

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 78, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 78, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 78, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A64EAB
RGB	166, 78, 171
RGB Percent	65%, 31%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6941, 0.3294
CMYK	0.03, 0.54, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	297°, 37%, 49%
HSV	297°, 54%, 67%
XYZ	25.8010, 16.4960, 40.3523
YIQ	114.9140, 22.5950, 47.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

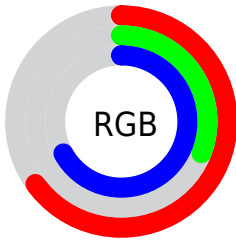
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 78, 171
Decimal	10899115
CIE _{Lab}	47.62, 49.53, -33.97
CIE _{LCh}	48, 60.058, 325.553
Yxy	16.4960, 0.3122, 0.1996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289089195 (0xFFA64EAB)
YUV	114.9140, 27.6504, 44.8024
Hunter-Lab	40.6153, 42.3156, -30.4753

Details

The RGB color **166, 78, 171** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **83, 171, 78**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 131, 227**, and **111, 23, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 61, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 95, 171**.

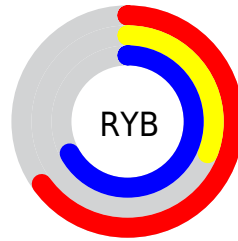
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (31%)

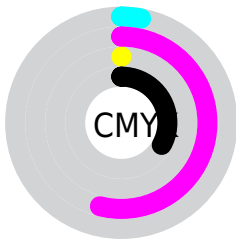
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (67%)

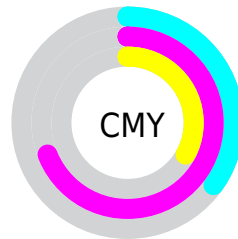


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (69%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 78, 171 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, 78, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 78, 171

255, 255, 255

 223, 131, 227

 252, 158, 255


 255, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 243, 255

 166, 78, 171

 138, 52, 144

 111, 23, 118


 85, 0, 93

 59, 0, 69

 37, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 166, 78, 171

 165, 61, 171

 166, 78, 171

 167, 95, 171

■ 164, 44, 171

■ 168, 112, 171

■ 163, 27, 171

■ 169, 129, 171

■ 162, 10, 171

■ 170, 146, 171

■ 162, 0, 171

■ 171, 163, 171

■ 172, 181, 171

■ 172, 198, 171

■ 173, 215, 171

■ 174, 232, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 103, 205



166, 78, 171



198, 59, 123

Triad

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



166, 78, 171



142, 108, 0



0, 136, 155

Complementary

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



166, 78, 171



83, 171, 78

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, 135, 104



166, 78, 171



94, 123, 0

Square

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



166, 78, 171



179, 87, 26



0, 131, 51



0, 132, 196

Rectangle

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



166, 78, 171



202, 59, 89



0, 131, 51



0, 136, 139

Sweetspot

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



166, 78, 171



220, 186, 222



78, 84, 171



111, 91, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



166, 78, 171



214, 78, 222



171, 78, 131



86, 78, 87



142, 0, 150



22, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



171, 78, 83



222, 78, 85



78, 171, 118



87, 78, 78



150, 0, 8



23, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 78, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

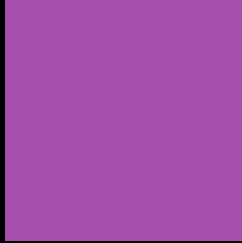
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 78, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

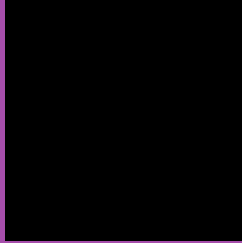
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 78, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 78, 171.

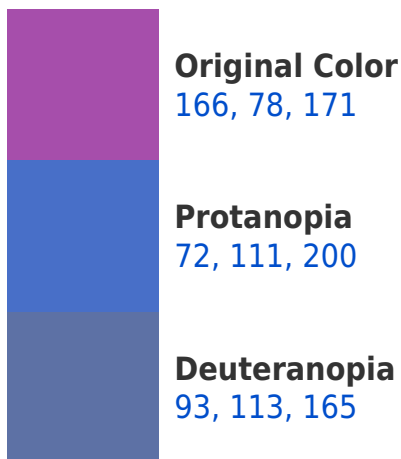


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 78, 171.

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
157, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 78, 171



Protanomaly

106, 99, 189



Deuteranomaly

120, 100, 167



Tritanomaly

160, 89, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 78, 171



Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115



Achromatomaly

134, 102, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 78, 171 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, 78, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 78, 171)  
}
```

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, 78, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 78, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 78, 171 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, 78, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 78, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 78, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 171); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 171); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 78, 171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 78, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 78, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 78,  
171) }
```

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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