

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 143, 129)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 143, 129) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 143, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A68B81
RGB	166, 139, 129
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4543, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	16°, 17%, 58%
HSV	16°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	28.9437, 28.2027, 24.6870
YIQ	145.9330, 19.3020, 2.6140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

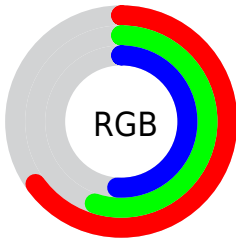
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 143, 129
Decimal	10914689
CIE Lab	60.07, 8.50, 9.20
CIE LCh	60, 12.524, 47.289
Yxy	28.2027, 0.3537, 0.3446
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289104769 (0xFFA68B81)
YUV	145.9330, -8.3480, 17.5988
Hunter-Lab	53.1062, 4.3494, 9.6127

Details

The RYB color **166, 143, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 145, 166**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 197, 182**, and **114, 92, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 133, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 153, 146**.

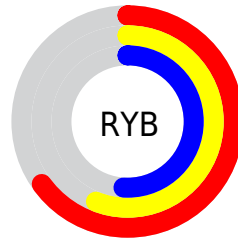
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

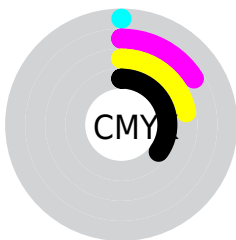
Blue (51%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (51%)

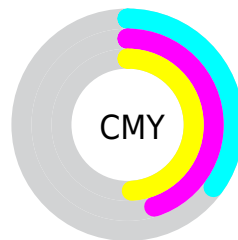


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (49%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 143, 129 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, 143, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 143, 129

255, 255, 255


 221, 197, 182

 250, 226, 209

 247, 255, 238

 166, 143, 129

 139, 118, 104

 114, 92, 80

 89, 70, 57

 65, 48, 35


 42, 27, 14

 20, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 166, 143, 129

 166, 133, 112


 166, 143, 129

 166, 153, 146

 166, 122, 96

 166, 163, 162

 166, 112, 79

 166, 171, 179

 166, 101, 63

 166, 178, 195

 166, 92, 46

 166, 185, 212

 166, 82, 29

 166, 192, 229

 166, 71, 13

 166, 199, 245

 166, 64, 0

 166, 205, 255

 166, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 137, 139



166, 143, 129



154, 158, 124

Triad

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



166, 143, 129



123, 140, 151



141, 144, 166

Complementary

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



166, 143, 129



129, 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.



127, 140, 166



166, 143, 129



117, 134, 151

Square

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



166, 143, 129



130, 149, 145



118, 136, 161



155, 140, 160

Rectangle

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



166, 143, 129



131, 151, 123



118, 136, 161



136, 143, 166

Sweetspot

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



166, 143, 129



217, 207, 202



166, 129, 156



110, 104, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 143, 129



217, 180, 158



141, 166, 129



84, 79, 76



148, 57, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



129, 145, 166



158, 183, 217



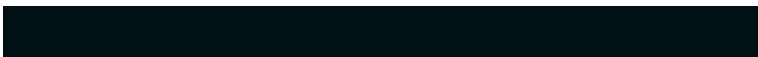
129, 136, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 62, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 143, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

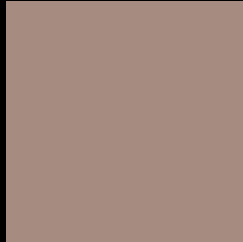
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 129 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, 143, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 143, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 143, 129.

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, 143, 129

Protanopia
143, 151, 132

Deuteranopia
165, 145, 129



Tritanopia
168, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 143, 129

Protanomaly

156, 151, 131

Deuteranomaly

165, 145, 129

Tritanomaly

167, 137, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 143, 129

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

153, 146, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 143, 129 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, 139, 129) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 139, 129)  
}
```

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, 139, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 139, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 143, 129 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, 139, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 139, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 139, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 139, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 139,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 143, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 139, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
139, 129) }
```

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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