Converting Colors

RGB(166, 148, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 148, 153) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 148, 153)

Conversions

Format	Color
Hex	A69499
RGB	166, 148, 153
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.3490, 0.4196, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	343°, 9%, 62%
HSV	343°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	32.0656, 31.5867, 34.5438
YIQ	153.9520, 9.1230, 5.3710

Conversions Part 1

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

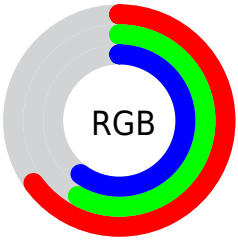
Format	Color
RYB	166, 148, 153
Decimal	10917017
CIELab	63.00, 7.56, -0.20
CIELCh	63, 7.559, 358.489
Yxy	31.5867, 0.3265, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289107097 (0xFFA69499)
YUV	153.9520, -0.4693, 10.5661
Hunter-Lab	56.2021, 3.4879, 2.8997

Details

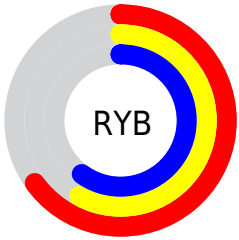
The RGB color 166, 148, 153 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 148, 166, 161, and the grayscale version is 154, 154, 154.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 221, 202, 207, and 114, 97, 102 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 166, 131, 141, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 166, 165, 165.

Distribution

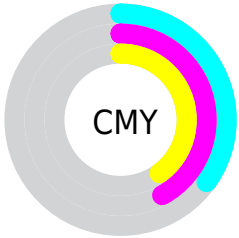


- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)

- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 148, 153 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, 148, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 148, 153

255, 255, 255

221, 202, 207

250, 230, 235

166, 148, 153

140, 122, 127

114, 97, 102

89, 74, 78

66, 51, 55

44, 30, 34

24, 5, 12

0, 0, 0

166, 148, 153

166, 131, 141

166, 148, 153

166, 165, 165

166, 115, 129

166, 98, 117

166, 82, 105

166, 65, 93

166, 48, 81

166, 32, 69

166, 15, 57

166, 0, 46

166, 181, 177

166, 198, 189

166, 214, 201

166, 231, 213

166, 248, 225

166, 255, 237

166, 255, 249

166, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

161, 149, 160

166, 148, 153

167, 148, 146

Triad

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

166, 148, 153

151, 154, 141

139, 155, 164

Complementary

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

166, 148, 153

148, 166, 161

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, 156, 159

166, 148, 153

143, 156, 145

Square

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

166, 148, 153

159, 152, 139

138, 156, 152

145, 153, 166

Rectangle

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

166, 148, 153

166, 149, 143

138, 156, 152

137, 156, 162

Sweetspot

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

166, 148, 153

217, 210, 212

161, 148, 166

110, 105, 106

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

166, 148, 153

217, 189, 196

166, 152, 148

84, 76, 78

148, 0, 41

20, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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

166, 148, 153

217, 189, 196

148, 162, 166

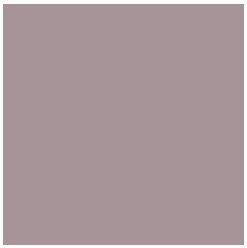
84, 76, 78

148, 0, 41

20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background

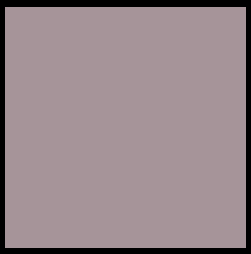


This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 148, 153 looks on a white background.

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



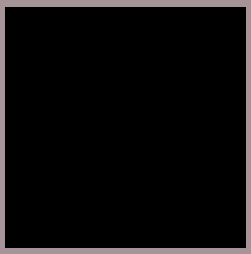
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 148, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

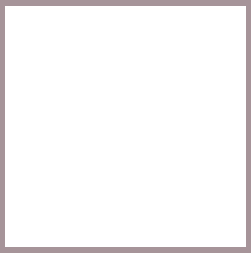
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 166, 148, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 148, 153.

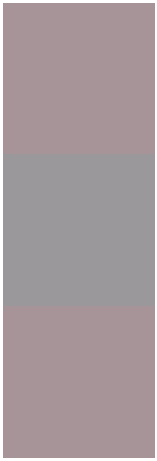


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 148, 153.

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



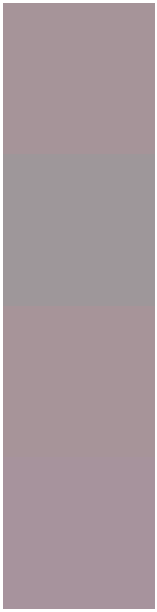
Original Color
166, 148, 153

Protanopia
154, 152, 155

Deuteranopia
167, 148, 153

Tritanopia
167, 147, 159

Trichromacy



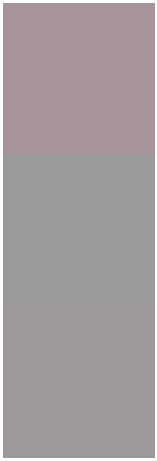
Original Color
166, 148, 153

Protanomaly
158, 151, 154

Deuteranomaly
167, 148, 153

Tritanomaly
167, 147, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 148, 153

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
158, 152, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 148, 153 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, 148, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 148, 153)
}
```

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, 148, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 148, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 148, 153 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, 148, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 148, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 148, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148, 153); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148, 153); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 148, 153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 148, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 148, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
148, 153) }
```

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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