

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 140, 140)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 140, 140) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 140, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68C8C
RGB	166, 140, 140
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	0°, 13%, 60%
HSV	0°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	29.8376, 28.7566, 28.7889
YIQ	147.7740, 15.4960, 5.5120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

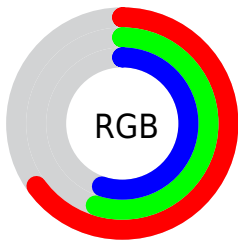
Format	Color
RYB	166, 140, 140
Decimal	10914956
CIELab	60.57, 9.79, 3.64
CIElCh	61, 10.446, 20.417
Yxy	28.7566, 0.3415, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105036 (0xFFA68C8C)
YUV	147.7740, -3.8326, 15.9842
Hunter-Lab	53.6252, 5.4751, 5.7075

Details

The RYB color **166, 140, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 153, 166**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 194, 193**, and **114, 90, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 157**.

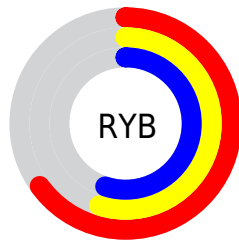
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

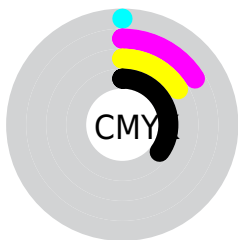
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

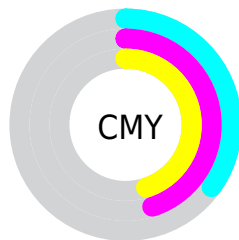


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 140, 140 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, 140, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 140, 140

255, 255, 255

 221, 194, 193

 250, 221, 221

 255, 250, 250


 166, 140, 140

 139, 114, 115

 114, 90, 90

 89, 66, 67

 65, 44, 45

 43, 23, 24

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 140

 166, 123, 123

 166, 140, 140

 166, 157, 157

 166, 107, 107

 166, 170, 173

 166, 90, 90

 166, 178, 190

 166, 74, 74

 166, 186, 206

 166, 57, 57

 166, 195, 223

 166, 40, 40

 166, 203, 240

 166, 24, 24

 166, 211, 255

 166, 7, 7

 166, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 140, 149



166, 140, 140



164, 147, 132

Triad

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



166, 140, 140



134, 150, 148



133, 143, 164

Complementary

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



166, 140, 140



140, 153, 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.



125, 140, 160



166, 140, 140



127, 141, 151

Square

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



166, 140, 140



129, 147, 129



123, 137, 152



144, 145, 163

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 140



159, 155, 129



123, 137, 152



130, 142, 163

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 140



217, 206, 206



166, 140, 166



110, 103, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 140



217, 176, 176



166, 166, 140



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 153, 166



176, 197, 217



140, 149, 166



76, 80, 84



0, 74, 148



0, 10, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 140, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

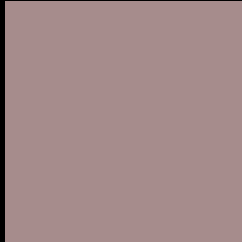
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 140 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](#).

R Y B 166, 140, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 140, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 166, 140, 140.

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, 140, 140

Protanopia
149, 149, 143

Deuteranopia
163, 141, 140



Tritanopia
167, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 140

Protanomaly

155, 144, 142

Deuteranomaly

164, 141, 140

Tritanomaly

167, 139, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 140

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

155, 145, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 140, 140 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, 140, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 140)  
}
```

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, 140, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 140, 140 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, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 140, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 140, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 140, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 140) }
```

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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