

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 169, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 169, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 169, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A96F
RGB	166, 169, 111
RGB Percent	65%, 66%, 44%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3373, 0.5647
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.34, 0.34
HSL	63°, 25%, 55%
HSV	63°, 34%, 66%
XYZ	32.7831, 37.6306, 20.5745
YIQ	161.4910, 16.8300, -18.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

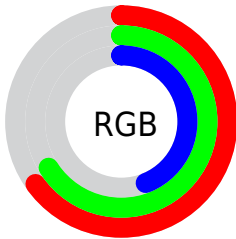
Format	Color
RYB	111, 169, 114
Decimal	10922351
CIELab	67.75, -10.33, 29.62
CIELCh	68, 31.374, 109.225
Yxy	37.6306, 0.3603, 0.4136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289112431 (0xFFA6A96F)
YUV	161.4910, -24.8921, 3.9544
Hunter-Lab	61.3438, -11.9584, 23.0550

Details

The RGB color **166, 169, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 111, 169**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 224, 163**, and **113, 117, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 169, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 169, 128**.

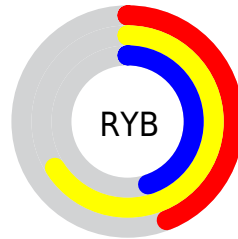
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (66%)

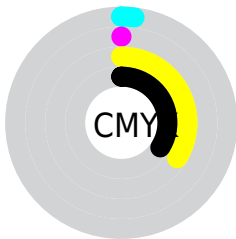
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (45%)

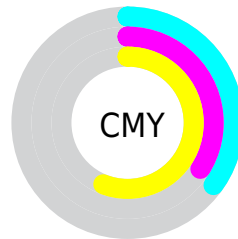


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 169, 111 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 166, 169, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 169, 111


255, 255, 255

 222, 224, 163

 251, 253, 191

 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 247

 166, 169, 111


 139, 143, 86

 113, 117, 62

 88, 92, 39

 64, 69, 16


 41, 47, 0

 16, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 169, 111

 165, 169, 94

 166, 169, 111

 167, 169, 128

164, 169, 77

168, 169, 145

163, 169, 60

169, 169, 162

163, 169, 43

169, 169, 179

162, 169, 26

170, 169, 195

161, 169, 10

171, 169, 212

160, 169, 0

172, 169, 229

173, 169, 246

174, 169, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 160, 110



166, 169, 111



134, 176, 127

Triad

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



166, 169, 111



76, 177, 207



214, 145, 176

Complementary

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



166, 169, 111



114, 111, 169

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.



191, 151, 202



166, 169, 111



111, 171, 220

Square

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



166, 169, 111



73, 180, 183



154, 161, 218



221, 144, 148

Rectangle

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



166, 169, 111



111, 179, 144



154, 161, 218



208, 146, 186

Sweetspot

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



166, 169, 111



218, 219, 197



169, 114, 111



109, 110, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 169, 111



215, 219, 129



137, 169, 111



84, 84, 76



140, 148, 0



19, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 111, 169



134, 129, 219



143, 111, 169



76, 76, 84



8, 0, 148



1, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 169, 111 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 166, 169, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

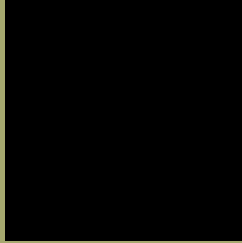
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166, 169, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 169, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 169, 111.

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, 169, 111

Protanopia
179, 165, 109

Deuteranopia
197, 158, 113



Tritanopia

174, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 169, 111

Protanomaly
174, 166, 110

Deuteranomaly
186, 162, 112

Tritanomaly
171, 164, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 169, 111

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
163, 164, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 169, 111 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(166, 169, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 169, 111)  
}
```

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(166, 169, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 169, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 169, 111 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(166, 169, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 169, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 169, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 169, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 169, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 169,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 169, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 169, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
169, 111) }
```

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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