

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 130, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 130, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 130, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68272
RGB	166, 130, 114
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 45%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4902, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.31, 0.35
HSL	18°, 23%, 55%
HSV	18°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	26.7458, 25.2872, 19.3908
YIQ	138.9400, 26.5920, 2.6560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

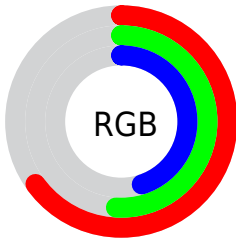
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 137, 114
Decimal	10912370
CIE _{Lab}	57.35, 11.47, 13.95
CIE _{LCh}	57, 18.058, 50.577
Yxy	25.2872, 0.3745, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289102450 (0xFFA68272)
YUV	138.9400, -12.2954, 23.7316
Hunter-Lab	50.2863, 6.9376, 12.3377

Details

The RGB color **166, 130, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **114, 150, 166**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 183, 166**, and **113, 81, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 119, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 141, 131**.

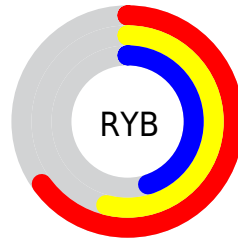
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (51%)

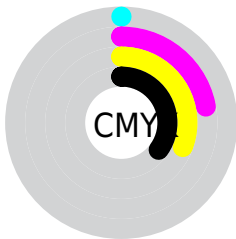
Blue (45%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (45%)

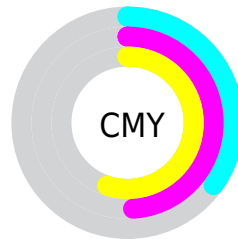


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 130, 114 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, 130, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 130, 114

255, 255, 255

 222, 183, 166

 251, 211, 193

 255, 239, 221


 255, 255, 250

 166, 130, 114

 139, 105, 89

 113, 81, 66

 88, 58, 44

 63, 36, 23

 41, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 130, 114

 166, 119, 97

 166, 130, 114

 166, 141, 131

166, 107, 81

166, 153, 147

166, 96, 64

166, 164, 164

166, 84, 48

166, 176, 180

166, 73, 31

166, 187, 197

166, 61, 14

166, 199, 214

166, 51, 0

166, 210, 230

166, 222, 247

166, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 127, 127



166, 130, 114



154, 135, 107

Triad

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



166, 130, 114



104, 146, 132



134, 135, 167

Complementary

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



166, 130, 114



114, 150, 166

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.



113, 141, 168



166, 130, 114



94, 147, 148

Square

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



166, 130, 114



120, 144, 117



97, 145, 161



153, 130, 158

Rectangle

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



166, 130, 114



144, 138, 107



97, 145, 161



127, 137, 168

Sweetspot

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



166, 130, 114



217, 203, 197



166, 114, 150



110, 101, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 130, 114



217, 160, 134



166, 156, 114



84, 78, 76



148, 46, 0



20, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 150, 166



134, 191, 217



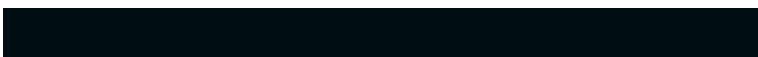
114, 124, 166



76, 82, 84



0, 102, 148



0, 14, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 130, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

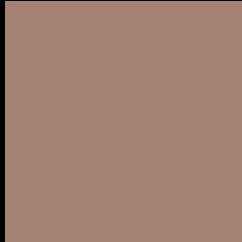
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

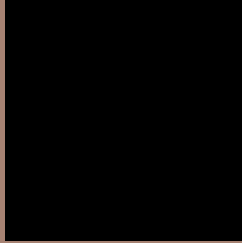
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 130, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 130, 114.

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, 130, 114

Protanopia

145, 138, 118

Deuteranopia

160, 133, 114



Tritanopia
168, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 130, 114

Protanomaly

153, 135, 117

Deuteranomaly

162, 132, 114

Tritanomaly

167, 128, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 130, 114

Achromatopsia

139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly

149, 136, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 130, 114 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, 130, 114) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 130, 114)  
}
```

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, 130, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 130, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 130, 114 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, 130, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 130, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 130, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 130, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 130, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 130,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 130, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 130, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
130, 114) }
```

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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