

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 187, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 187, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 187, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BB9B
RGB	166, 187, 155
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 61%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2667, 0.3922
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.17, 0.27
HSL	99°, 19%, 67%
HSV	99°, 17%, 73%
XYZ	39.4126, 46.0142, 37.8147
YIQ	177.0730, -2.2440, -14.4040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

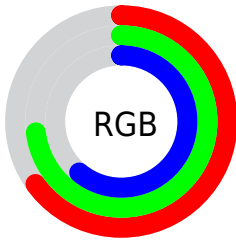
Format	Color
RYB	155, 187, 176
Decimal	10927003
CIELab	73.55, -13.16, 13.82
CIElCh	74, 19.086, 133.595
Yxy	46.0142, 0.3198, 0.3734
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289117083 (0xFFA6BB9B)
YUV	177.0730, -10.8820, -9.7110
Hunter-Lab	67.8338, -14.9975, 14.4317

Details

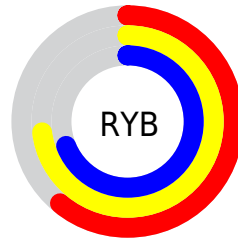
The RGB color **166, 187, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 155, 187**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 243, 209**, and **114, 134, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 187, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 187, 174**.

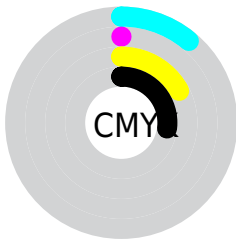
Distribution



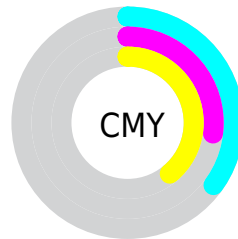
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 187, 155 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, 187, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 187, 155


255, 255, 255


 221, 243, 209

 250, 255, 238

 166, 187, 155

 140, 160, 129

 114, 134, 104

 89, 108, 80

 65, 84, 57

 43, 61, 35


 22, 39, 14

 0, 20, 0


 0, 0, 0


 166, 187, 155


 166, 187, 155

 154, 187, 136

 178, 187, 174

 141, 187, 118


 191, 187, 192

 129, 187, 99

 203, 187, 211


 117, 187, 80


 215, 187, 230


 105, 187, 61


 227, 187, 248

 92, 187, 43

 240, 187, 255

 80, 187, 24

 252, 187, 255

 68, 187, 5

 255, 187, 255

 64, 187, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 182, 147



166, 187, 155



147, 190, 170

Triad

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



166, 187, 155



149, 185, 214



217, 169, 173

Complementary

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



166, 187, 155



176, 155, 187

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.



210, 169, 191



166, 187, 155



171, 180, 214

Square

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



166, 187, 155



135, 189, 204



194, 174, 206



215, 171, 157

Rectangle

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



166, 187, 155



138, 191, 182



194, 174, 206



216, 168, 179

Sweetspot

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



166, 187, 155



234, 242, 230



187, 176, 155



118, 122, 115



250, 250, 250



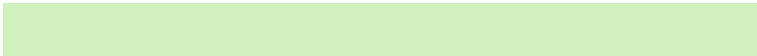
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



166, 187, 155



209, 242, 191



155, 187, 160



88, 94, 85



54, 158, 0



11, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



176, 155, 187



225, 191, 242



187, 155, 182



91, 85, 94



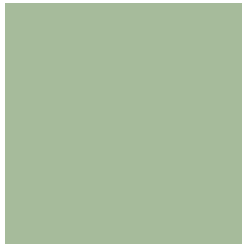
104, 0, 158



20, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 187, 155 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, 187, 155 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, 187, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 187, 155.



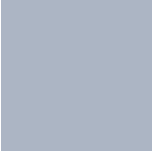
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 187, 155.

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](#).

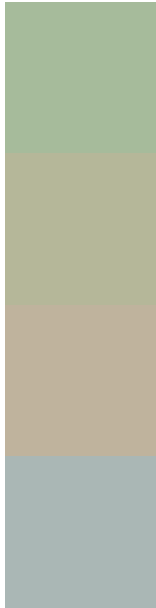
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
172, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 187, 155

Protanomaly
181, 183, 153

Deuteranomaly
191, 179, 157

Tritanomaly
170, 183, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 187, 155

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
173, 181, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 187, 155 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, 187, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 187, 155)  
}
```

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, 187, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 187, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 187, 155 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, 187, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 187, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 187, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 187, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 187, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 187, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
187, 155) }
```

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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