

Converting Colors

RGB(171, 166, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(171, 166, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(171, 166, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABA680
RGB	171, 166, 128
RGB Percent	67%, 65%, 50%
CMY	0.3294, 0.3490, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.25, 0.33
HSL	53°, 20%, 59%
HSV	53°, 25%, 67%
XYZ	34.3271, 37.4889, 25.8489
YIQ	163.1630, 15.1780, -10.7580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

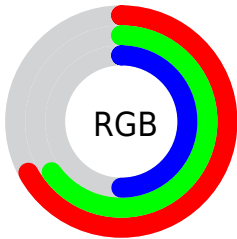
Format	Color
RYB	134, 171, 128
Decimal	11249280
CIELab	67.64, -4.46, 20.37
CIELCh	68, 20.853, 102.338
Yxy	37.4889, 0.3515, 0.3839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289439360 (0xFFABA680)
YUV	163.1630, -17.3354, 6.8730
Hunter-Lab	61.2282, -7.0747, 17.8290

Details

The RGB color **171, 166, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 133, 171**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 221, 181**, and **118, 114, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 164, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 168, 145**.

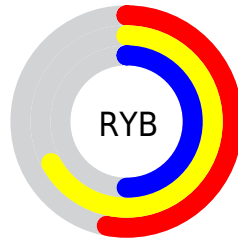
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (65%)

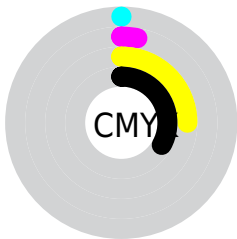
Blue (50%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (50%)

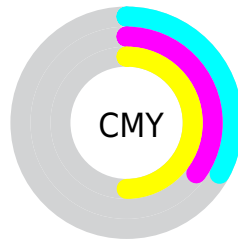


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 171, 166, 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 171, 166, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 171, 166, 128


255, 255, 255

 227, 221, 181


 255, 250, 209

 255, 255, 237

 171, 166, 128

 144, 140, 103

 118, 114, 79


 93, 90, 55


 69, 66, 33


 46, 44, 12


 25, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 171, 166, 128

 171, 164, 111

 171, 166, 128

 171, 168, 145

■ 171, 162, 94

■ 171, 170, 162

■ 171, 160, 77

■ 171, 172, 179

■ 171, 158, 60

■ 171, 174, 196

■ 171, 156, 43

■ 171, 176, 213

■ 171, 154, 25

■ 171, 178, 231

■ 171, 152, 8

■ 171, 180, 248

■ 171, 151, 0

■ 171, 182, 255

■ 171, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 160, 129



171, 166, 128



150, 171, 137

Triad

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



171, 166, 128



114, 174, 189



195, 153, 177

Complementary

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



171, 166, 128



128, 133, 171

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, 193



171, 166, 128



129, 170, 200

Square

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



171, 166, 128



115, 176, 172



153, 164, 201



203, 151, 158

Rectangle

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



171, 166, 128



136, 174, 147



153, 164, 201



190, 154, 183

Sweetspot

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



171, 166, 128



222, 220, 204



171, 128, 133



112, 111, 101



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



171, 166, 128



222, 214, 155



155, 171, 128



87, 86, 78



150, 133, 0



23, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 133, 171



155, 163, 222



144, 128, 171



78, 79, 87



0, 17, 150



0, 3, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 171, 166, 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 171, 166, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

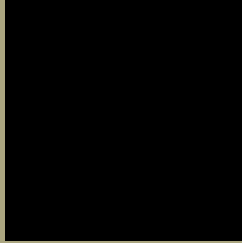
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

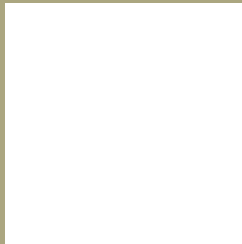
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 171, 166, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 166, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 171, 166, 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

171, 166, 128

Protanopia

176, 164, 127

Deuteranopia

192, 158, 130



Tritanopia
177, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

171, 166, 128

Protanomaly

174, 165, 127

Deuteranomaly

184, 161, 129

Tritanomaly

175, 162, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

171, 166, 128

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

166, 164, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 171, 166, 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(171, 166, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 166, 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(171, 166, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 166, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 171, 166, 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(171, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 166, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 166, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 166, 128); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 166, 128); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 166, 128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 171, 166, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 166, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
166, 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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