

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 147, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 147, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 147, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69394
RGB	166, 147, 148
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4235, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	357°, 10%, 61%
HSV	357°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	31.5049, 31.1125, 32.3618
YIQ	152.7950, 11.0030, 4.3390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

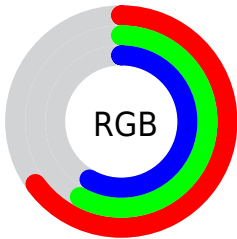
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 147, 148
Decimal	10916756
CIE Lab	62.60, 7.23, 2.05
CIE LCh	63, 7.513, 15.837
Yxy	31.1125, 0.3317, 0.3276
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289106836 (0xFFA69394)
YUV	152.7950, -2.3639, 11.5808
Hunter-Lab	55.7786, 3.2078, 4.6460

Details

The RGB color **166, 147, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 166, 165**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 201, 202**, and **114, 96, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 130, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 164, 164**.

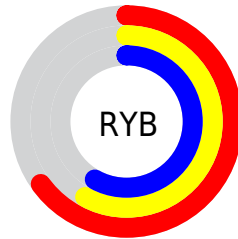
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

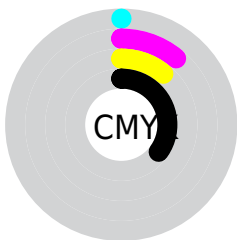
Blue (58%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

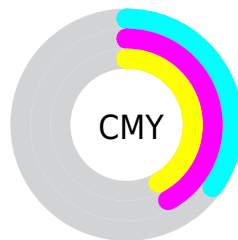


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 147, 148 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, 147, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 147, 148

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 201, 202

■ 250, 229, 230

■ 166, 147, 148

■ 140, 121, 122

■ 114, 96, 97

■ 89, 73, 74

■ 66, 50, 51

■ 43, 29, 30

■ 24, 4, 5

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 147, 148

■ 166, 130, 132

■ 166, 147, 148

■ 166, 164, 164

 166, 114, 117

 166, 180, 179

 166, 97, 101

 166, 197, 195

 166, 81, 85

 166, 213, 211

 166, 64, 69

 166, 230, 227

 166, 47, 54

 166, 247, 242

 166, 31, 38

 166, 255, 255

 166, 14, 22

 166, 0, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 147, 155



166, 147, 148



165, 148, 142

Triad

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



166, 147, 148



145, 154, 142



141, 153, 164

Complementary

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



166, 147, 148



147, 166, 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.



136, 155, 161



166, 147, 148



139, 155, 148

Square

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



166, 147, 148



153, 152, 139



135, 155, 155



149, 151, 164

Rectangle

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



166, 147, 148



162, 149, 139



135, 155, 155



139, 154, 163

Sweetspot

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



166, 147, 148



217, 210, 211



165, 147, 166



110, 105, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 147, 148



217, 186, 188



166, 155, 147



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 8



20, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



166, 147, 148



217, 186, 188



147, 158, 166



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 8



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 147, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

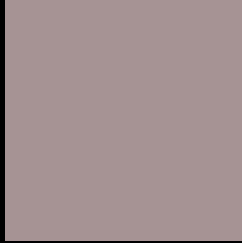
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

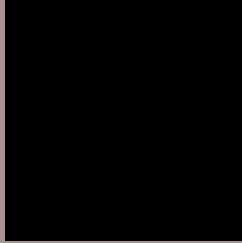
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 147, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 147, 148.

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, 147, 148

Protanopia
154, 151, 150

Deuteranopia
167, 147, 148



Tritanopia
167, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 147, 148

Protanomaly

158, 150, 149

Deuteranomaly

167, 147, 148

Tritanomaly

167, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 147, 148

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

158, 151, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 147, 148 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, 147, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 147, 148)  
}
```

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, 147, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 147, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 147, 148 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, 147, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 147, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 147, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 147, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 147, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 147,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 147, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 147, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
147, 148) }
```

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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