

# Converting Colors

RGB(166, 155, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(166, 155, 167) contains.

<b>RGB(166, 155, 167)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(166, 155, 167)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69BA7
RGB	166, 155, 167
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3922, 0.3451
CMYK	0.01, 0.07, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	295°, 6%, 63%
HSV	295°, 7%, 65%
XYZ	34.4223, 34.3397, 41.3732
YIQ	159.6570, 2.7040, 6.0640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

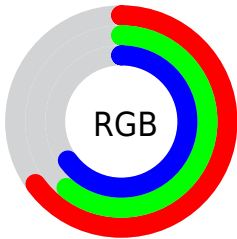
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 155, 167
Decimal	10918823
CIE Lab	65.23, 6.26, -4.81
CIE LCh	65, 7.896, 322.503
Yxy	34.3397, 0.3125, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289108903 (0xFFA69BA7)
YUV	159.6570, 3.6201, 5.5628
Hunter-Lab	58.6001, 2.3025, -0.8402

# Details

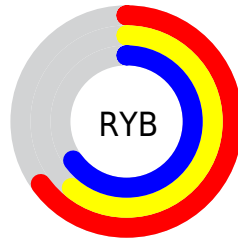
The RGB color **166, 155, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 167, 155**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 209, 222**, and **114, 104, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 138, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 172, 167**.

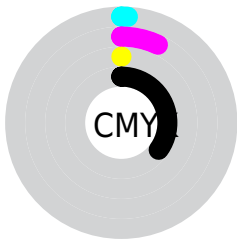
# Distribution



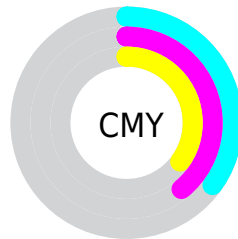
- Red (65%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 155, 167 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, 155, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 166, 155, 167


255, 255, 255

 221, 209, 222

 250, 238, 251

 166, 155, 167

 140, 129, 141

 114, 104, 115

 90, 80, 91

 66, 57, 67


 44, 35, 45


 24, 14, 25

 0, 0, 0

 166, 155, 167

 165, 138, 167

 166, 155, 167

 167, 172, 167

163, 122, 167

169, 188, 167

162, 105, 167

170, 205, 167

160, 88, 167

172, 222, 167

159, 71, 167

173, 238, 167

158, 55, 167

174, 255, 167

156, 38, 167

176, 255, 167

155, 21, 167

177, 255, 167

153, 5, 167

179, 255, 167

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158, 157, 171



166, 155, 167



172, 154, 160

# Triad

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



166, 155, 167



166, 157, 144



141, 163, 163

# Complementary

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



166, 155, 167



156, 167, 155

# 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.



144, 163, 156



166, 155, 167



158, 160, 145

# Square

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



166, 155, 167



172, 155, 147



150, 161, 150



143, 161, 169

# Rectangle

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



166, 155, 167



174, 154, 156



150, 161, 150



141, 163, 161



# Sweetspot

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



166, 155, 167



216, 212, 217



155, 156, 167



109, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



166, 155, 167



215, 197, 217



167, 155, 162



83, 76, 84



136, 0, 148



19, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



167, 155, 156



217, 197, 199



155, 167, 160



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 12



20, 0, 2



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 155, 167 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, 155, 167 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

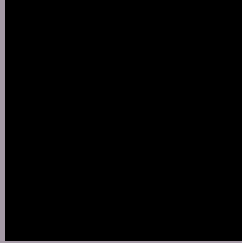
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 166, 155, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 155, 167.

# 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, 155, 167

**Protanopia**  
158, 157, 168

**Deuteranopia**  
170, 154, 167



**Tritanopia**  
166, 155, 167

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

166, 155, 167

**Protanomaly**

161, 156, 168

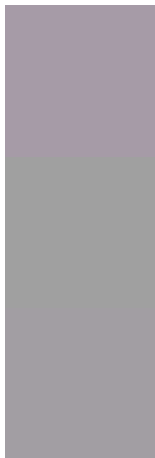
**Deuteranomaly**

169, 154, 167

**Tritanomaly**

166, 155, 167

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

166, 155, 167

**Achromatopsia**

160, 160, 160

**Achromatomaly**

162, 158, 163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 155, 167 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, 155, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 155, 167)  
}
```

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, 155, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 155, 167) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 155, 167 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, 155, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 155, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 155, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 155, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 155,  
167) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 155, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 155, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
155, 167) }
```

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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