

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 163, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 163, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 163, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A380
RGB	166, 163, 128
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 50%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3608, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	55°, 18%, 58%
HSV	55°, 23%, 65%
XYZ	32.7194, 35.8599, 25.6192
YIQ	159.9070, 13.0230, -10.2490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

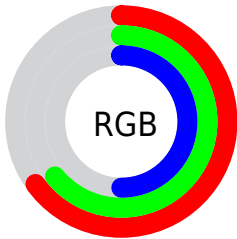
Format	Color
RYB	131, 166, 128
Decimal	10920832
CIELab	66.41, -4.80, 18.62
CIELCh	66, 19.230, 104.469
Yxy	35.8599, 0.3473, 0.3807
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110912 (0xFFA6A380)
YUV	159.9070, -15.7302, 5.3436
Hunter-Lab	59.8831, -7.2654, 16.5527

Details

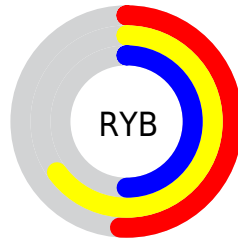
The RGB color **166, 163, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 131, 166**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 218, 181**, and **114, 111, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 162, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 164, 145**.

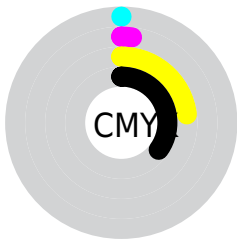
Distribution



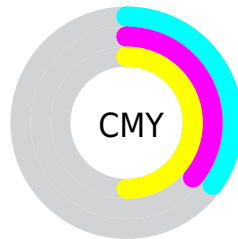
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 163, 128 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, 163, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 163, 128

255, 255, 255

 221, 218, 181

 250, 246, 209

 255, 255, 237

 166, 163, 128

 139, 137, 103

 114, 111, 79

 89, 87, 56

 65, 64, 34


 42, 42, 12

 20, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 163, 128


 166, 162, 111


 166, 163, 128


 166, 164, 145


 166, 160, 95


 166, 166, 161


 166, 159, 78


 166, 167, 178

 166, 158, 62


 166, 168, 194

 166, 156, 45

 166, 170, 211


 166, 155, 28

 166, 171, 228

 166, 154, 12

 166, 172, 244

 166, 153, 0

 166, 173, 255

 166, 175, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 157, 129



166, 163, 128



146, 168, 136

Triad

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



166, 163, 128



116, 170, 185



191, 150, 171

Complementary

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



166, 163, 128



128, 131, 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.



175, 154, 186



166, 163, 128



130, 166, 194

Square

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



166, 163, 128



116, 171, 169



153, 160, 195



197, 149, 154

Rectangle

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



166, 163, 128



134, 170, 146



153, 160, 195



186, 151, 177

Sweetspot

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



166, 163, 128



217, 216, 202



166, 128, 131



110, 109, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 163, 128



217, 212, 158



150, 166, 128



84, 83, 76



148, 136, 0



20, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 131, 166



158, 163, 217



144, 128, 166



76, 76, 84



0, 12, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 163, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

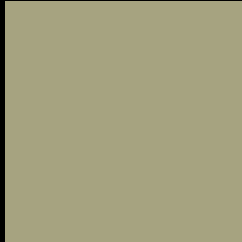
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

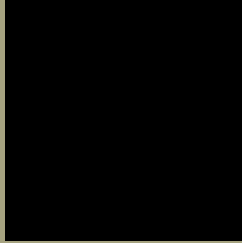
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 163, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 163, 128.

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, 163, 128

Protanopia
172, 161, 127

Deuteranopia
188, 155, 130



Tritanopia
171, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 163, 128

Protanomaly
170, 162, 127

Deuteranomaly
180, 158, 129

Tritanomaly
169, 159, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 163, 128

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
162, 161, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 163, 128 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, 163, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 163, 128)  
}
```

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, 163, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 163, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 163, 128 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, 163, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 163, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 163, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 163, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 163, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 163, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
163, 128) }
```

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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