

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 122, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 122, 125) contains.

RGB(166, 122, 125)	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, 122, 125)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A67A7D
RGB	166, 122, 125
RGB Percent	65%, 48%, 49%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5216, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	356°, 20%, 56%
HSV	356°, 27%, 65%
XYZ	26.3871, 23.5067, 22.5485
YIQ	135.4980, 25.2610, 10.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

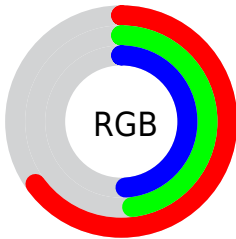
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 122, 125
Decimal	10910333
CIE Lab	55.59, 17.60, 5.11
CIE LCh	56, 18.324, 16.177
Yxy	23.5067, 0.3642, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289100413 (0xFFA67A7D)
YUV	135.4980, -5.1755, 26.7503
Hunter-Lab	48.4837, 12.3014, 6.3644

Details

The RGB color **166, 122, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 166, 163**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 175, 178**, and **113, 73, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 105, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 139, 140**.

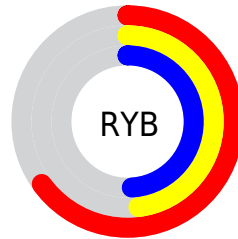
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (48%)

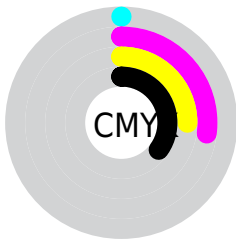
Blue (49%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (49%)

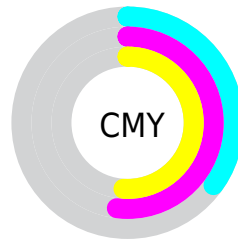


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (51%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 122, 125 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, 122, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 122, 125

255, 255, 255

 222, 175, 178


 251, 202, 205

 255, 230, 233

 166, 122, 125

 139, 97, 100

 113, 73, 76


 88, 50, 54

 63, 28, 32


 41, 6, 9

 0, 0, 0

 166, 122, 125

 166, 105, 110

 166, 89, 94

 166, 122, 125

 166, 139, 140

 166, 155, 156

 166, 72, 79

 166, 172, 171

 166, 56, 63

 166, 188, 187

 166, 39, 48

 166, 205, 202

 166, 22, 32

 166, 222, 218

 166, 6, 17

 166, 238, 233

 166, 0, 11

 166, 255, 249

 166, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 123, 141



166, 122, 125



163, 125, 111

Triad

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



166, 122, 125



118, 139, 111



105, 137, 164

Complementary

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



166, 122, 125



122, 166, 163

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.



91, 141, 156



166, 122, 125



101, 142, 125

Square

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



166, 122, 125



136, 135, 103



90, 142, 141



126, 132, 163

Rectangle

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



166, 122, 125



156, 128, 105



90, 142, 141



99, 138, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 122, 125



217, 199, 201



162, 122, 166



110, 99, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 122, 125



217, 147, 152



166, 140, 122



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 10



20, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



166, 122, 125



217, 147, 152



122, 148, 166



84, 76, 76



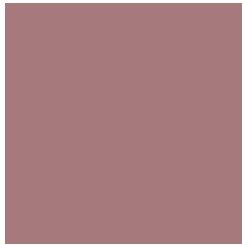
148, 0, 10



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 122, 125 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

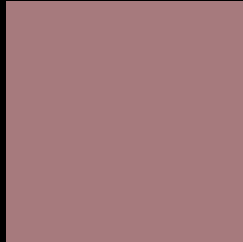
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 122, 125 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

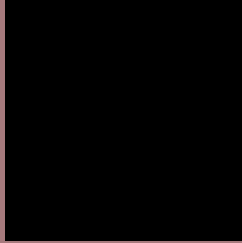
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 122, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 122, 125.

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, 122, 125

Protanopia
136, 133, 131

Deuteranopia
150, 129, 124



Tritanopia
167, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 122, 125

Protanomaly

147, 129, 129

Deuteranomaly

156, 126, 124

Tritanomaly

167, 121, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 122, 125

Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly

146, 130, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 122, 125 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, 122, 125) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 122, 125)  
}
```

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, 122, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 122, 125) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 122, 125 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, 122, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 122, 125) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 122, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 122, 125); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 122, 125);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 122,  
125) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 122, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 122, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
122, 125) }
```

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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