

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 134, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 134, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 134, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68674
RGB	166, 134, 116
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 45%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4745, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	22°, 22%, 55%
HSV	22°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	27.4034, 26.4181, 20.1779
YIQ	141.5160, 24.8500, 1.1860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

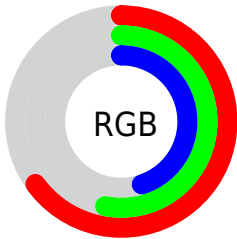
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 144, 116
Decimal	10913396
CIE _{Lab}	58.43, 9.49, 14.31
CIE _{LCh}	58, 17.165, 56.452
Yxy	26.4181, 0.3703, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289103476 (0xFFA68674)
YUV	141.5160, -12.5794, 21.4725
Hunter-Lab	51.3986, 5.2205, 12.7031

Details

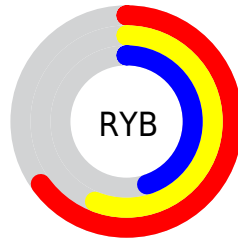
The RGB color **166, 134, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **116, 148, 166**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 187, 168**, and **113, 84, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 145, 133**.

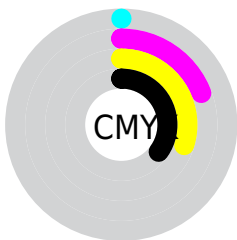
Distribution



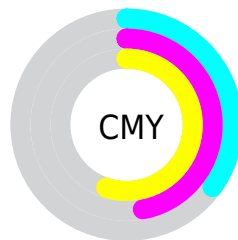
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 134, 116 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, 134, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 134, 116

255, 255, 255


 222, 187, 168

 251, 215, 195

 255, 243, 223

255, 255, 252

 166, 134, 116

 166, 123, 99

 166, 134, 116

 139, 109, 91

 113, 84, 68

 88, 61, 45

 64, 39, 25

 42, 19, 0

 7, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 134, 116

 166, 145, 133

166, 113, 83

166, 155, 149

166, 102, 66

166, 166, 166

166, 92, 50

166, 176, 182

166, 81, 33

166, 187, 199

166, 70, 16

166, 198, 216

166, 60, 0

166, 208, 232

166, 219, 249

166, 230, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 131, 128



166, 134, 116



154, 139, 111

Triad

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



166, 134, 116



106, 149, 138



141, 137, 167

Complementary

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



166, 134, 116



116, 148, 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.



121, 142, 170



166, 134, 116



99, 149, 153

Square

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



166, 134, 116



121, 147, 123



105, 147, 165



158, 133, 157

Rectangle

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



166, 134, 116



143, 142, 112



105, 147, 165



134, 139, 169

Sweetspot

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



166, 134, 116



217, 204, 197



166, 116, 148



110, 102, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 134, 116



217, 167, 139



166, 158, 116



84, 79, 76



148, 53, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 148, 166



139, 189, 217



116, 123, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 95, 148



0, 13, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 134, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

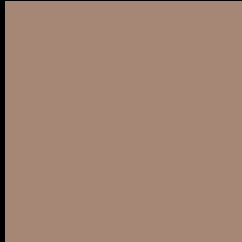
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 116 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, 134, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 134, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 134, 116.

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, 134, 116

Protanopia
148, 140, 119

Deuteranopia
163, 135, 116



Tritanopia
169, 130, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 134, 116

Protanomaly

155, 138, 118

Deuteranomaly

164, 135, 116

Tritanomaly

168, 131, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 134, 116

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

151, 139, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 134, 116 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, 134, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 134, 116)  
}
```

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, 134, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 134, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 134, 116 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, 134, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 134, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 134, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 134, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 134, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 134,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 134, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 134, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
134, 116) }
```

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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