

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 153, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 153, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 153, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6997E
RGB	166, 153, 126
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 49%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4000, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.24, 0.35
HSL	40°, 18%, 57%
HSV	40°, 24%, 65%
XYZ	30.8830, 32.3958, 24.3640
YIQ	153.8090, 16.4150, -5.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

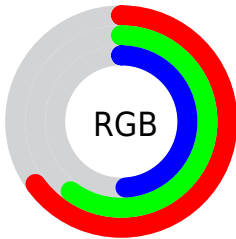
Format	Color
RYB	145, 166, 126
Decimal	10918270
CIELab	63.67, 0.34, 15.94
CIElCh	64, 15.943, 88.775
Yxy	32.3958, 0.3524, 0.3696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108350 (0xFFA6997E)
YUV	153.8090, -13.7098, 10.6915
Hunter-Lab	56.9173, -2.7522, 14.4625

Details

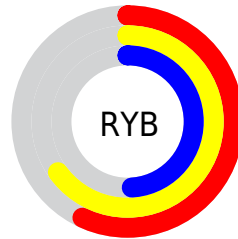
The RGB color **166, 153, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **126, 139, 166**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 207, 179**, and **114, 102, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 148, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 158, 143**.

Distribution



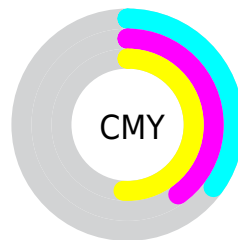
- Red (65%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 153, 126 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, 153, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 153, 126

255, 255, 255

 221, 207, 179


 250, 235, 206


 255, 255, 235

 166, 153, 126

 139, 127, 101

 114, 102, 77

 89, 78, 54

 65, 55, 32

 42, 34, 10


 19, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 153, 126

 166, 148, 109

 166, 153, 126

 166, 158, 143

 166, 142, 93

 166, 164, 159

 166, 137, 76


 166, 169, 176


 166, 131, 60

 166, 175, 192

 166, 126, 43

 166, 180, 209

 166, 121, 26

 166, 185, 226

 166, 115, 10

 166, 191, 242

 166, 112, 0

 166, 196, 255

 166, 202, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 148, 130



166, 153, 126



150, 157, 129

Triad

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



166, 153, 126



116, 162, 167



172, 147, 169

Complementary

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



166, 153, 126



126, 139, 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.



156, 151, 179



166, 153, 126



122, 160, 178

Square

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



166, 153, 126



121, 162, 153



138, 156, 182



182, 144, 155

Rectangle

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



166, 153, 126



140, 160, 135



138, 156, 182



167, 148, 173

Sweetspot

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



166, 153, 126



217, 212, 202



166, 126, 139



110, 107, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 153, 126



217, 196, 154



159, 166, 126



84, 81, 76



148, 100, 0



20, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 139, 166



154, 174, 217



133, 126, 166



76, 78, 84



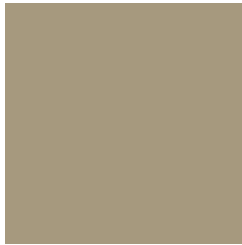
0, 48, 148



0, 7, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 153, 126 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, 153, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

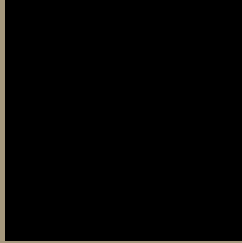
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 153, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 153, 126.

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, 153, 126

Protanopia

163, 154, 126

Deuteranopia

179, 148, 127



Tritanopia
170, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 153, 126

Protanomaly

164, 154, 126

Deuteranomaly

174, 150, 127

Tritanomaly

169, 150, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 153, 126

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

158, 154, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 153, 126 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, 153, 126) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 153, 126)  
}
```

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, 153, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 153, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 153, 126 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, 153, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 153, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 153, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 153, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 153, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 153,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 153, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 153, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
153, 126) }
```

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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