

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 130, 110)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 130, 110) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 130, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A67D6E
RGB	166, 125, 110
RGB Percent	65%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.3490, 0.5108, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.34, 0.35
HSL	16°, 24%, 54%
HSV	16°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	25.8407, 23.8335, 17.9902
YIQ	135.5490, 29.2510, 4.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

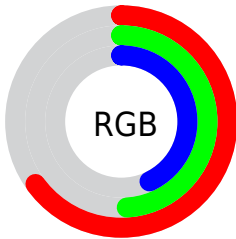
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 130, 110
Decimal	10911086
CIE _{Lab}	55.92, 13.91, 14.26
CIE _{LCh}	56, 19.916, 45.707
Yxy	23.8335, 0.3819, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289101166 (0xFFA67D6E)
YUV	135.5490, -12.5957, 26.7055
Hunter-Lab	48.8195, 9.0478, 12.3250

Details

The RYB color **166, 130, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **110, 134, 166**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 184, 162**, and **113, 81, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 121, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 140, 127**.

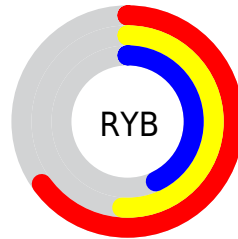
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (49%)

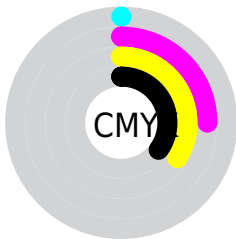
Blue (43%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (43%)

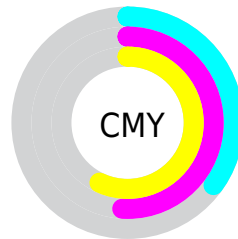


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 130, 110 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, 130, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 130, 110


255, 255, 255

 222, 182, 162

 251, 211, 189

 255, 246, 216

 245, 255, 245

 166, 130, 110

 139, 105, 86

 113, 81, 62

 87, 58, 40

 63, 35, 20

 40, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0


 166, 130, 110

 166, 121, 93

 166, 108, 77

 166, 130, 110

 166, 140, 127

 166, 151, 143

■ 166, 98, 60

■ 166, 161, 160

■ 166, 87, 44

■ 166, 170, 176

■ 166, 77, 27

■ 166, 177, 193

■ 166, 66, 10

■ 166, 185, 210

■ 166, 60, 0

■ 166, 191, 226

■ 166, 199, 243

■ 166, 205, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 122, 125



166, 130, 110



145, 154, 101

Triad

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



166, 130, 110



99, 127, 143



126, 131, 167

Complementary

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



166, 130, 110



110, 134, 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.



102, 125, 167



166, 130, 110



86, 115, 144

Square

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



166, 130, 110



109, 140, 131



86, 118, 158



148, 127, 158

Rectangle

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



166, 130, 110



113, 144, 100



86, 118, 158



118, 130, 168

Sweetspot

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



166, 130, 110



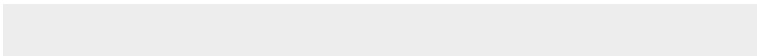
217, 203, 195



166, 110, 152



110, 102, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 130, 110



217, 161, 130



129, 166, 110



84, 79, 76



148, 53, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 134, 166



130, 167, 217



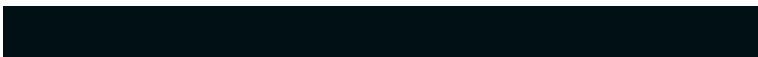
110, 121, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 63, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 130, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

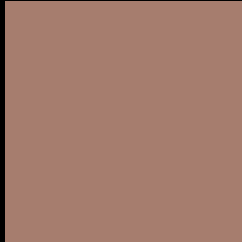
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

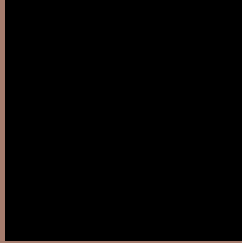
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 130, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 130, 110.

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, 130, 110

Protanopia
123, 141, 114

Deuteranopia
156, 144, 109



Tritanopia
168, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 130, 110

Protanomaly
150, 148, 113

Deuteranomaly
160, 137, 109

Tritanomaly
167, 123, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 130, 110

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
146, 133, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 130, 110 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, 125, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 125, 110)  
}
```

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, 125, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 125, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 130, 110 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, 125, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 125, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 125, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 125, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 125, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 125,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 130, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 125, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
125, 110) }
```

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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