

Converting Colors

RGB(165, 166, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(165, 166, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(165, 166, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5A6A6
RGB	165, 166, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	180°, 1%, 65%
HSV	180°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	36.0362, 38.0249, 41.5166
YIQ	165.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

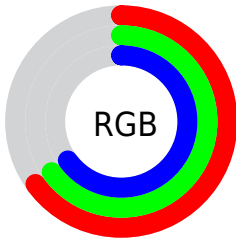
Format	Color
RYB	165, 166, 166
Decimal	10856102
CIELab	68.04, -0.35, -0.13
CIELCh	68, 0.377, 200.649
Yxy	38.0249, 0.3118, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289046182 (0xFFA5A6A6)
YUV	165.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	61.6644, -3.5986, 3.2470

Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 221, 221**, and **113, 114, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 166, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 166, 166**.

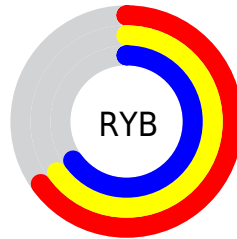
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

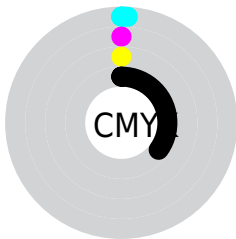
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

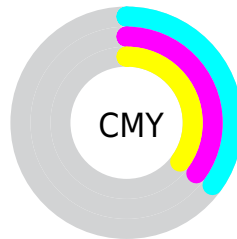


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 165, 166, 166 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 165, 166, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 165, 166, 166

255, 255, 255

 220, 221, 221

 248, 250, 250

 165, 166, 166


 139, 140, 140

 113, 114, 114

 89, 90, 90


 65, 66, 66

 43, 44, 44


 23, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 165, 166, 166

 148, 166, 166

 165, 166, 166

 182, 166, 166

■ 132, 166, 166

■ 198, 166, 166

■ 115, 166, 166

■ 215, 166, 166

■ 99, 166, 166

■ 231, 166, 166

■ 82, 166, 166

■ 248, 166, 166

■ 65, 166, 166

■ 255, 166, 166

■ 49, 166, 166

■ 32, 166, 166

■ 16, 166, 166

Harmonies

Triad

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



165, 166, 166



166, 166, 166



166, 166, 165

Complementary

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



165, 166, 166



166, 165, 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.



166, 166, 165



165, 166, 166



166, 166, 166

Square

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



165, 166, 166



166, 166, 166



167, 166, 166



166, 166, 165

Rectangle

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



165, 166, 166



165, 166, 166



167, 166, 166



166, 166, 165

Sweetspot

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



165, 166, 166



217, 217, 217



165, 166, 165



110, 110, 110



237, 237, 237

Same Dimension

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



165, 166, 166



215, 217, 217



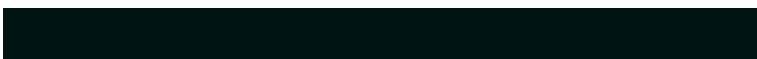
165, 165, 166



83, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 165, 166



217, 215, 217



166, 165, 165



84, 83, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 165, 166, 166 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 165, 166, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

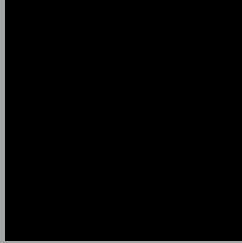
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

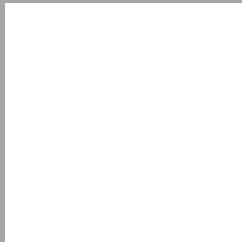
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 165, 166, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 166, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 165, 166, 166.

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

165, 166, 166

Protanopia

169, 165, 165

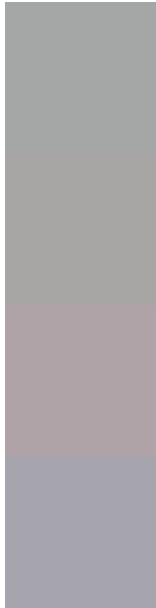
Deuteranopia

181, 161, 167



Tritanopia
167, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

165, 166, 166

Protanomaly

168, 165, 165

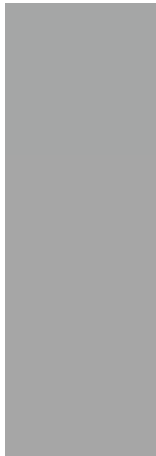
Deuteranomaly

175, 163, 167

Tritanomaly

166, 165, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

165, 166, 166

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

166, 166, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 165, 166, 166 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(165, 166, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 166, 166)  
}
```

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(165, 166, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 166, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 165, 166, 166 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(165, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 166, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 166, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 166, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 166,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 165, 166, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 166, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
166, 166) }
```

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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