

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 159, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 159, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 159, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A69FA1
RGB	166, 159, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	343°, 4%, 64%
HSV	343°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	34.5570, 35.4765, 38.7445
YIQ	161.3210, 3.5300, 2.1060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

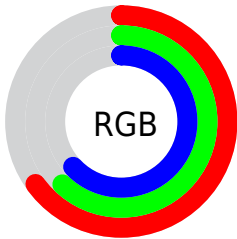
Format	Color
RYB	166, 159, 161
Decimal	10919841
CIELab	66.12, 2.91, -0.14
CIELCh	66, 2.911, 357.196
Yxy	35.4765, 0.3177, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289109921 (0xFFA69FA1)
YUV	161.3210, -0.1583, 4.1035
Hunter-Lab	59.5621, -0.6707, 3.1260

Details

The RGB color **166, 159, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 166, 164**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 214, 216**, and **114, 108, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 142, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 176, 173**.

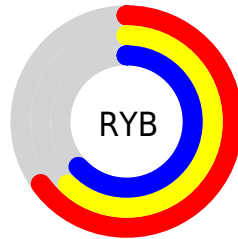
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

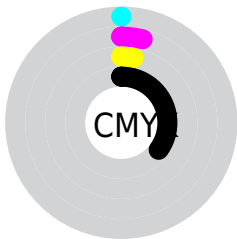
Blue (63%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

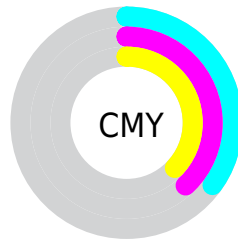


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 159, 161 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, 159, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 159, 161


255, 255, 255

 221, 214, 216

 250, 242, 244

 166, 159, 161

 140, 133, 135

 114, 108, 110

 90, 83, 85

 66, 60, 62


 44, 39, 40

 24, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

 166, 159, 161


 166, 142, 149

 166, 159, 161

 166, 176, 173

 166, 126, 137

 166, 192, 185

 166, 109, 125

 166, 209, 197

 166, 93, 114

 166, 225, 208

 166, 76, 102

 166, 242, 220

 166, 59, 90

 166, 255, 232

 166, 43, 78

 166, 255, 244

 166, 26, 66

 166, 255, 255

 166, 10, 54

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 159, 164



166, 159, 161



167, 159, 158

Triad

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



166, 159, 161



160, 161, 156



155, 162, 165

Complementary

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



166, 159, 161



159, 166, 164

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.



155, 162, 163



166, 159, 161



157, 162, 158

Square

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



166, 159, 161



163, 160, 155



155, 162, 160



158, 161, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 159, 161



166, 159, 157



155, 162, 160



155, 162, 164

Sweetspot

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



166, 159, 161



217, 215, 215



164, 159, 166



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



166, 159, 161



217, 206, 209



166, 160, 159



84, 79, 81



148, 0, 42



20, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



166, 159, 161



217, 206, 209



159, 165, 166



84, 79, 81



148, 0, 42



20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 159, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

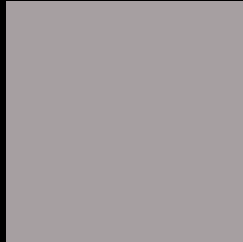
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

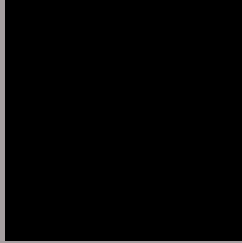
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

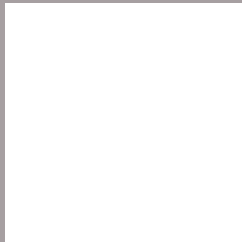
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 159, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 161.

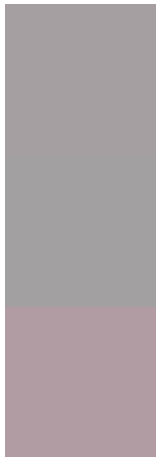


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 159, 161.

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, 159, 161

Protanopia
163, 160, 162

Deuteranopia
176, 156, 162



Tritanopia
167, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 159, 161

Protanomaly

164, 160, 162

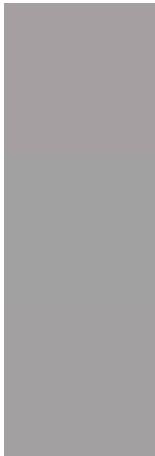
Deuteranomaly

172, 157, 162

Tritanomaly

167, 158, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 159, 161

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

163, 160, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 159, 161 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, 159, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 159, 161)  
}
```

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, 159, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 159, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 159, 161 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, 159, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 159, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 159, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 159, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 159,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 159, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 159, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
159, 161) }
```

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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