

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 137, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 137, 116) contains.

RGB(166, 137, 116)	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, 137, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68974
RGB	166, 137, 116
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 45%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4627, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	25°, 22%, 55%
HSV	25°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	27.8239, 27.2593, 20.3181
YIQ	143.2770, 24.0250, -0.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

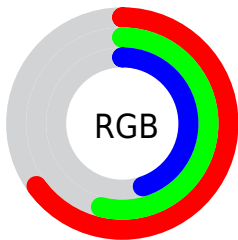
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 152, 116
Decimal	10914164
CIE _{Lab}	59.21, 7.80, 15.39
CIE _{LCh}	59, 17.252, 63.130
Yxy	27.2593, 0.3690, 0.3615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104244 (0xFFA68974)
YUV	143.2770, -13.4476, 19.9281
Hunter-Lab	52.2104, 3.7579, 13.4741

Details

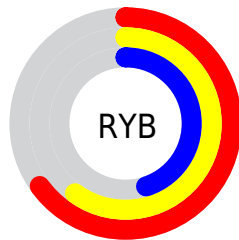
The RGB color **166, 137, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **116, 145, 166**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 190, 168**, and **113, 87, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 127, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 147, 133**.

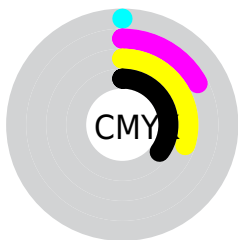
Distribution



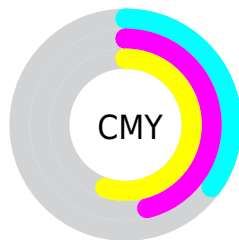
- Red (65%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 137, 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, 137, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 137, 116


255, 255, 255

 222, 190, 168

 251, 218, 195

 255, 247, 223

255, 255, 252

 166, 137, 116

 139, 112, 91

 113, 87, 68

 88, 64, 45

 64, 42, 24

 42, 21, 0


 11, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 137, 116

 166, 127, 99

 166, 137, 116

 166, 147, 133

■ 166, 118, 83

■ 166, 156, 149

■ 166, 108, 66

■ 166, 166, 166

■ 166, 98, 50

■ 166, 176, 182

■ 166, 89, 33

■ 166, 185, 199

■ 166, 79, 16

■ 166, 195, 216

■ 166, 70, 0

■ 166, 204, 232

■ 166, 214, 249

■ 166, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 133, 127



166, 137, 116



153, 142, 112

Triad

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



166, 137, 116



105, 151, 144



147, 138, 168

Complementary

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



166, 137, 116



116, 145, 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.



127, 143, 172



166, 137, 116



101, 151, 158

Square

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



166, 137, 116



119, 150, 128



109, 148, 169



164, 134, 156

Rectangle

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



166, 137, 116



142, 145, 115



109, 148, 169



141, 140, 170

Sweetspot

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



166, 137, 116



217, 205, 197



166, 116, 145



110, 103, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 137, 116



217, 171, 139



166, 162, 116



84, 79, 76



148, 62, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 145, 166



139, 184, 217



116, 120, 166



76, 81, 84



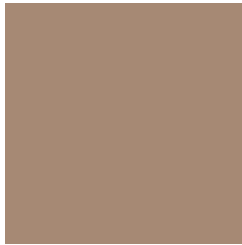
0, 86, 148



0, 12, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 137, 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, 137, 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, 137, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 137, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 137, 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, 137, 116

Protanopia
151, 142, 119

Deuteranopia
166, 137, 116



Tritanopia
169, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 137, 116

Protanomaly

156, 140, 118

Deuteranomaly

166, 137, 116

Tritanomaly

168, 134, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 137, 116

Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly

151, 141, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 137, 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, 137, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 137, 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, 137, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 137, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 137, 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, 137, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 137, 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, 137, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 137, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 137,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 137, 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, 137, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
137, 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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