

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 166, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 166, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 166, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A672
RGB	161, 166, 114
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 45%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3490, 0.5529
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.31, 0.35
HSL	66°, 23%, 55%
HSV	66°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	31.3714, 36.0644, 21.2273
YIQ	158.5770, 13.7120, -17.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

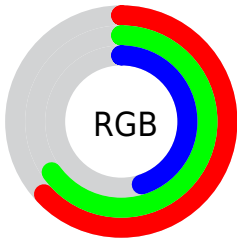
Format	Color
RYB	114, 166, 119
Decimal	10593906
CIELab	66.57, -10.36, 26.39
CIELCh	67, 28.352, 111.429
Yxy	36.0644, 0.3538, 0.4068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288783986 (0xFFA1A672)
YUV	158.5770, -21.9765, 2.1250
Hunter-Lab	60.0536, -11.8473, 21.0802

Details

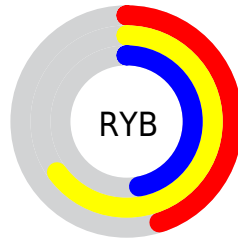
The RGB color **161, 166, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **119, 114, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 221, 166**, and **109, 114, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 166, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 166, 131**.

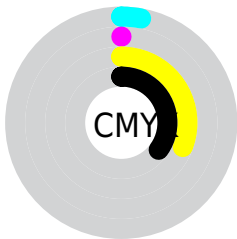
Distribution



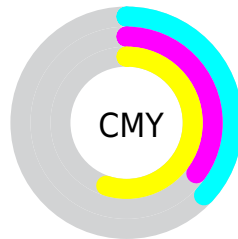
- Red (63%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 166, 114 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 161, 166, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 161, 166, 114


255, 255, 255

 216, 221, 166

 245, 250, 194

 255, 255, 222

 255, 255, 250

 161, 166, 114


 134, 140, 89

 109, 114, 65

 84, 90, 42


 60, 66, 20


 38, 44, 0

 10, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 161, 166, 114

 159, 166, 97

 161, 166, 114


 163, 166, 131


 158, 166, 81


 164, 166, 147

 156, 166, 64


 166, 166, 164


 155, 166, 48

 167, 166, 180


 153, 166, 31

 169, 166, 197

 151, 166, 14

 171, 166, 214

 150, 166, 0

 172, 166, 230

 174, 166, 247

 175, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 158, 112



161, 166, 114



132, 172, 129

Triad

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



161, 166, 114



88, 173, 201



207, 144, 170

Complementary

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



161, 166, 114



119, 114, 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.



187, 149, 194



161, 166, 114



118, 167, 212

Square

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



161, 166, 114



83, 176, 180



156, 158, 209



213, 144, 144

Rectangle

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



161, 166, 114



112, 175, 145



156, 158, 209



202, 145, 179

Sweetspot

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



161, 166, 114



215, 217, 197



166, 118, 114



108, 110, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



161, 166, 114



209, 217, 134



136, 166, 114



83, 84, 76



134, 148, 0



18, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



119, 114, 166



142, 134, 217



144, 114, 166



77, 76, 84



14, 0, 148



2, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 166, 114 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 161, 166, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

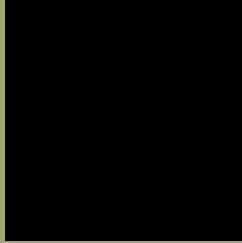
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

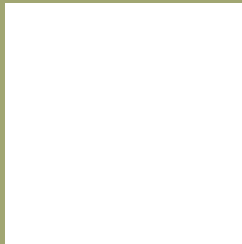
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 166, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 166, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 166, 114.

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



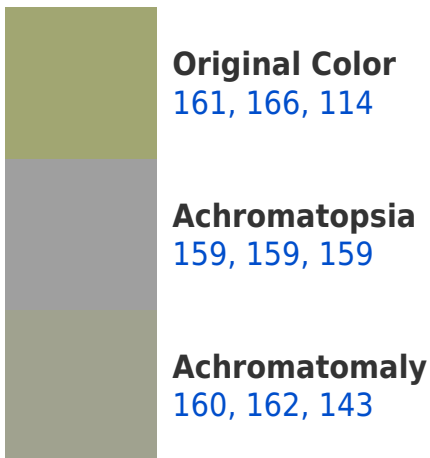


Tritanopia
168, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 166, 114 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(161, 166, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 166, 114)  
}
```

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(161, 166, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 166, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 166, 114 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(161, 166, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 166, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 166, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 166, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 166, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 166,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 166, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 166, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
166, 114) }
```

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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