

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 163, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 163, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 163, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A38A
RGB	166, 163, 138
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 54%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3608, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.17, 0.35
HSL	54°, 14%, 60%
HSV	54°, 17%, 65%
XYZ	33.4105, 36.1364, 29.2588
YIQ	161.0470, 9.8130, -7.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

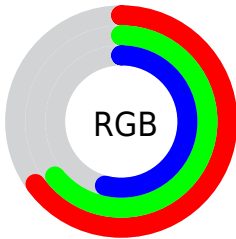
Format	Color
RYB	141, 166, 138
Decimal	10920842
CIELab	66.62, -3.26, 13.39
CIElCh	67, 13.786, 103.699
Yxy	36.1364, 0.3381, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110922 (0xFFA6A38A)
YUV	161.0470, -11.3622, 4.3438
Hunter-Lab	60.1135, -5.9901, 13.2214

Details

The RGB color **166, 163, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 141, 166**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 218, 191**, and **114, 111, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 161, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 165, 155**.

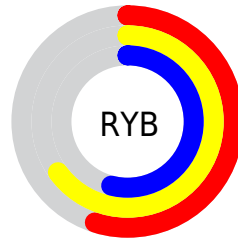
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

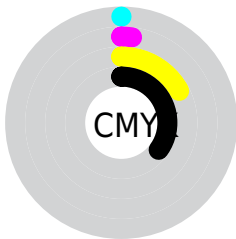
Blue (54%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (54%)

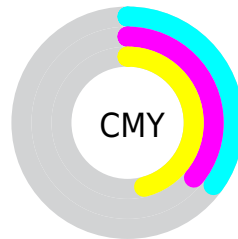


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 163, 138 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, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 163, 138


255, 255, 255

 221, 218, 191

 250, 246, 219

 255, 255, 248

 166, 163, 138

 140, 137, 113

 114, 111, 88

 89, 87, 65

 66, 64, 42

 43, 42, 22


 23, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 163, 138

 166, 161, 121

 166, 163, 138

 166, 165, 155

■ 166, 159, 105

■ 166, 167, 171

■ 166, 158, 88

■ 166, 168, 188

■ 166, 156, 72

■ 166, 170, 204

■ 166, 154, 55

■ 166, 172, 221

■ 166, 152, 38

■ 166, 174, 238

■ 166, 151, 22

■ 166, 175, 254

■ 166, 149, 5

■ 166, 177, 255

■ 166, 148, 0

■ 166, 179, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 159, 139



166, 163, 138



152, 167, 144

Triad

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



166, 163, 138



131, 168, 179



183, 154, 169

Complementary

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



166, 163, 138



138, 141, 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.



171, 157, 180



166, 163, 138



141, 165, 185

Square

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



166, 163, 138



131, 169, 167



156, 161, 186



188, 154, 157

Rectangle

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



166, 163, 138



143, 168, 151



156, 161, 186



180, 155, 173

Sweetspot

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



166, 163, 138



217, 216, 206



166, 138, 141



110, 109, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 163, 138



217, 212, 173



155, 166, 138



84, 83, 76



148, 132, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 141, 166



173, 178, 217



149, 138, 166



76, 77, 84



0, 16, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 163, 138 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, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

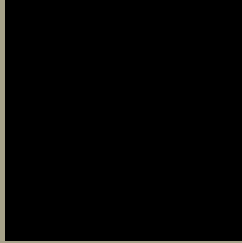
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

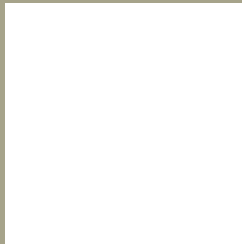
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 166, 163, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 163, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 163, 138.

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, 138

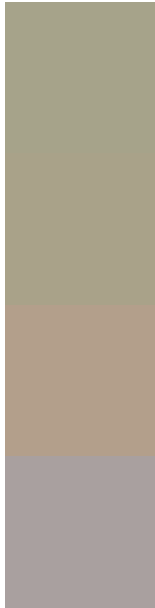
Protanopia
170, 162, 137

Deuteranopia
186, 156, 139



Tritanopia
170, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 163, 138

Protanomaly

169, 162, 137

Deuteranomaly

179, 159, 139

Tritanomaly

169, 160, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 163, 138

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

163, 162, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 163, 138 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, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 163, 138)  
}
```

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, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 163, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 163, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 163, 138) }
```

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, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 163, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 163,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 163, 138 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, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
163, 138) }
```

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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