

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 151, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 151, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 151, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6978C
RGB	166, 151, 140
RGB Percent	65%, 59%, 55%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4078, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	25°, 13%, 60%
HSV	25°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	31.5261, 32.1337, 29.3518
YIQ	154.2310, 12.4710, -0.2410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

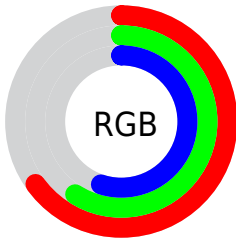
Format	Color
RYB	166, 159, 140
Decimal	10917772
CIELab	63.45, 3.64, 7.79
CIELCh	63, 8.599, 64.961
Yxy	32.1337, 0.3389, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107852 (0xFFA6978C)
YUV	154.2310, -7.0159, 10.3214
Hunter-Lab	56.6866, 0.0709, 8.9808

Details

The RGB color **166, 151, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 155, 166**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 205, 194**, and **114, 100, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 141, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 161, 157**.

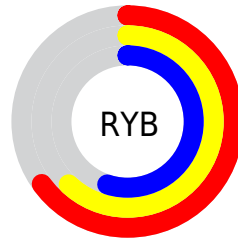
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (59%)

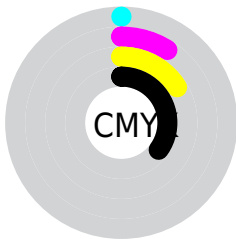
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (55%)

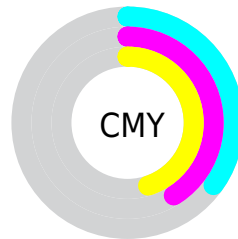


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (41%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 151, 140 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, 151, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 151, 140


255, 255, 255

 221, 205, 194

 250, 233, 221

 255, 255, 250


 166, 151, 140

 140, 125, 115

 114, 100, 90

 89, 76, 67

 66, 54, 44

 43, 32, 24

 23, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 151, 140


 166, 141, 123

 166, 151, 140


 166, 161, 157


 166, 132, 107


 166, 170, 173


 166, 122, 90

 166, 180, 190

 166, 113, 74

 166, 189, 206

 166, 103, 57

 166, 199, 223

 166, 94, 40

 166, 208, 240

 166, 84, 24

 166, 218, 255

 166, 74, 7

 166, 228, 255

 166, 70, 0

 166, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 149, 145



166, 151, 140



159, 153, 138

Triad

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



166, 151, 140



136, 158, 155



157, 151, 166

Complementary

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



166, 151, 140



140, 155, 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.



147, 154, 169



166, 151, 140



135, 158, 162

Square

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



166, 151, 140



142, 158, 147



139, 156, 167



165, 149, 160

Rectangle

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



166, 151, 140



153, 155, 140



139, 156, 167



154, 152, 167

Sweetspot

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



166, 151, 140



217, 210, 206



166, 140, 155



110, 106, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 151, 140



217, 193, 176



166, 164, 140



84, 79, 76



148, 63, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 155, 166



176, 199, 217



140, 142, 166



76, 81, 84



0, 85, 148



0, 12, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 151, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

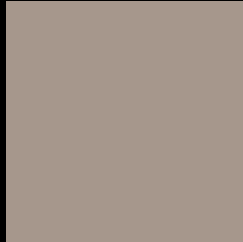
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

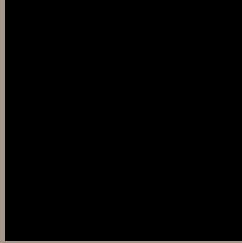
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 151, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 151, 140.

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, 151, 140

Protanopia
159, 153, 141

Deuteranopia
173, 148, 141



Tritanopia
169, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 151, 140

Protanomaly

162, 152, 141

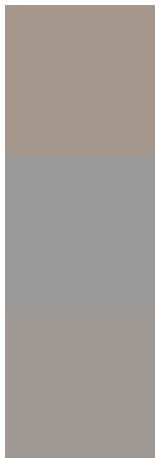
Deuteranomaly

170, 149, 141

Tritanomaly

168, 149, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 151, 140

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

158, 153, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 151, 140 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, 151, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 151, 140)  
}
```

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, 151, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 151, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 151, 140 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, 151, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 151, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 151, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 151, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 151, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 151,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 151, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 151, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
151, 140) }
```

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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