

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 159, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 159, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 159, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69F68
RGB	166, 159, 104
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 41%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3765, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.37, 0.35
HSL	53°, 26%, 53%
HSV	53°, 37%, 65%
XYZ	30.6227, 33.9027, 18.0266
YIQ	154.8230, 21.8270, -15.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

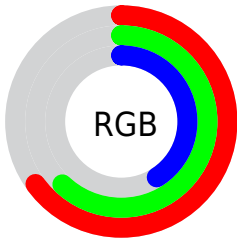
Format	Color
RYB	112, 166, 104
Decimal	10919784
CIELab	64.89, -5.87, 29.64
CIELCh	65, 30.214, 101.206
Yxy	33.9027, 0.3710, 0.4107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109864 (0xFFA69F68)
YUV	154.8230, -25.0557, 9.8022
Hunter-Lab	58.2261, -8.0175, 22.4023

Details

The RGB color **166, 159, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 111, 166**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 214, 156**, and **113, 108, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 157, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 161, 121**.

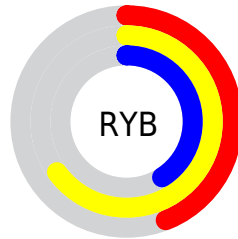
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

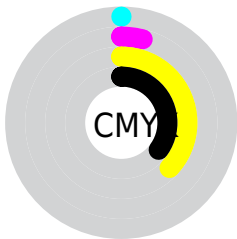
Blue (41%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (41%)

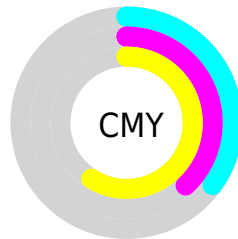


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 159, 104 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, 159, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 159, 104

255, 255, 255

 222, 214, 156

 251, 242, 183

 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 239

 166, 159, 104

 139, 133, 79

 113, 108, 56

 88, 84, 33

 63, 61, 10

 41, 39, 0


 12, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 159, 104

 166, 157, 87

 166, 159, 104

 166, 161, 121

■ 166, 155, 71

■ 166, 163, 137

■ 166, 153, 54

■ 166, 165, 154

■ 166, 152, 38

■ 166, 166, 170

■ 166, 150, 21

■ 166, 168, 187

■ 166, 148, 4

■ 166, 170, 204

■ 166, 147, 0

■ 166, 172, 220

■ 166, 174, 237

■ 166, 176, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 150, 107



166, 159, 104



136, 166, 116

Triad

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



166, 159, 104



68, 170, 192



200, 139, 175

Complementary

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



166, 159, 104



104, 111, 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.



174, 147, 198



166, 159, 104



96, 165, 208

Square

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



166, 159, 104



75, 172, 167



137, 157, 210



211, 137, 148

Rectangle

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



166, 159, 104



115, 170, 131



137, 157, 210



193, 141, 184

Sweetspot

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



166, 159, 104



217, 214, 193



166, 104, 111



110, 108, 95



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 159, 104



217, 206, 119



142, 166, 104



84, 83, 76



148, 131, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 111, 166



119, 130, 217



128, 104, 166



76, 77, 84



0, 17, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 159, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

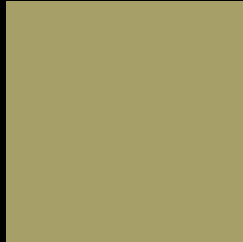
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

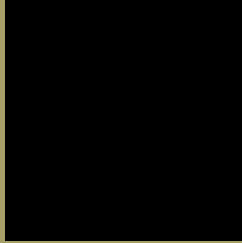
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 104.

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, 159, 104

Protanopia
171, 157, 103

Deuteranopia
189, 151, 106



Tritanopia
173, 152, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 159, 104

Protanomaly
169, 158, 103

Deuteranomaly
181, 154, 105

Tritanomaly
170, 155, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 159, 104

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
159, 156, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 159, 104 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, 159, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 159, 104)  
}
```

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, 159, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 159, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 159, 104 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, 159, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 159, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 159, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 159, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 159, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 159, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
159, 104) }
```

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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