

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 166, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 166, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 166, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A687
RGB	166, 166, 135
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 53%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3490, 0.4706
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.35
HSL	60°, 15%, 59%
HSV	60°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	33.7353, 37.1287, 28.3102
YIQ	162.4660, 9.9510, -9.6410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

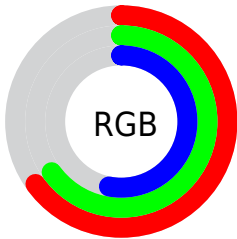
Format	Color
RYB	135, 166, 135
Decimal	10921607
CIELab	67.37, -5.36, 16.10
CIELCh	67, 16.964, 108.404
Yxy	37.1287, 0.3402, 0.3744
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111687 (0xFFA6A687)
YUV	162.4660, -13.5407, 3.0993
Hunter-Lab	60.9333, -7.8081, 15.1066

Details

The RGB color **166, 166, 135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **135, 135, 166**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 221, 188**, and **114, 114, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 166, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 166, 152**.

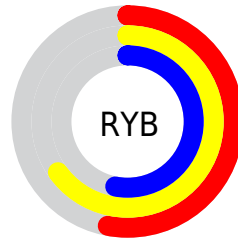
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

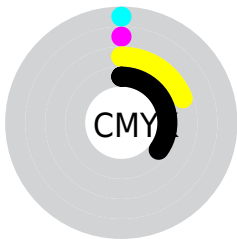
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (53%)

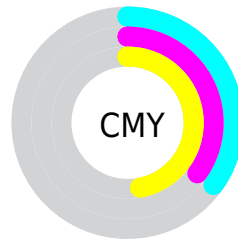


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 166, 135 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, 166, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 166, 135


255, 255, 255

 221, 221, 188

 250, 250, 216

 255, 255, 245

 166, 166, 135

 139, 140, 110

 114, 114, 85

 89, 90, 62

 65, 66, 40


 43, 44, 19


 23, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 166, 135


 166, 166, 118

 166, 166, 135

 166, 166, 152

 166, 166, 102

 166, 166, 168

 166, 166, 85


 166, 166, 185

 166, 166, 69

 166, 166, 201

 166, 166, 52

 166, 166, 218

 166, 166, 35

 166, 166, 235

 166, 166, 19

 166, 166, 251

 166, 166, 2

 166, 166, 255

 166, 166, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 161, 134



166, 166, 135



148, 170, 143

Triad

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



166, 166, 135



126, 171, 186



191, 154, 171

Complementary

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



166, 166, 135



135, 135, 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.



178, 157, 184



166, 166, 135



140, 167, 194

Square

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



166, 166, 135



124, 173, 173



159, 162, 193



196, 154, 155

Rectangle

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



166, 166, 135



138, 172, 152



159, 162, 193



188, 155, 176

Sweetspot

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



166, 166, 135



217, 217, 204



166, 135, 135



110, 110, 102



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 166, 135



217, 217, 169



150, 166, 135



84, 84, 76



148, 148, 0



20, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



135, 135, 166



169, 169, 217



150, 135, 166



76, 76, 84



0, 0, 148



0, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 166, 135 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

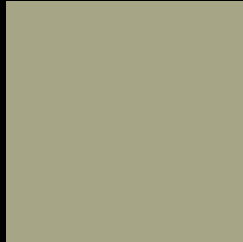
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

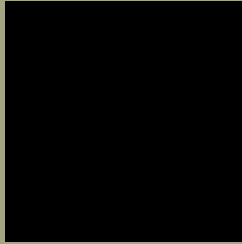
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

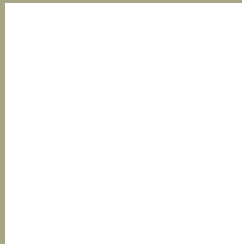
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 166, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 166, 135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 166, 135.

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, 166, 135

Protanopia
174, 164, 134

Deuteranopia
189, 158, 137



Tritanopia
171, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 166, 135

Protanomaly

171, 165, 134

Deuteranomaly

181, 161, 136

Tritanomaly

169, 163, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 166, 135

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

163, 163, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 166, 135 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, 166, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 166, 135)  
}
```

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, 166, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 166, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 166, 135 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, 166, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 166, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 166, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 166, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 166,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 166, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 166, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
166, 135) }
```

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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