

Converting Colors

RGB(159, 166, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(159, 166, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(159, 166, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9FA6A0
RGB	159, 166, 160
RGB Percent	62%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3490, 0.3725
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	129°, 4%, 64%
HSV	129°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	34.2795, 37.1814, 38.6277
YIQ	163.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

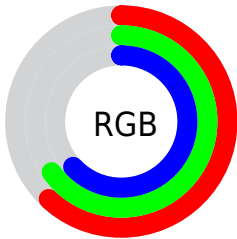
Format	Color
RYB	159, 165, 166
Decimal	10462880
CIELab	67.41, -3.63, 2.23
CIElCh	67, 4.264, 148.422
Yxy	37.1814, 0.3114, 0.3377
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288652960 (0xFF9FA6A0)
YUV	163.2230, -1.5889, -3.7036
Hunter-Lab	60.9766, -6.3609, 5.1243

Details

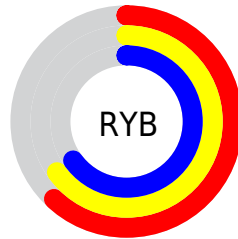
The RGB color **159, 166, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 159, 165**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **214, 221, 215**, and **108, 114, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 166, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 166, 174**.

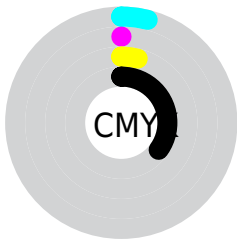
Distribution



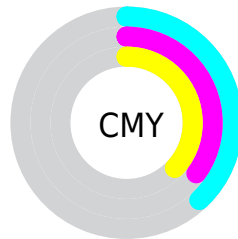
- Red (62%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 159, 166, 160 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 159, 166, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 159, 166, 160

255, 255, 255

 214, 221, 215


 242, 250, 243

 159, 166, 160

 133, 140, 134

 108, 114, 109

 83, 90, 84

 60, 66, 61

 39, 44, 39

 18, 24, 19

 0, 0, 0

 159, 166, 160


 142, 166, 146

 159, 166, 160


 176, 166, 174

 126, 166, 132

 192, 166, 188


 109, 166, 117

 209, 166, 203

 93, 166, 103

 225, 166, 217

 76, 166, 89

 242, 166, 231


 59, 166, 75

 255, 166, 245

 43, 166, 60

 255, 166, 255

 26, 166, 46

 10, 166, 32

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 165, 157



159, 166, 160



156, 166, 164

Triad

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



159, 166, 160



160, 164, 172



173, 162, 161

Complementary

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



159, 166, 160



166, 159, 165

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.



172, 162, 164



159, 166, 160



165, 163, 171

Square

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



159, 166, 160



157, 166, 171



169, 162, 168



171, 163, 158

Rectangle

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



159, 166, 160



155, 166, 166



169, 162, 168



173, 162, 162

Sweetspot

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



159, 166, 160



215, 217, 215



165, 166, 159



109, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



159, 166, 160



206, 217, 207



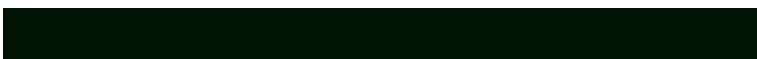
159, 166, 163



79, 84, 80



0, 148, 21



0, 20, 3

Inverse Universe

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



166, 159, 165



217, 206, 215



166, 159, 162



84, 79, 83



148, 0, 127



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 159, 166, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

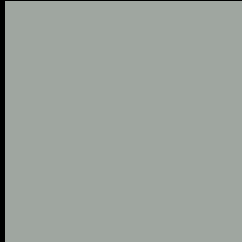
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 159, 166, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

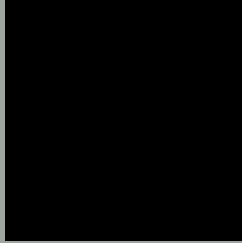
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

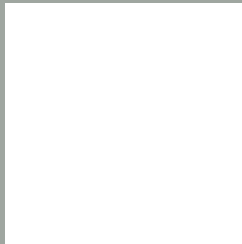
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 159, 166, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 166, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 159, 166, 160.

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](#).

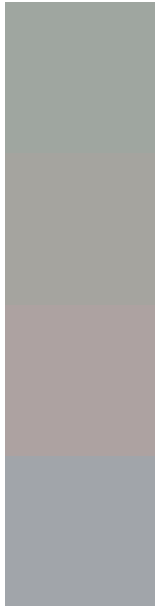
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
162, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

159, 166, 160

Protanomaly

165, 164, 159

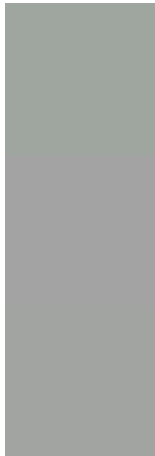
Deuteranomaly

173, 162, 161

Tritanomaly

161, 165, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

159, 166, 160

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

162, 164, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 159, 166, 160 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(159, 166, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 166, 160)  
}
```

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(159, 166, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 166, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 159, 166, 160 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(159, 166, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 166, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(159, 166, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 166, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 166,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 159, 166, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 166, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
166, 160) }
```

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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