

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 145, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 145, 139) contains.

RGB(166, 145, 139)	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, 145, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6918B
RGB	166, 145, 139
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 55%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4314, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	13°, 13%, 60%
HSV	13°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.5115, 30.2219, 28.6514
YIQ	150.5950, 14.4420, 2.5860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

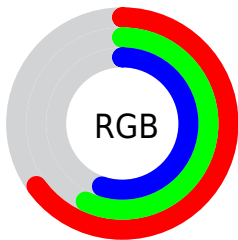
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 147, 139
Decimal	10916235
CIE _{Lab}	61.85, 6.82, 6.05
CIE _{LCh}	62, 9.117, 41.609
Yxy	30.2219, 0.3414, 0.3381
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106315 (0xFFA6918B)
YUV	150.5950, -5.7163, 13.5102
Hunter-Lab	54.9744, 2.8645, 7.5815

Details

The RGB color **166, 145, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 160, 166**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 199, 192**, and **114, 95, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 132, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 158, 156**.

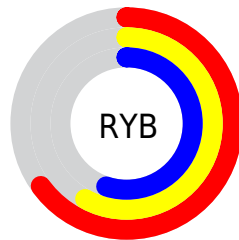
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

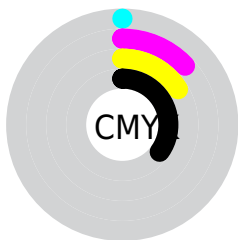
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (55%)

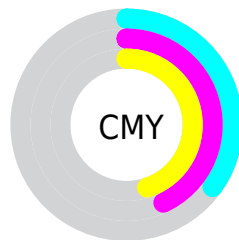


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 145, 139 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, 145, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 145, 139

255, 255, 255

 221, 199, 192


 250, 227, 220

 255, 255, 249

 166, 145, 139

 139, 119, 114

 114, 95, 89


 89, 71, 66

 65, 49, 44

 43, 28, 23

 23, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 145, 139


 166, 132, 122

 166, 145, 139

 166, 158, 156

 166, 119, 106

 166, 171, 172

 166, 106, 89

 166, 184, 189

 166, 93, 73

 166, 197, 205

 166, 80, 56

 166, 210, 222

 166, 68, 39

 166, 222, 239

 166, 55, 23

 166, 235, 255

 166, 42, 6

 166, 248, 255

 166, 37, 0

 166, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 144, 146



166, 145, 139



161, 147, 134

Triad

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



166, 145, 139



135, 154, 144



145, 149, 165

Complementary

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



166, 145, 139



139, 160, 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.



136, 152, 164



166, 145, 139



130, 154, 152

Square

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



166, 145, 139



143, 152, 137



130, 153, 160



155, 146, 161

Rectangle

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



166, 145, 139



156, 149, 133



130, 153, 160



142, 150, 165

Sweetspot

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



166, 145, 139



217, 208, 206



166, 139, 160



110, 105, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 145, 139



217, 183, 173



166, 158, 139



84, 78, 76



148, 33, 0



20, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 160, 166



173, 207, 217



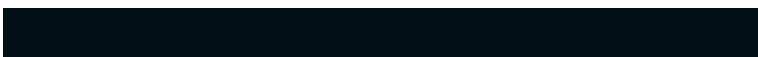
139, 147, 166



76, 82, 84



0, 115, 148



0, 16, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 145, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

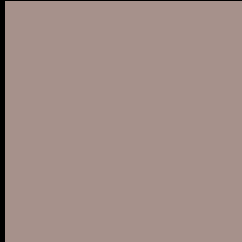
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 139 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 166, 145, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 145, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 145, 139.

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, 145, 139

Protanopia
154, 149, 141

Deuteranopia
168, 144, 139



Tritanopia
168, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 145, 139

Protanomaly

158, 148, 140

Deuteranomaly

167, 144, 139

Tritanomaly

167, 144, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 145, 139

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

156, 149, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 145, 139 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, 145, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 145, 139)  
}
```

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, 145, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 145, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 145, 139 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, 145, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 145, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 145, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 145, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 145,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 145, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 145, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
145, 139) }
```

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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