

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 86, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 86, 124) contains.

RGB(166, 86, 124)	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, 86, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6567C
RGB	166, 86, 124
RGB Percent	65%, 34%, 49%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6627, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	332°, 32%, 49%
HSV	332°, 48%, 65%
XYZ	22.6918, 16.2178, 21.0031
YIQ	114.2520, 35.4820, 28.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

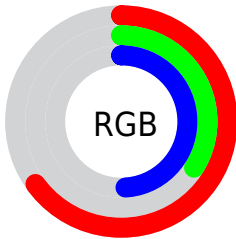
Format	Color
RYB	166, 86, 124
Decimal	10901116
CIELab	47.26, 37.51, -6.49
CIELCh	47, 38.069, 350.181
Yxy	16.2178, 0.3787, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289091196 (0xFFA6567C)
YUV	114.2520, 4.8058, 45.3830
Hunter-Lab	40.2713, 30.1049, -2.7322

Details

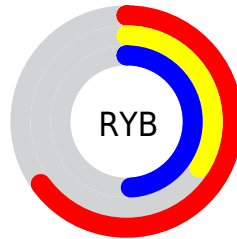
The RGB color **166, 86, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 166, 128**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 138, 176**, and **112, 36, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 69, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 103, 133**.

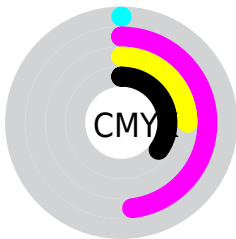
Distribution



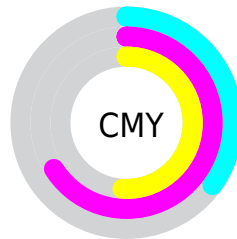
- Red (65%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 86, 124 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, 86, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 86, 124



166, 86, 124

255, 255, 255



138, 61, 99



223, 138, 176



112, 36, 75



252, 165, 204



85, 7, 53



255, 193, 232



60, 0, 31



255, 221, 255



38, 0, 5



255, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



166, 86, 124



166, 86, 124



166, 69, 115



166, 103, 133



166, 53, 107



166, 119, 141

166, 36, 98

166, 136, 150

166, 20, 89

166, 152, 159

166, 3, 80

166, 169, 168

166, 0, 79

166, 186, 176

166, 202, 185

166, 219, 194

166, 235, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 95, 153



166, 86, 124



172, 86, 92

Triad

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



166, 86, 124



110, 117, 49



0, 125, 161

Complementary

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



166, 86, 124



86, 166, 128

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, 133



166, 86, 124



72, 124, 70

Square

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



166, 86, 124



140, 107, 47



0, 128, 100



6, 119, 175

Rectangle

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



166, 86, 124



167, 91, 72



0, 128, 100



0, 127, 153

Sweetspot

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



166, 86, 124



217, 186, 201



127, 86, 166



110, 91, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 86, 124



217, 91, 151



166, 87, 86



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 70



20, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



166, 86, 124



217, 91, 151



86, 165, 166



84, 76, 80



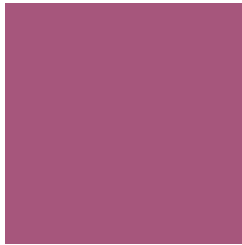
148, 0, 70



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 86, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

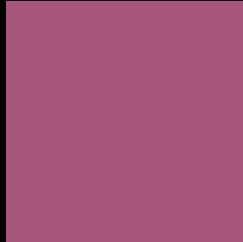
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 124 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, 86, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 86, 124.

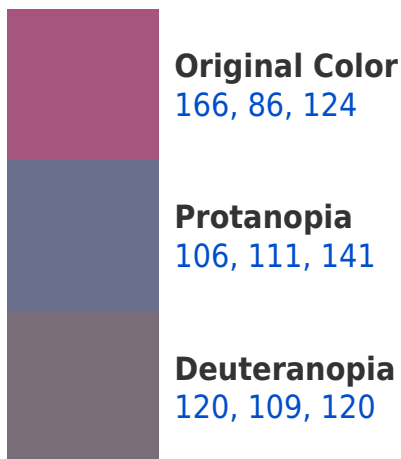


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 86, 124.

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
163, 91, 98

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 86, 124

Protanomaly
128, 102, 135

Deuteranomaly
137, 101, 121

Tritanomaly
164, 89, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 86, 124

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
133, 104, 118

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 86, 124 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, 86, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 86, 124)  
}
```

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, 86, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 86, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 86, 124 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, 86, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 86, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 86, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 86, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 86, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 86,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 86, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 86, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 86,  
124) }
```

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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