

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 158, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 158, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 158, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69E93
RGB	166, 158, 147
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3804, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.11, 0.35
HSL	35°, 10%, 61%
HSV	35°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	33.2192, 34.6673, 32.5444
YIQ	159.1380, 8.2990, -1.7250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

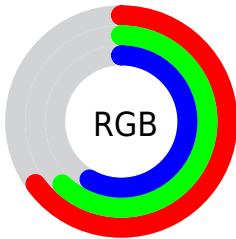
Format	Color
RYB	161, 166, 147
Decimal	10919571
CIELab	65.49, 0.95, 6.78
CIElCh	65, 6.843, 81.993
Yxy	34.6673, 0.3308, 0.3452
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109651 (0xFFA69E93)
YUV	159.1380, -5.9840, 6.0180
Hunter-Lab	58.8789, -2.3293, 8.4437

Details

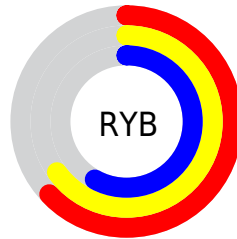
The RGB color **166, 158, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 155, 166**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 213, 201**, and **114, 107, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 151, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 165, 164**.

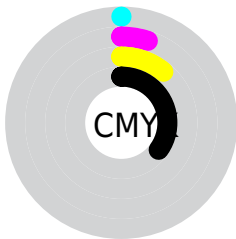
Distribution



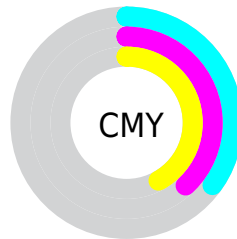
- Red (65%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 158, 147 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, 158, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 158, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 213, 201

■ 250, 241, 229

■ 166, 158, 147

■ 140, 132, 121

■ 114, 107, 96

■ 89, 83, 73

■ 66, 60, 50

■ 44, 38, 29

■ 24, 17, 4

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 158, 147


■ 166, 151, 130

■ 166, 158, 147

■ 166, 165, 164

 166, 144, 114

 166, 172, 180

 166, 137, 97


 166, 179, 197

 166, 130, 81


 166, 186, 213

 166, 123, 64


 166, 193, 230

 166, 116, 47

 166, 200, 247

 166, 109, 31

 166, 207, 255

 166, 102, 14

 166, 214, 255

 166, 96, 0

 166, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 156, 150



166, 158, 147



159, 160, 148

Triad

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



166, 158, 147



144, 163, 163



166, 156, 167

Complementary

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



166, 158, 147



147, 155, 166

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.



158, 158, 170



166, 158, 147



146, 162, 168

Square

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



166, 158, 147



147, 163, 157



151, 160, 171



171, 155, 161

Rectangle

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



166, 158, 147



154, 161, 150



151, 160, 171



163, 157, 168

Sweetspot

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



166, 158, 147



217, 214, 210



166, 147, 155



110, 108, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 158, 147



217, 204, 186



165, 166, 147



84, 81, 76



148, 86, 0



20, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 155, 166



186, 199, 217



148, 147, 166



76, 79, 84



0, 62, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 158, 147 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, 158, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

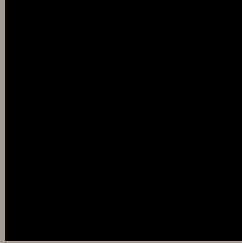
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

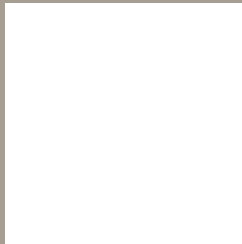
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 158, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 158, 147.

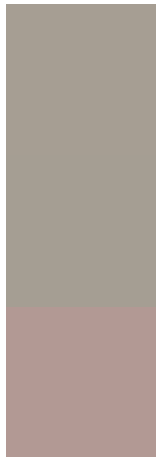


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 158, 147.

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, 158, 147

Protanopia
165, 158, 147

Deuteranopia
178, 153, 148



Tritanopia
169, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 158, 147

Protanomaly

165, 158, 147

Deuteranomaly

174, 155, 148

Tritanomaly

168, 156, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 158, 147

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

162, 159, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 158, 147 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, 158, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 158, 147)  
}
```

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, 158, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 158, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 158, 147 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, 158, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 158, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 158, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 158, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 158, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 158,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 158, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 158, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
158, 147) }
```

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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