%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 76, 137 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, 76, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 76, 137



166, 76, 137

255, 255, 255



138, 50, 112



223, 128, 190



111, 22, 87



252, 156, 218



85, 0, 64



255, 183, 247



60, 0, 41



255, 211, 255



36, 0, 20



255, 240, 255



0, 0, 0



166, 76, 137



166, 76, 137



166, 59, 132



166, 93, 142



166, 43, 126



166, 109, 148

166, 26, 121

166, 126, 153

166, 10, 116

166, 142, 158

166, 0, 113

166, 159, 164

166, 176, 169

166, 192, 174

166, 209, 180

166, 225, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 92, 170



166, 76, 137



181, 71, 97

Triad

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



166, 76, 137



117, 110, 20



0, 126, 158

Complementary

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



166, 76, 137



76, 166, 105

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, 127, 120



166, 76, 137



74, 120, 42

Square

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



166, 76, 137



151, 96, 30



0, 126, 79



0, 120, 183

Rectangle

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



166, 76, 137



178, 76, 71



0, 126, 79



0, 127, 147

Sweetspot

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



166, 76, 137



217, 182, 206



104, 76, 166



110, 89, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 76, 137



217, 76, 171



166, 76, 93



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 100



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



166, 76, 137



217, 76, 171



76, 166, 149



84, 76, 81



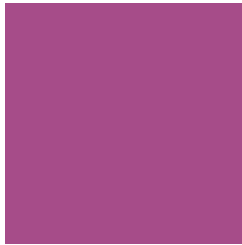
148, 0, 100



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 76, 137 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, 76, 137 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

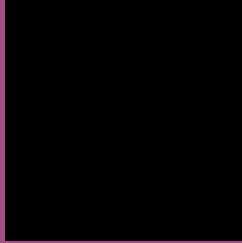
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 76, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 76, 137.

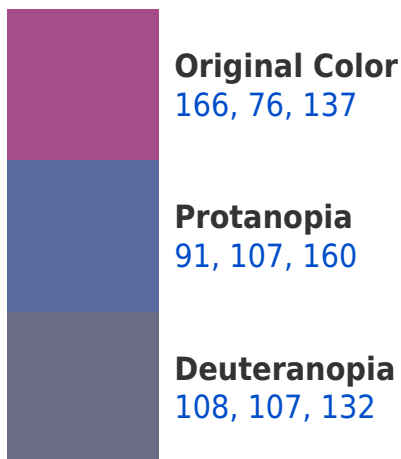


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 76, 137.

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
162, 86, 92

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 76, 137

Protanomaly
118, 96, 152

Deuteranomaly
129, 96, 134

Tritanomaly
163, 82, 108

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 76, 137

Achromatopsia
110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly
130, 98, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 76, 137 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, 76, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 76, 137)  
}
```

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, 76, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 76, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 76, 137 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, 76, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 76, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 76, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 76, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 76, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 76,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 76, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 76, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 76,  
137) }
```

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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