

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 148, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 148, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 148, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69474
RGB	166, 148, 116
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 45%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4196, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.30, 0.35
HSL	38°, 22%, 55%
HSV	38°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	29.4682, 30.5478, 20.8662
YIQ	149.7340, 21.0000, -6.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

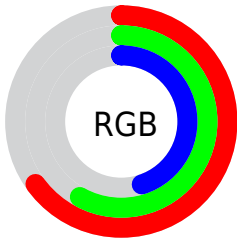
Format	Color
RYB	144, 166, 116
Decimal	10916980
CIELab	62.12, 1.67, 19.39
CIElCh	62, 19.461, 85.085
Yxy	30.5478, 0.3643, 0.3777
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107060 (0xFFA69474)
YUV	149.7340, -16.6309, 14.2653
Hunter-Lab	55.2700, -1.5522, 16.3052

Details

The RGB color **166, 148, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 134, 166**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 202, 168**, and **113, 97, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 142, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 154, 133**.

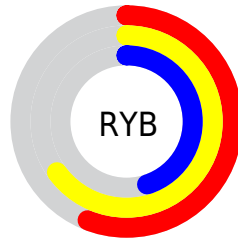
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

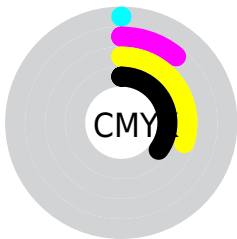
Blue (45%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (45%)

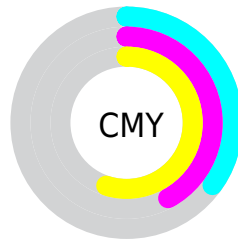


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 148, 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, 148, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 148, 116

255, 255, 255


 222, 202, 168

 250, 230, 195

 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 166, 148, 116

 166, 142, 99

 166, 148, 116

 139, 122, 91

 113, 97, 68

 88, 74, 45

 64, 51, 24

 42, 30, 0

 15, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 148, 116

 166, 154, 133

 166, 136, 83

 166, 160, 149


 166, 130, 66


 166, 166, 166


 166, 124, 50

 166, 172, 182


 166, 118, 33

 166, 178, 199

 166, 112, 16

 166, 184, 216

 166, 106, 0

 166, 190, 232

 166, 196, 249

 166, 202, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 142, 123



166, 148, 116



148, 154, 119

Triad

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



166, 148, 116



102, 160, 164



170, 141, 170

Complementary

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



166, 148, 116



116, 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.



149, 147, 181



166, 148, 116



108, 157, 178

Square

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



166, 148, 116



111, 160, 147



126, 153, 184



183, 138, 154

Rectangle

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



166, 148, 116



135, 157, 125



126, 153, 184



164, 143, 175

Sweetspot

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



166, 148, 116



217, 210, 197



166, 116, 134



110, 105, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 148, 116



217, 189, 139



159, 166, 116



84, 81, 76



148, 95, 0



20, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 134, 166



139, 167, 217



123, 116, 166



76, 79, 84



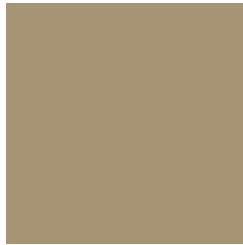
0, 53, 148



0, 7, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 148, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

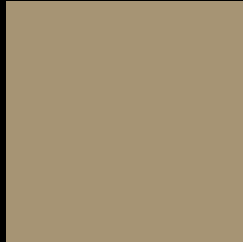
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

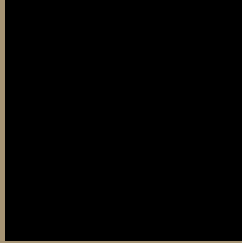
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 148, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 148, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 148, 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, 148, 116

Protanopia
160, 150, 117

Deuteranopia
176, 144, 117



Tritanopia
170, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 148, 116

Protanomaly

162, 149, 117

Deuteranomaly

172, 145, 117

Tritanomaly

169, 145, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 148, 116

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

156, 149, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 148, 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, 148, 116) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 148, 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, 148, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 148, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 148, 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, 148, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 148, 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, 148, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 148, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 148, 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, 148, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
148, 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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