

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 140, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 140, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 140, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68C91
RGB	166, 140, 145
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 57%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	348°, 13%, 60%
HSV	348°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.2148, 28.9075, 30.7753
YIQ	148.3440, 13.8910, 7.0670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

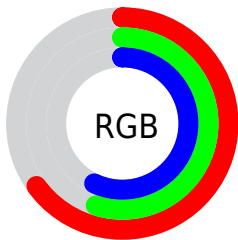
Format	Color
RYB	166, 140, 145
Decimal	10914961
CIELab	60.70, 10.64, 0.99
CIElCh	61, 10.686, 5.304
Yxy	28.9075, 0.3361, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105041 (0xFFA68C91)
YUV	148.3440, -1.6486, 15.4843
Hunter-Lab	53.7657, 6.2220, 3.6986

Details

The RGB color **166, 140, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 166, 161**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 194, 199**, and **114, 90, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 158**.

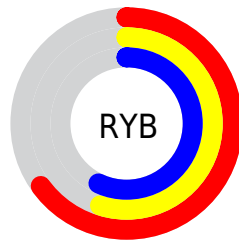
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

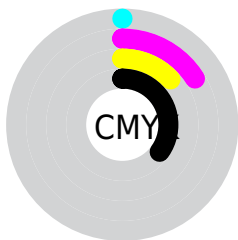
Blue (57%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (57%)

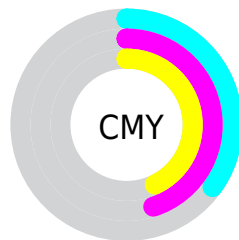


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 140, 145 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, 140, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 140, 145


255, 255, 255

 221, 194, 199

 250, 222, 227

 255, 250, 255

 166, 140, 145

 139, 114, 119

 114, 90, 95

 89, 66, 71

 65, 44, 49

 43, 23, 28


 25, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 145


 166, 123, 132


 166, 140, 145

 166, 157, 158

 166, 107, 118

 166, 173, 172

 166, 90, 105

 166, 190, 185

 166, 74, 91

 166, 206, 199

 166, 57, 78

 166, 223, 212

 166, 40, 65

 166, 240, 225

 166, 24, 51

 166, 255, 239

 166, 7, 38

 166, 255, 252

 166, 0, 32

 166, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 141, 154



166, 140, 145



166, 141, 136

Triad

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



166, 140, 145



142, 149, 131



128, 150, 163

Complementary

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



166, 140, 145



140, 166, 161

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.



123, 151, 157



166, 140, 145



131, 151, 138

Square

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



166, 140, 145



152, 146, 128



124, 152, 148



138, 147, 165

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 145



163, 142, 131



124, 152, 148



126, 150, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 145



217, 206, 208



161, 140, 166



110, 103, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 145



217, 176, 183



166, 148, 140



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 28



20, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



166, 140, 145



217, 176, 183



140, 158, 166



84, 76, 77



148, 0, 28



20, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 140, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

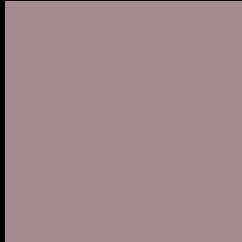
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

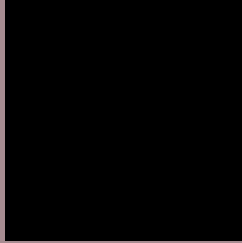
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 140, 145.

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, 140, 145

Protanopia

149, 146, 148

Deuteranopia

161, 142, 145



Tritanopia
167, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 145

Protanomaly

155, 144, 147

Deuteranomaly

163, 141, 145

Tritanomaly

167, 139, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 145

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

155, 145, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 140, 145 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, 140, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 145)  
}
```

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, 140, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 140, 145 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, 140, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 140, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 140, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 140, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 145) }
```

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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