

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 141, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 141, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 141, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68D6D
RGB	166, 141, 109
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 43%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4471, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	34°, 24%, 54%
HSV	34°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	28.0111, 28.2609, 18.4465
YIQ	144.8270, 25.1720, -4.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

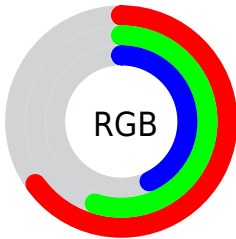
Format	Color
RYB	154, 166, 109
Decimal	10915181
CIELab	60.12, 4.62, 20.58
CIELCh	60, 21.093, 77.356
Yxy	28.2609, 0.3749, 0.3782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105261 (0xFFA68D6D)
YUV	144.8270, -17.6627, 18.5687
Hunter-Lab	53.1610, 1.0219, 16.6394

Details

The RGB color **166, 141, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **109, 134, 166**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 195, 161**, and **113, 91, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 134, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 148, 126**.

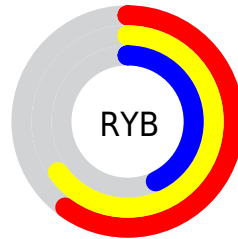
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

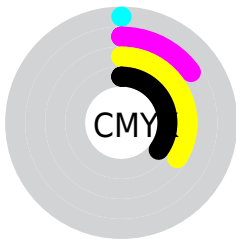
Blue (43%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (43%)

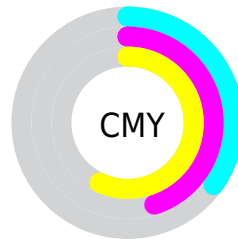


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 141, 109 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, 141, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 141, 109

255, 255, 255

 222, 195, 161


 251, 222, 188

 255, 251, 216

 255, 255, 244


 166, 141, 109

 139, 116, 85

 113, 91, 61

 88, 68, 39

 63, 45, 18

 41, 25, 0


 13, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 166, 141, 109

 166, 134, 92


 166, 141, 109

 166, 148, 126

 166, 126, 76


 166, 156, 142

 166, 119, 59

 166, 163, 159


 166, 112, 43

 166, 170, 175

 166, 105, 26


 166, 177, 192

 166, 97, 9

 166, 185, 209

 166, 93, 0

 166, 192, 225

 166, 199, 242

 166, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 135, 118



166, 141, 109



147, 147, 109

Triad

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



166, 141, 109



93, 155, 155



161, 137, 170

Complementary

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



166, 141, 109



109, 134, 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.



137, 143, 180



166, 141, 109



94, 153, 172

Square

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



166, 141, 109



106, 155, 136



112, 149, 181



177, 132, 154

Rectangle

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



166, 141, 109



133, 151, 115



112, 149, 181



154, 139, 174

Sweetspot

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



166, 141, 109



217, 207, 195



166, 109, 135



110, 104, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 141, 109



217, 178, 128



163, 166, 109



84, 80, 76



148, 83, 0



20, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 134, 166



128, 167, 217



112, 109, 166



76, 79, 84



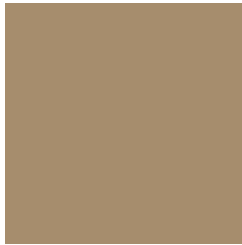
0, 65, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 141, 109 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, 141, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

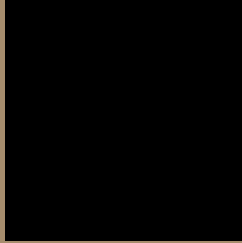
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 141, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 141, 109.

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, 141, 109

Protanopia
155, 145, 111

Deuteranopia
171, 139, 109



Tritanopia
170, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 141, 109

Protanomaly

159, 144, 110

Deuteranomaly

169, 140, 109

Tritanomaly

169, 138, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 141, 109

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

153, 144, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 141, 109 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, 141, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 141, 109)  
}
```

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, 141, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 141, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 141, 109 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, 141, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 141, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 141, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 141, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 141, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 141,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 141, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 141, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
141, 109) }
```

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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