

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 140, 142)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 140, 142) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 140, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68C8E
RGB	166, 140, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 56%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4510, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.14, 0.35
HSL	355°, 13%, 60%
HSV	355°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	29.9865, 28.8162, 29.5728
YIQ	148.0020, 14.8540, 6.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

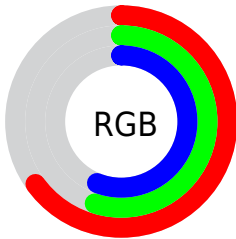
Format	Color
RYB	166, 140, 142
Decimal	10914958
CIELab	60.62, 10.13, 2.58
CIELCh	61, 10.450, 14.296
Yxy	28.8162, 0.3393, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289105038 (0xFFA68C8E)
YUV	148.0020, -2.9590, 15.7842
Hunter-Lab	53.6807, 5.7703, 4.9135

Details

The RYB color **166, 140, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 154, 166**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 194, 196**, and **114, 90, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 123, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 157, 157**.

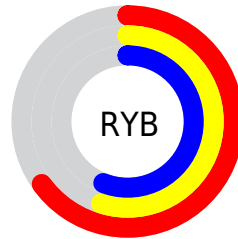
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

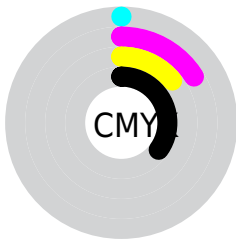
Blue (56%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (56%)

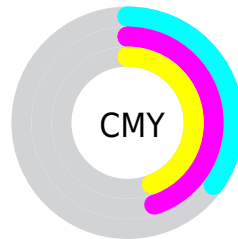


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 140, 142 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, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 140, 142

255, 255, 255

 221, 194, 196

 250, 222, 224

 255, 250, 252


 166, 140, 142

 139, 114, 116

 114, 90, 92

 89, 66, 68

 65, 44, 46


 43, 23, 26


 24, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 140, 142

 166, 123, 127

 166, 140, 142

 166, 157, 157

 166, 107, 111

 166, 170, 173

 166, 90, 96

 166, 179, 190

 166, 74, 81

 166, 187, 206

 166, 57, 65

 166, 196, 223

 166, 40, 50

 166, 205, 240

 166, 24, 35

 166, 212, 255

 166, 7, 19

 166, 211, 255

 166, 0, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 140, 151



166, 140, 142



165, 143, 134

Triad

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



166, 140, 142



133, 150, 145



131, 142, 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, 142



140, 154, 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.



124, 139, 159



166, 140, 142



129, 143, 151

Square

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



166, 140, 142



130, 149, 128



123, 138, 152



142, 145, 164

Rectangle

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



166, 140, 142



161, 152, 130



123, 138, 152



128, 141, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 140, 142



217, 206, 207



164, 140, 166



110, 103, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 140, 142



217, 176, 179



166, 159, 140



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 11



20, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



166, 140, 142



217, 176, 179



140, 150, 166



84, 76, 76



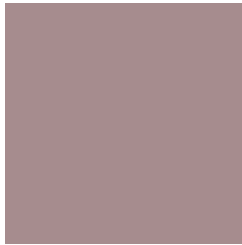
148, 0, 11



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 140, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

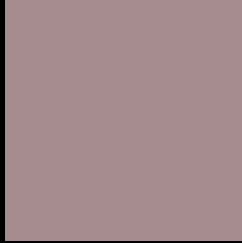
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

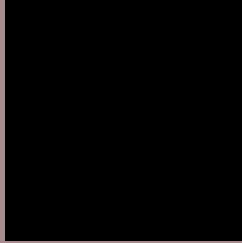
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 140, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 140, 142.

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, 142

Protanopia
149, 146, 145

Deuteranopia
162, 141, 142



Tritanopia
167, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 142

Protanomaly

155, 144, 144

Deuteranomaly

163, 141, 142

Tritanomaly

167, 139, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 140, 142

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

155, 145, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 140, 142 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, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 140, 142)  
}
```

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, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 140, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 140, 142 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, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 140, 142) }
```

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, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 140, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 140,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 140, 142 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, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
140, 142) }
```

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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