

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 123, 124)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 123, 124) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 123, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A67B7C
RGB	166, 123, 124
RGB Percent	65%, 48%, 49%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5176, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	359°, 19%, 57%
HSV	359°, 26%, 65%
XYZ	26.4469, 23.7281, 22.2549
YIQ	135.9710, 25.3070, 9.4270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

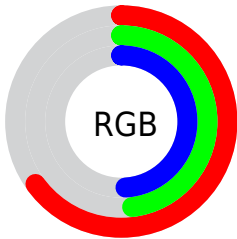
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 123, 124
Decimal	10910588
CIE Lab	55.81, 16.88, 6.01
CIE LCh	56, 17.916, 19.592
Yxy	23.7281, 0.3651, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289100668 (0xFFA67B7C)
YUV	135.9710, -5.9017, 26.3354
Hunter-Lab	48.7115, 11.6677, 7.0102

Details

The RYB color **166, 123, 124** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **123, 145, 166**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 176, 176**, and **113, 74, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 106, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 140, 140**.

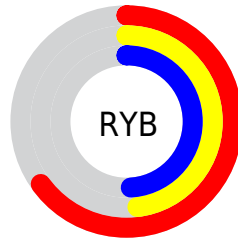
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (48%)

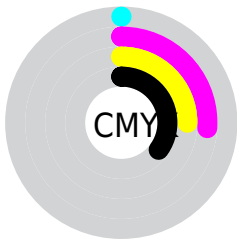
Blue (49%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (49%)

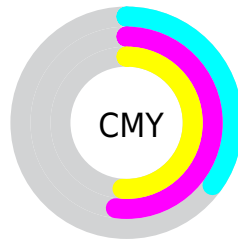


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 123, 124 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 RYB color 166, 123, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 123, 124

255, 255, 255


 222, 176, 176


 251, 203, 204

 255, 231, 232

 166, 123, 124

 139, 98, 99

 113, 74, 75

 88, 51, 53

 63, 29, 32

 41, 7, 7

 0, 0, 0


 166, 123, 124

 166, 106, 108

 166, 90, 92

 166, 123, 124

 166, 140, 140

 166, 156, 156

■ 166, 73, 75

■ 166, 170, 173

■ 166, 57, 59

■ 166, 178, 189

■ 166, 40, 43

■ 166, 186, 206

■ 166, 23, 27

■ 166, 195, 223

■ 166, 7, 11

■ 166, 203, 239

■ 166, 0, 4

■ 166, 211, 255

■ 166, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 123, 140



166, 123, 124



162, 132, 111

Triad

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



166, 123, 124



113, 140, 136



108, 127, 164

Complementary

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



166, 123, 124



123, 145, 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.



93, 120, 157



166, 123, 124



101, 126, 142

Square

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



166, 123, 124



104, 136, 105



91, 117, 144



129, 132, 163

Rectangle

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



166, 123, 124



155, 151, 105



91, 117, 144



102, 125, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 123, 124



217, 199, 200



165, 123, 166



110, 99, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 123, 124



217, 150, 151



166, 160, 123



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 3



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 123, 124



217, 150, 151



123, 138, 166



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 3



20, 0, 0

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 123, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

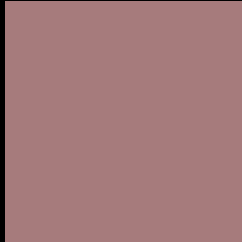
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 123, 124 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 × Fail

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

RYB 166, 123, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 123, 124.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 123, 124.

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, 123, 124

Protanopia
137, 135, 130

Deuteranopia
151, 131, 123



Tritanopia
167, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 123, 124

Protanomaly

148, 129, 128

Deuteranomaly

156, 128, 123

Tritanomaly

167, 122, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 123, 124

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

147, 131, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 123, 124 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, 123, 124) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 123, 124)  
}
```

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, 123, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 123, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 123, 124 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, 123, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 123, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 123, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 123, 124); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 123, 124); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 123, 124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 123, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 123, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
123, 124) }
```

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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