

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 164, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 164, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 164, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A491
RGB	166, 164, 145
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 57%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3569, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.13, 0.35
HSL	54°, 11%, 61%
HSV	54°, 13%, 65%
XYZ	34.1122, 36.7022, 32.0744
YIQ	162.4320, 7.2910, -5.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

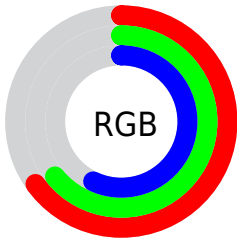
Format	Color
RYB	147, 166, 145
Decimal	10921105
CIELab	67.05, -2.66, 10.12
CIElCh	67, 10.464, 104.733
Yxy	36.7022, 0.3315, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111185 (0xFFA6A491)
YUV	162.4320, -8.5940, 3.1291
Hunter-Lab	60.5824, -5.5110, 11.0175

Details

The RGB color **166, 164, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 147, 166**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 219, 199**, and **114, 112, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 162, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 166, 162**.

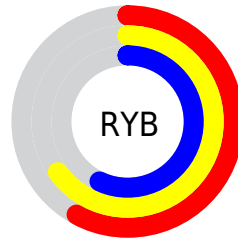
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

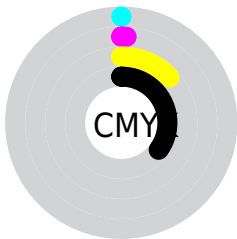
Blue (57%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (57%)

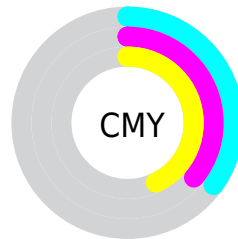


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 164, 145 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, 164, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 164, 145

255, 255, 255

 221, 219, 199

 250, 247, 227

 166, 164, 145

 140, 138, 119

 114, 112, 95

 89, 88, 71

 66, 65, 48

 44, 43, 27

 24, 22, 1

 0, 0, 0

 166, 164, 145


 166, 162, 128


 166, 164, 145

 166, 166, 162


 166, 161, 112

 166, 167, 178

 166, 159, 95


 166, 169, 195


 166, 158, 79


 166, 170, 211

 166, 156, 62


 166, 172, 228


 166, 155, 45

 166, 173, 245


 166, 153, 29

 166, 175, 255

 166, 151, 12

 166, 177, 255

 166, 150, 0

 166, 178, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 161, 145



166, 164, 145



155, 167, 150

Triad

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



166, 164, 145



141, 168, 176



180, 157, 168

Complementary

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



166, 164, 145



145, 147, 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, 159, 177



166, 164, 145



148, 165, 181

Square

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



166, 164, 145



140, 169, 168



159, 162, 181



184, 157, 159

Rectangle

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



166, 164, 145



148, 168, 155



159, 162, 181



177, 158, 171

Sweetspot

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



166, 164, 145



217, 216, 208



166, 145, 147



110, 109, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 164, 145



217, 214, 184



158, 166, 145



84, 83, 76



148, 134, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 147, 166



184, 187, 217



153, 145, 166



76, 77, 84



0, 14, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 164, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

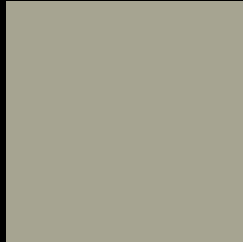
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

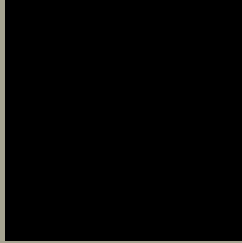
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

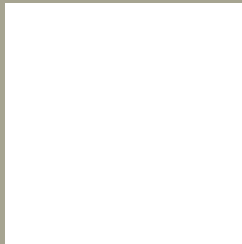
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 164, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 164, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 164, 145.

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, 164, 145

Protanopia

170, 163, 144

Deuteranopia

185, 157, 146



Tritanopia
170, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 164, 145

Protanomaly

169, 163, 144

Deuteranomaly

178, 160, 146

Tritanomaly

169, 161, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 164, 145

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

163, 163, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 164, 145 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, 164, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 164, 145)  
}
```

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, 164, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 164, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 164, 145 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, 164, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 164, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 164, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 145); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 145); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 164, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 164, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
164, 145) }
```

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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