

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 159, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 159, 131) contains.

RGB(166, 159, 131)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 159, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69F83
RGB	166, 159, 131
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 51%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3765, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.21, 0.35
HSL	48°, 16%, 58%
HSV	48°, 21%, 65%
XYZ	32.2208, 34.5420, 26.4418
YIQ	157.9010, 13.1600, -7.2240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

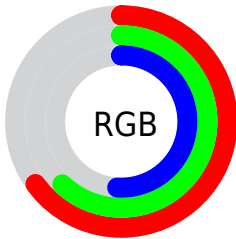
Format	Color
RYB	140, 166, 131
Decimal	10919811
CIELab	65.39, -2.19, 15.55
CIElCh	65, 15.703, 98.008
Yxy	34.5420, 0.3457, 0.3706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109891 (0xFFA69F83)
YUV	157.9010, -13.2622, 7.1028
Hunter-Lab	58.7724, -4.9928, 14.4660

Details

The RGB color **166, 159, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **131, 138, 166**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 214, 184**, and **114, 108, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 156, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 162, 148**.

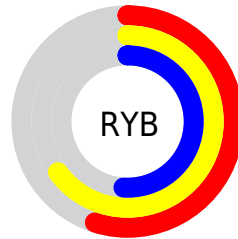
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

Blue (51%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (51%)

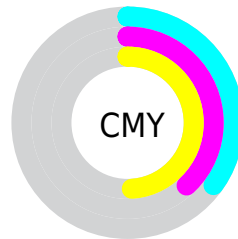


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 159, 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, 159, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 159, 131

255, 255, 255

 221, 214, 184

 250, 242, 212

 255, 255, 240

 166, 159, 131


 139, 133, 106


 114, 108, 82

 89, 84, 58

 65, 60, 36


 43, 39, 16


 21, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 166, 159, 131


 166, 156, 114

 166, 159, 131

 166, 162, 148

 166, 152, 98


 166, 166, 164


 166, 149, 81


 166, 169, 181


 166, 146, 65


 166, 172, 197

 166, 142, 48

 166, 176, 214

 166, 139, 31

 166, 179, 231

 166, 136, 15

 166, 182, 247

 166, 133, 0

 166, 186, 255

 166, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 154, 133



166, 159, 131



150, 163, 136

Triad

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



166, 159, 131



122, 166, 176



180, 150, 170

Complementary

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



166, 159, 131



131, 138, 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.



166, 154, 181



166, 159, 131



131, 163, 184

Square

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



166, 159, 131



124, 167, 162



148, 159, 186



188, 149, 155

Rectangle

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



166, 159, 131



139, 165, 143



148, 159, 186



176, 151, 174

Sweetspot

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



166, 159, 131



217, 214, 204



166, 131, 138



110, 108, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 159, 131



217, 206, 163



155, 166, 131



84, 82, 76



148, 118, 0



20, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 138, 166



163, 173, 217



141, 131, 166



76, 77, 84



0, 30, 148



0, 4, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 159, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

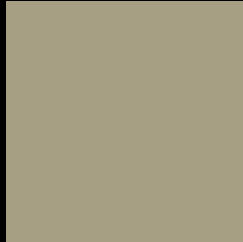
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

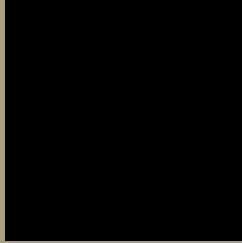
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 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, 159, 131

Protanopia

168, 158, 131

Deuteranopia

183, 153, 132



Tritanopia
171, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 159, 131

Protanomaly

167, 158, 131

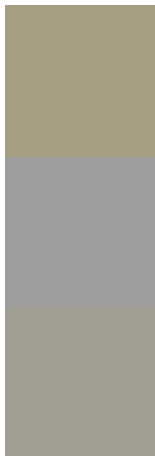
Deuteranomaly

177, 155, 132

Tritanomaly

169, 156, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 159, 131

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

161, 158, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 159, 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, 159, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 159, 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, 159, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 159, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 159, 131 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

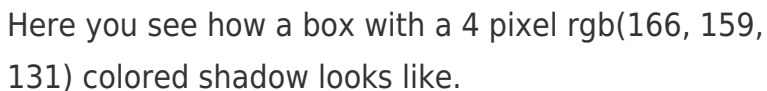
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 159, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 159, 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, 159, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 131); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 131); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 159, 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, 159, 131) }
```

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

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