

Converting Colors

Hex(166D58)

Have a look what the booklet for
Hex(166D58) contains.

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Color

Hex(166D58)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	166D58
RGB	22, 109, 88
RGB Percent	9%, 43%, 35%
CMY	0.9137, 0.5725, 0.6549
CMYK	0.80, 0.00, 0.19, 0.57
HSL	166°, 66%, 26%
HSV	166°, 80%, 43%
XYZ	7.5610, 11.8124, 11.1140
YIQ	80.5930, -45.1110, -24.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

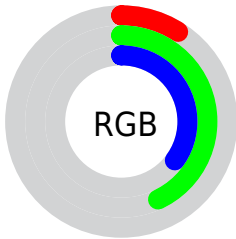
Format	Color
R_{YB}	22, 71, 109
Decimal	1469784
CIE Lab	40.92, -30.29, 4.66
CIE LCh	41, 30.648, 171.249
Yxy	11.8124, 0.2480, 0.3875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279659864 (0xFF166D58)
YUV	80.5930, 3.6517, -51.3861
Hunter-Lab	34.3692, -20.8775, 4.8857

Details

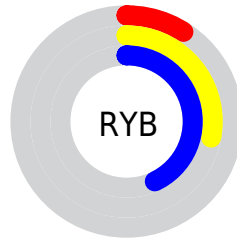
The Hex color **166D58** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **6D162B**, and the grayscale version is **515151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **52A18A**, and **003C2B** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **0B6D55**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216D5B**.

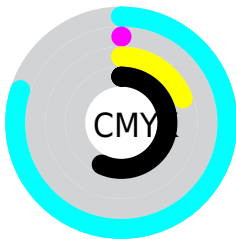
Distribution



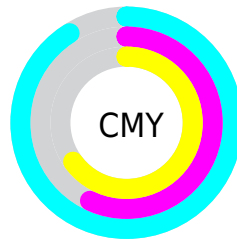
- Red (9%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (57%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the Hex color 166D58 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 Hex color 166D58 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



166D58



166D58

FFFFFF



005441



52A18A



003C2B



6DBCA4



002716



88D8BF



000600



A4F5DB



000000



C0FFF8



DDFFFF



FAFFFF



166D58



166D58

■ 0B6D55

■ 216D5B

■ 006D53

■ 2C6D5D

■ 376D60

■ 426D63

■ 4C6D65

■ 576D68

■ 626D6A

■ 6D6D6D

■ 786D70

Harmonies

Analogous

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



416A40



166D58



006D72

Triad

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



166D58



575D8F



88533A

Complementary

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



166D58



6D162B

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.



904D50



166D58



795380

Square

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



166D58



256592



8C4D69



765C2E

Rectangle

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



166D58



006C81



8C4D69



8C5141

Sweetspot

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



166D58



6D8F87



2C6D16



334742



C7C7C7



474747

Same Dimension

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



166D58



068F6E



16576D



303634



007559



00F5BA

Inverse Universe

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



6D162B



8F0627



6D2C16



363031



75001C



F5003B

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the Hex color 166D58 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

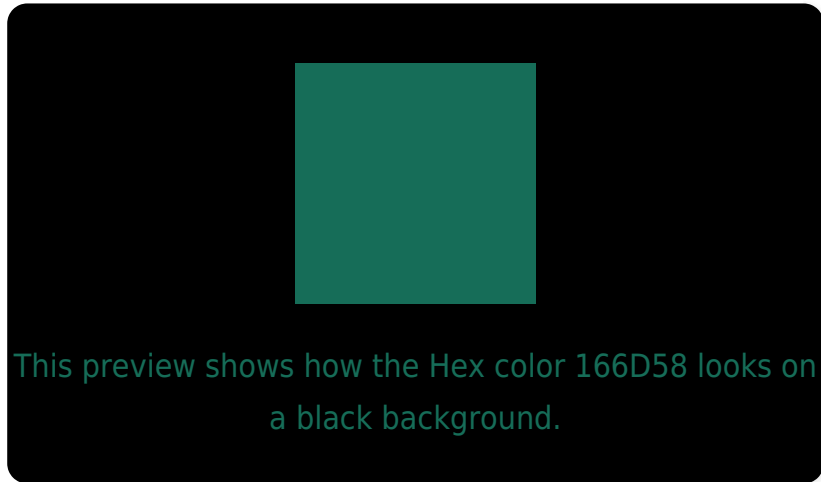
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

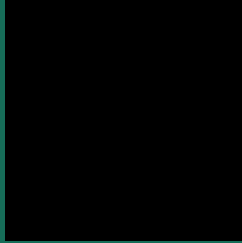
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

Hex 166D58 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the Hex color 166D58.

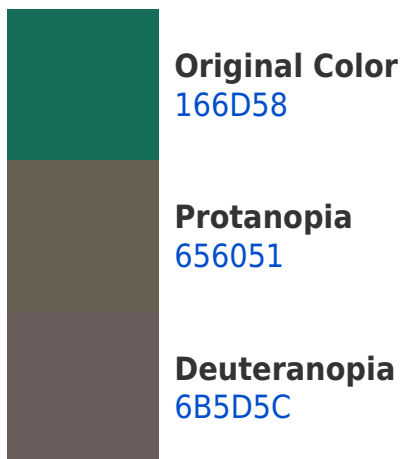



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the Hex color 166D58.

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





Tritanopia
266972

Trichromacy



Original Color
166D58

Protanomaly
486554

Deuteranomaly
4C635B

Tritanomaly
206A69

Monochromacy



Original Color
166D58

Achromatopsia
515151

Achromatomaly
3C5B54

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to Hex 166D58 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 #166D58 looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:#166D58  
}
```

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 #166D58 colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px #166D58
}
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to Hex 166D58 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
#166D58 }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:#166D58 }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel #166D58 colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #166D58; -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px  
4px 4px #166D58; box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px #166D58 }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to Hex 166D58 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background:#166D58 }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:#166D58 }
```

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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