

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 198, 103)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 198, 103) contains.

RYB(166, 198, 103)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(166, 198, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A067
RGB	198, 160, 103
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 40%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3721, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	36°, 45%, 59%
HSV	36°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	38.3285, 38.1684, 18.1791
YIQ	164.8640, 40.9450, -9.6710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

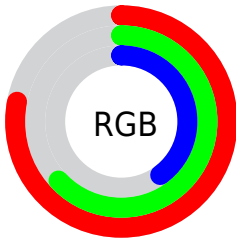
Format	Color
RYB	166, 198, 103
Decimal	13017191
CIELab	68.14, 6.71, 34.95
CIELCh	68, 35.586, 79.133
Yxy	38.1684, 0.4048, 0.4031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291207271 (0xFFC6A067)
YUV	164.8640, -30.4990, 29.0603
Hunter-Lab	61.7806, 2.6251, 25.8002

Details

The RYB color **166, 198, 103** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **103, 130, 198**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 155**, and **107, 142, 54** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 198, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 198, 123**.

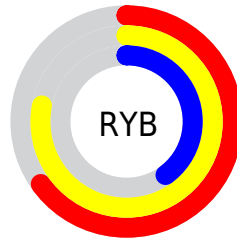
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (63%)

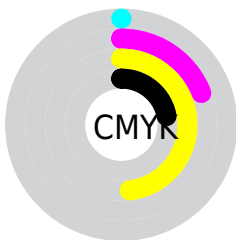
Blue (40%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (40%)

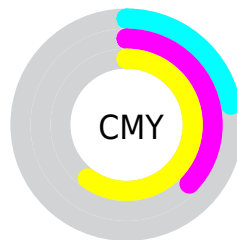


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 198, 103 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, 198, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 198, 103

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 255, 155

■ 196, 255, 182

■ 210, 255, 210

■ 238, 255, 238

■ 166, 198, 103

■ 137, 170, 78

■ 107, 142, 54

■ 78, 115, 31

■ 47, 89, 7

■ 38, 64, 0

■ 34, 38, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 198, 103

■ 160, 198, 83

■ 166, 198, 103

■ 173, 198, 123

■ 153, 198, 63

■ 180, 198, 143

■ 148, 198, 44

■ 185, 198, 162

■ 138, 198, 24

■ 192, 198, 182

■ 132, 198, 4

■ 198, 199, 202

■ 131, 198, 0

■ 198, 205, 222

■ 198, 210, 242

■ 198, 215, 255

■ 198, 219, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 162, 119



166, 198, 103



104, 171, 108

Triad

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



166, 198, 103



48, 116, 186



195, 151, 208

Complementary

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



166, 198, 103



103, 130, 198

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.



153, 161, 227



166, 198, 103



50, 123, 214

Square

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



166, 198, 103



89, 145, 183



101, 147, 229



221, 142, 179

Rectangle

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



166, 198, 103



115, 176, 148



101, 147, 229



183, 154, 216

Sweetspot

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



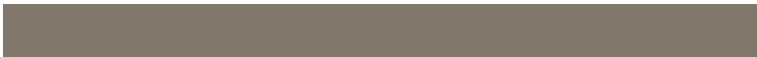
166, 198, 103



242, 255, 219



198, 103, 141



121, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 198, 103



205, 255, 107



103, 198, 112



97, 99, 90



108, 163, 0



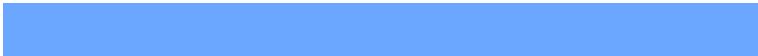
26, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 130, 198



107, 149, 255



112, 103, 198



90, 92, 99



0, 46, 163



0, 10, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 198, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 103 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 166, 198, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 198, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 198, 103.

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, 198, 103

Protanopia
124, 181, 105

Deuteranopia
177, 201, 103



Tritanopia
204, 153, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 198, 103

Protanomaly
136, 187, 104

Deuteranomaly
174, 200, 103

Tritanomaly
202, 160, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 198, 103

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
165, 177, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 198, 103 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(198, 160, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 160, 103)  
}
```

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(198, 160, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 160, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 198, 103 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(198, 160, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 160, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 160, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 160, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 160, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 160,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 198, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 160, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
160, 103) }
```

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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