

# Converting Colors

RGB(166, 156, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(166, 156, 170) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(166, 156, 170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69CAA
RGB	166, 156, 170
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3882, 0.3333
CMYK	0.02, 0.08, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	283°, 8%, 64%
HSV	283°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	34.8701, 34.7862, 42.9068
YIQ	160.5860, 1.4660, 6.4740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

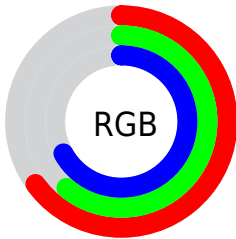
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">166, 156, 170</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10919082</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">65.58, 6.29, -5.97</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 8.674, 316.504</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">34.7862, 0.3098, 0.3090</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289109162 (0xFFA69CAA)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">160.5860, 4.6411, 4.7481</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">58.9798, 2.3181, -1.8465</a>

# Details

The RGB color **166, 156, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 170, 156**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 210, 225**, and **114, 105, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 139, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 173, 170**.

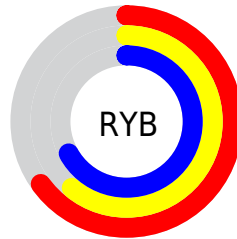
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

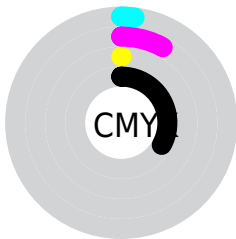
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (67%)

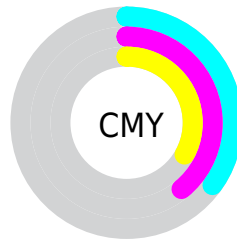


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 156, 170 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, 156, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 166, 156, 170


255, 255, 255


 221, 210, 225

 250, 239, 254

 166, 156, 170


 140, 130, 144

 114, 105, 118

 90, 81, 93

 66, 58, 70

 44, 36, 47

 24, 15, 27

 0, 0, 0

 166, 156, 170

 161, 139, 170

 166, 156, 170

 171, 173, 170

156, 122, 170

176, 190, 170

151, 105, 170

181, 207, 170

147, 88, 170

185, 224, 170

142, 71, 170

190, 241, 170

137, 54, 170

195, 255, 170

132, 37, 170

200, 255, 170

127, 20, 170

205, 255, 170

122, 3, 170

210, 255, 170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



157, 158, 174



166, 156, 170



173, 154, 163

# Triad

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



166, 156, 170



169, 158, 144



140, 164, 163

# Complementary

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



166, 156, 170



160, 170, 156

# 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, 164, 155



166, 156, 170



161, 160, 144

# Square

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



166, 156, 170



175, 155, 148



152, 162, 148



141, 163, 170

# Rectangle

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



166, 156, 170



176, 154, 158



152, 162, 148



141, 164, 161



# Sweetspot

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



166, 156, 170



221, 217, 222



156, 160, 170



112, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112



# Same Dimension

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



166, 156, 170



216, 200, 222



170, 156, 167



82, 76, 84



106, 0, 148



15, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



170, 156, 160



222, 200, 206



156, 170, 159



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 42



20, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 156, 170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

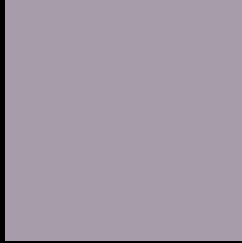
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

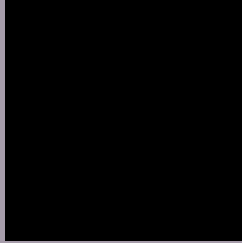
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 166, 156, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 156, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 156, 170.

# 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, 156, 170

### Protanopia

159, 158, 171

### Deuteranopia

170, 155, 170



**Tritanopia**  
166, 156, 169

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

166, 156, 170

**Protanomaly**

162, 157, 171

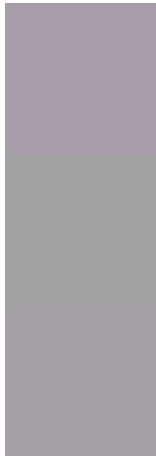
**Deuteranomaly**

169, 155, 170

**Tritanomaly**

166, 156, 169

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

166, 156, 170

**Achromatopsia**

161, 161, 161

**Achromatomaly**

163, 159, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 156, 170 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, 156, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 156, 170)  
}
```

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, 156, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 156, 170) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 156, 170 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, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 156, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 156, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 156, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 156,  
170) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 156, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 156, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
156, 170) }
```

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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