

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 97, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 97, 120) contains.

RGB(166, 97, 120)	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, 97, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A66178
RGB	166, 97, 120
RGB Percent	65%, 38%, 47%
CMY	0.3490, 0.6196, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.28, 0.35
HSL	340°, 28%, 52%
HSV	340°, 42%, 65%
XYZ	23.3907, 18.0124, 20.0132
YIQ	120.2530, 33.7410, 21.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

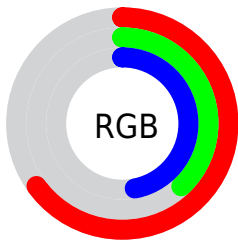
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 97, 120
Decimal	10903928
CIE Lab	49.51, 30.96, -0.76
CIE LCh	50, 30.966, 358.586
Yxy	18.0124, 0.3809, 0.2933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289094008 (0xFFA66178)
YUV	120.2530, -0.1247, 40.1201
Hunter-Lab	42.4411, 24.1057, 1.7504

Details

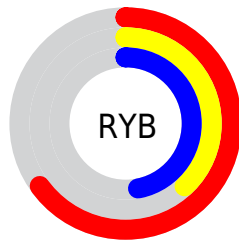
The RGB color **166, 97, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **97, 166, 143**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 149, 172**, and **112, 48, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 80, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 114, 131**.

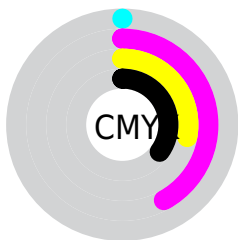
Distribution



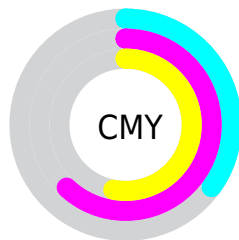
- Red (65%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 97, 120 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, 97, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166, 97, 120



166, 97, 120

255, 255, 255



139, 72, 95



223, 149, 172



112, 48, 72



252, 176, 199



86, 24, 49



255, 204, 228



61, 0, 28



255, 232, 255



42, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



166, 97, 120



166, 97, 120



166, 80, 109



166, 114, 131



166, 64, 98



166, 130, 142

166, 47, 87

166, 147, 153

166, 31, 76

166, 163, 164

166, 14, 65

166, 180, 175

166, 0, 55

166, 197, 186

166, 213, 197

166, 230, 209

166, 246, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 102, 145



166, 97, 120



168, 99, 94

Triad

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



166, 97, 120



109, 124, 70



14, 128, 162

Complementary

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



166, 97, 120



97, 166, 143

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, 131, 142



166, 97, 120



77, 129, 89

Square

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



166, 97, 120



136, 116, 65



37, 131, 116



75, 121, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 97, 120



161, 104, 79



37, 131, 116



0, 129, 156

Sweetspot

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



166, 97, 120



217, 191, 199



143, 97, 166



110, 94, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 97, 120



217, 108, 145



166, 108, 97



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



166, 97, 120



217, 108, 145



97, 154, 166



84, 76, 79



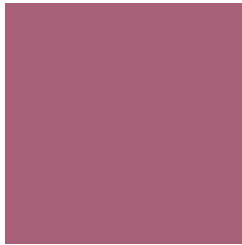
148, 0, 49



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 97, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

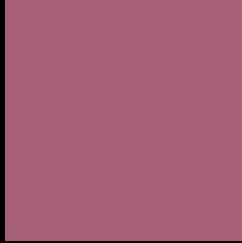
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 97, 120 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 166, 97, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 97, 120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 97, 120.

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



Original Color

166, 97, 120

Protanopia

116, 117, 132

Deuteranopia

130, 114, 117



Tritanopia
165, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 97, 120

Protanomaly

134, 110, 128

Deuteranomaly

143, 108, 118

Tritanomaly

165, 98, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 97, 120

Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120

Achromatomaly

137, 112, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 97, 120 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, 97, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 97, 120)  
}
```

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, 97, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 97, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 97, 120 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, 97, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 97, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 97, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 97, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 97, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 97,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 97, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 97, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166, 97,  
120) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor