

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 134, 121)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 134, 121) contains.

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Color

`RYB(166, 134, 121)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68379
RGB	166, 131, 121
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 47%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4859, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.27, 0.35
HSL	13°, 20%, 56%
HSV	13°, 27%, 65%
XYZ	27.3050, 25.7432, 21.6190
YIQ	140.3250, 24.0700, 4.3100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

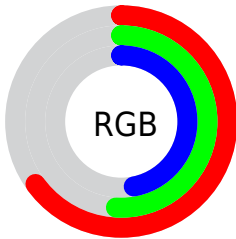
Format	Color
RYB	166, 134, 121
Decimal	10912633
CIELab	57.79, 11.85, 10.55
CIElCh	58, 15.863, 41.691
Yxy	25.7432, 0.3657, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289102713 (0xFFA68379)
YUV	140.3250, -9.5272, 22.5170
Hunter-Lab	50.7378, 7.2701, 10.2535

Details

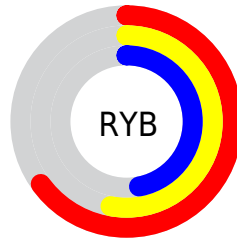
The RYB color **166, 134, 121** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **121, 141, 166**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 187, 173**, and **113, 85, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 122, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 146, 138**.

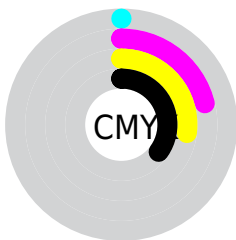
Distribution



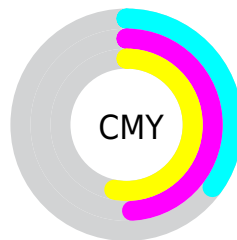
- Red (65%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 134, 121 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, 134, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 134, 121

255, 255, 255

 222, 187, 173

 251, 215, 201

 255, 248, 229


 166, 134, 121

 139, 109, 96

 113, 85, 72

 88, 60, 50

 64, 39, 29


 41, 23, 3


 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 134, 121

 166, 122, 104

 166, 134, 121

 166, 146, 138

166, 110, 88

166, 158, 154

166, 98, 71

166, 168, 171

166, 87, 55

166, 175, 187

166, 75, 38

166, 182, 204

166, 64, 21

166, 190, 221

166, 51, 5

166, 197, 237

166, 48, 0

166, 204, 254

166, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 129, 134



166, 134, 121



157, 157, 113

Triad

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



166, 134, 121



113, 135, 146



130, 137, 166

Complementary

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



166, 134, 121



121, 141, 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.



113, 132, 165



166, 134, 121



103, 126, 147

Square

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



166, 134, 121



118, 144, 134



103, 127, 157



148, 134, 160

Rectangle

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



166, 134, 121



126, 149, 111



103, 127, 157



124, 136, 166

Sweetspot

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



166, 134, 121



217, 204, 199



166, 121, 156



110, 101, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 134, 121



217, 166, 145



139, 166, 121



84, 79, 76



148, 42, 0



20, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 141, 166



145, 177, 217



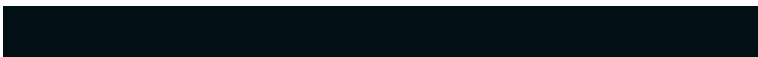
121, 131, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 65, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 134, 121 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

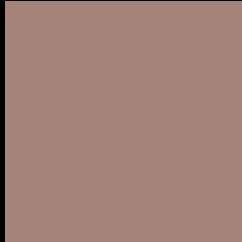
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

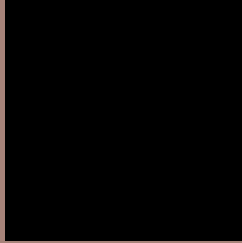
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 134, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 134, 121.

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, 134, 121

Protanopia
134, 145, 125

Deuteranopia
159, 142, 120



Tritanopia
168, 129, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 134, 121

Protanomaly

153, 144, 124

Deuteranomaly

162, 139, 120

Tritanomaly

167, 130, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 134, 121

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

149, 138, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 134, 121 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, 131, 121) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 131, 121)  
}
```

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, 131, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 131, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 134, 121 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, 131, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 131, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 131, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 131, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 131, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 131,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 134, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 131, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
131, 121) }
```

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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