

Converting Colors

RGB(154, 166, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(154, 166, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(154, 166, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AA66C
RGB	154, 166, 108
RGB Percent	60%, 65%, 42%
CMY	0.3961, 0.3490, 0.5765
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.35, 0.35
HSL	72°, 25%, 54%
HSV	72°, 35%, 65%
XYZ	29.6694, 35.2252, 19.4228
YIQ	155.8000, 11.4660, -20.5820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

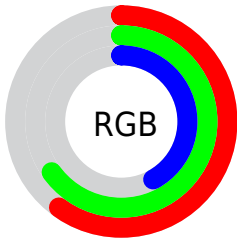
Format	Color
RYB	108, 166, 120
Decimal	10135148
CIELab	65.92, -13.94, 28.66
CIELCh	66, 31.873, 115.938
Yxy	35.2252, 0.3519, 0.4178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288325228 (0xFF9AA66C)
YUV	155.8000, -23.5654, -1.5786
Hunter-Lab	59.3508, -14.6319, 22.1427

Details

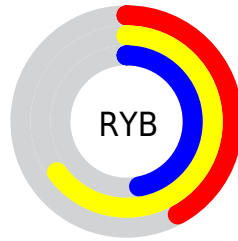
The RGB color **154, 166, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **120, 108, 166**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **209, 221, 160**, and **102, 114, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 166, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **157, 166, 125**.

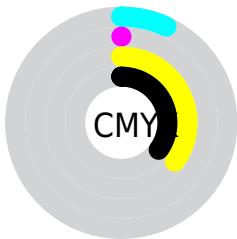
Distribution



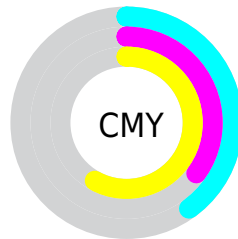
- Red (60%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 154, 166, 108 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 154, 166, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 154, 166, 108


255, 255, 255

 209, 221, 160

 238, 250, 187

 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 244

 154, 166, 108

 128, 140, 83

 102, 114, 59


 77, 90, 36


 53, 66, 14


 32, 44, 0


 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 154, 166, 108

 151, 166, 91

 154, 166, 108

 157, 166, 125

■ 147, 166, 75

■ 161, 166, 141

■ 144, 166, 58

■ 164, 166, 158

■ 140, 166, 42

■ 168, 166, 174

■ 137, 166, 25

■ 171, 166, 191

■ 133, 166, 8

■ 175, 166, 208

■ 132, 166, 0

■ 178, 166, 224

■ 181, 166, 241

■ 185, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 157, 103



154, 166, 108



121, 172, 127

Triad

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



154, 166, 108



73, 171, 207



213, 139, 165

Complementary

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



154, 166, 108



120, 108, 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.



193, 144, 193



154, 166, 108



115, 164, 217

Square

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



154, 166, 108



61, 175, 184



158, 154, 211



216, 140, 137

Rectangle

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



154, 166, 108



98, 175, 145



158, 154, 211



208, 140, 175

Sweetspot

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



154, 166, 108



212, 217, 195



166, 120, 108



107, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



154, 166, 108



198, 217, 126



125, 166, 108



82, 84, 76



117, 148, 0



16, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



120, 108, 166



145, 126, 217



149, 108, 166



77, 76, 84



31, 0, 148



4, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 154, 166, 108 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 154, 166, 108 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 154, 166, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 166, 108.

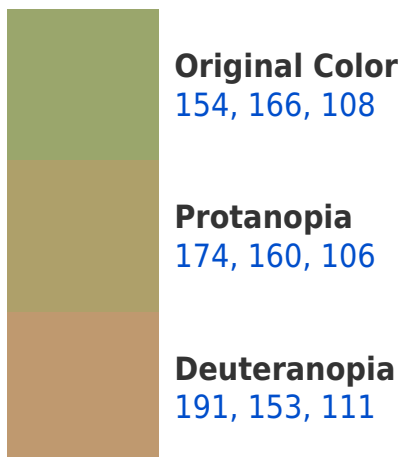


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 154, 166, 108.

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
162, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
154, 166, 108

Protanomaly
167, 162, 107

Deuteranomaly
178, 158, 110

Tritanomaly
159, 161, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
154, 166, 108

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
155, 160, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 154, 166, 108 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(154, 166, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 166, 108)  
}
```

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(154, 166, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 166, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 154, 166, 108 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(154, 166, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 166, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 166, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 166, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 166, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 166,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 154, 166, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 166, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
166, 108) }
```

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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