

Converting Colors

RGB(109, 161, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(109, 161, 166) contains.

RGB(109, 161, 166)	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

RGB(109, 161, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DA1A6
RGB	109, 161, 166
RGB Percent	43%, 63%, 65%
CMY	0.5725, 0.3686, 0.3490
CMYK	0.34, 0.03, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	185°, 24%, 54%
HSV	185°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	25.9345, 31.4941, 40.7885
YIQ	146.0220, -32.5970, -9.4690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

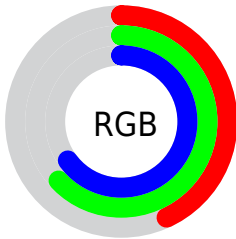
Format	Color
RYB	109, 136, 166
Decimal	7184806
CIELab	62.92, -15.88, -8.10
CIElCh	63, 17.828, 207.027
Yxy	31.4941, 0.2641, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285374886 (0xFF6DA1A6)
YUV	146.0220, 9.8492, -32.4683
Hunter-Lab	56.1196, -15.7194, -3.8090

Details

The RGB color **109, 161, 166** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 114, 109**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **163, 216, 221**, and **57, 109, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92, 160, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **126, 162, 166**.

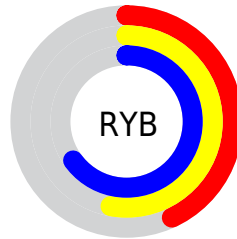
Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (63%)

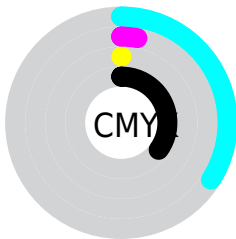
Blue (65%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (65%)

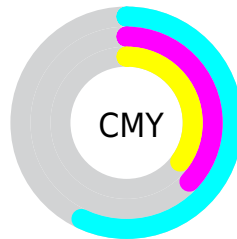


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (57%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 109, 161, 166 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 RGB color 109, 161, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 109, 161, 166

255, 255, 255


 163, 216, 221

 190, 244, 250


 219, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255


 109, 161, 166


 83, 135, 140

 57, 109, 114

 31, 85, 90


 0, 62, 66

 0, 39, 44


 0, 19, 24

 0, 0, 0

 109, 161, 166

 92, 160, 166

 109, 161, 166

 126, 162, 166

■ 76, 158, 166

■ 142, 164, 166

■ 59, 157, 166

■ 159, 165, 166

■ 43, 155, 166

■ 175, 167, 166

■ 26, 154, 166

■ 192, 168, 166

■ 9, 152, 166

■ 209, 170, 166

■ 0, 151, 166

■ 225, 171, 166

■ 242, 173, 166

■ 255, 174, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 161, 150



109, 161, 166



115, 159, 178

Triad

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



109, 161, 166



171, 144, 170



166, 151, 121

Complementary

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



109, 161, 166



166, 114, 109

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.



179, 145, 126



109, 161, 166



183, 141, 154

Square

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



109, 161, 166



153, 149, 180



185, 142, 139



149, 156, 124

Rectangle

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



109, 161, 166



126, 156, 183



185, 142, 139



171, 149, 122

Sweetspot

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



109, 161, 166



195, 215, 217



109, 166, 114



96, 108, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



109, 161, 166



128, 209, 217



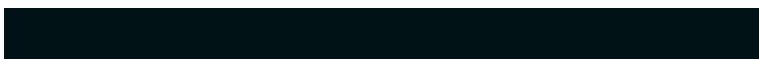
109, 133, 166



76, 83, 84



0, 135, 148



0, 19, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 109, 161



217, 128, 209



166, 142, 109



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 161, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

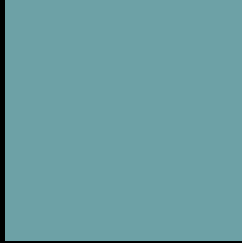
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 109, 161, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

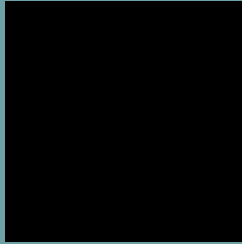
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 109, 161, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 161, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 109, 161, 166.

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](#).

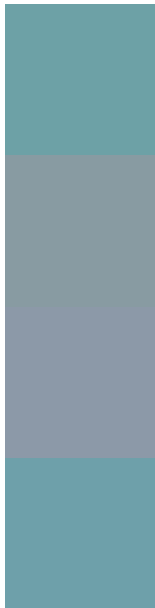
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
111, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

109, 161, 166

Protanomaly

136, 155, 162

Deuteranomaly

140, 153, 168

Tritanomaly

110, 160, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

109, 161, 166

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

133, 151, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 109, 161, 166 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(109, 161, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 161, 166)  
}
```

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(109, 161, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 161, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 109, 161, 166 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(109, 161, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 161, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 161, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 161, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 161,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 109, 161, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 161, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
161, 166) }
```

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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