

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 146, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 146, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 146, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69283
RGB	166, 146, 131
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 51%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4275, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	26°, 16%, 58%
HSV	26°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	30.1015, 30.3035, 25.7354
YIQ	150.2700, 16.7350, -0.4250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

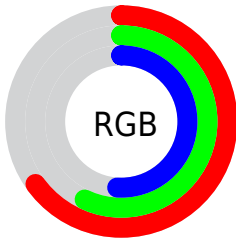
Format	Color
RYB	166, 157, 131
Decimal	10916483
CIELab	61.92, 4.97, 10.68
CIElCh	62, 11.781, 65.022
Yxy	30.3035, 0.3494, 0.3518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106563 (0xFFA69283)
YUV	150.2700, -9.5001, 13.7952
Hunter-Lab	55.0486, 1.2719, 10.8158

Details

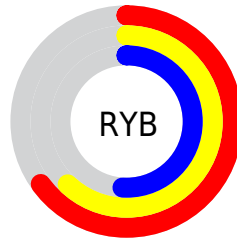
The RGB color **166, 146, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 151, 166**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 200, 184**, and **114, 96, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 137, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 155, 148**.

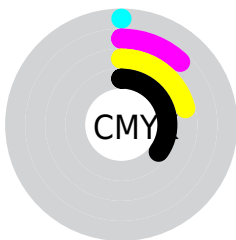
Distribution



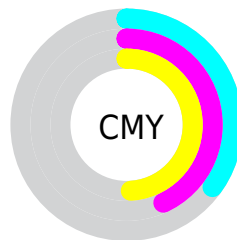
- Red (65%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 146, 131 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, 146, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 146, 131


255, 255, 255


 221, 200, 184

 250, 228, 212

 255, 255, 240

 166, 146, 131

 139, 120, 106

 114, 96, 82

 89, 72, 59

 65, 49, 37


 42, 28, 16


 20, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 146, 131


 166, 137, 114


 166, 146, 131


 166, 155, 148

 166, 127, 98

 166, 165, 164

 166, 118, 81

 166, 174, 181

 166, 108, 65

 166, 184, 197

 166, 99, 48

 166, 193, 214

 166, 89, 31

 166, 203, 231

 166, 80, 15

 166, 212, 247

 166, 71, 0

 166, 222, 255

 166, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 143, 138



166, 146, 131



156, 149, 129

Triad

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



166, 146, 131



125, 156, 151



154, 146, 167

Complementary

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



166, 146, 131



131, 151, 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.



141, 150, 170



166, 146, 131



123, 155, 161

Square

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



166, 146, 131



133, 155, 140



129, 153, 168



165, 144, 159

Rectangle

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



166, 146, 131



148, 152, 131



129, 153, 168



150, 148, 168

Sweetspot

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



166, 146, 131



217, 209, 204



166, 131, 151



110, 105, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 146, 131



217, 186, 163



166, 163, 131



84, 79, 76



148, 63, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 151, 166



163, 194, 217



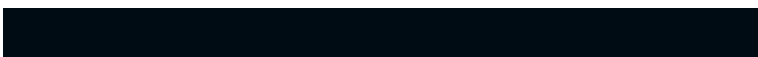
131, 134, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 85, 148



0, 12, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 146, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

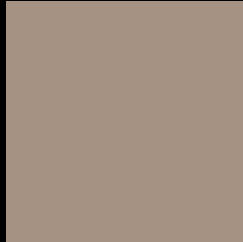
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

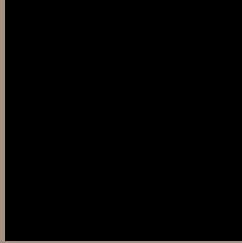
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 146, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 146, 131.

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, 146, 131

Protanopia

156, 149, 133

Deuteranopia

171, 144, 131



Tritanopia
169, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 146, 131

Protanomaly

160, 148, 132

Deuteranomaly

169, 145, 131

Tritanomaly

168, 144, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 146, 131

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

156, 149, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 146, 131 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, 146, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 146, 131)  
}
```

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, 146, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 146, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 146, 131 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, 146, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 146, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 146, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 146, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 146, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 146,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 146, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 146, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
146, 131) }
```

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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