

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 164, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 164, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 164, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A4AD
RGB	166, 164, 173
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 68%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3569, 0.3216
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	253°, 5%, 66%
HSV	253°, 5%, 68%
XYZ	36.5442, 37.6750, 44.8811
YIQ	165.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

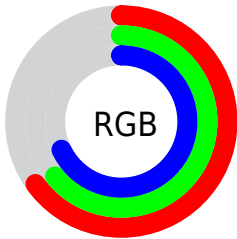
Format	Color
RYB	166, 164, 173
Decimal	10921133
CIELab	67.78, 2.45, -4.39
CIELCh	68, 5.034, 299.184
Yxy	37.6750, 0.3068, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111213 (0xFFA6A4AD)
YUV	165.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298
Hunter-Lab	61.3800, -1.1404, -0.3869

Details

The RGB color **166, 164, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 173, 164**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 219, 228**, and **114, 112, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 147, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 181, 173**.

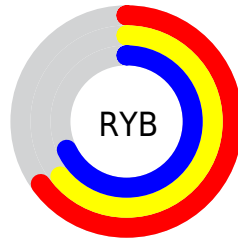
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

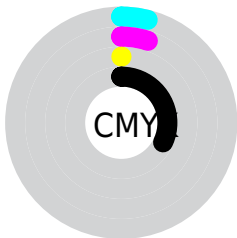
Blue (68%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (68%)

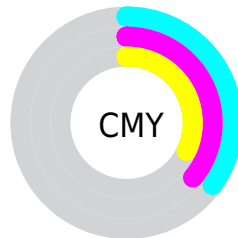


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 164, 173 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, 164, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 164, 173


255, 255, 255

 221, 219, 228

 250, 247, 255

 166, 164, 173

 140, 138, 146

 114, 112, 121

 90, 88, 96

 66, 65, 72

 44, 43, 50

 24, 22, 29

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 166, 164, 173

 166, 164, 173

■ 153, 147, 173

■ 179, 181, 173

■ 139, 129, 173

■ 193, 199, 173

■ 126, 112, 173

■ 206, 216, 173

■ 112, 95, 173

■ 220, 233, 173

■ 99, 78, 173

■ 233, 251, 173

■ 85, 60, 173

■ 247, 255, 173

■ 72, 43, 173

■ 255, 255, 173

■ 58, 26, 173

■ 45, 8, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 166, 174



166, 164, 173



171, 163, 170

Triad

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



166, 164, 173



173, 163, 157



155, 168, 165

Complementary

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



166, 164, 173



171, 173, 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.



159, 167, 160



166, 164, 173



169, 165, 156

Square

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



166, 164, 173



175, 162, 161



164, 166, 157



154, 168, 169

Rectangle

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



166, 164, 173



174, 162, 167



164, 166, 157



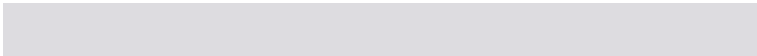
156, 168, 163

Sweetspot

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



166, 164, 173



221, 220, 224



164, 171, 173



110, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



166, 164, 173



214, 211, 224



170, 164, 173



82, 81, 87



33, 0, 150



5, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 164, 171



224, 211, 221



167, 173, 164



87, 81, 85



150, 0, 117



23, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 164, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

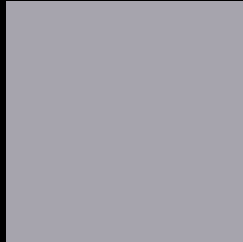
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

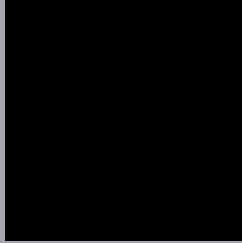
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 164, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 164, 173.

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, 164, 173

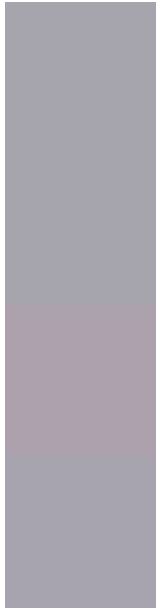
Protanopia
166, 164, 173

Deuteranopia
177, 160, 174



Tritanopia
167, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 164, 173

Protanomaly

166, 164, 173

Deuteranomaly

173, 161, 174

Tritanomaly

167, 163, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 164, 173

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

166, 165, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 164, 173 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, 164, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 164, 173)  
}
```

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, 164, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 164, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 164, 173 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, 164, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 164, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 164, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 164, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 164,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 164, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 164, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
164, 173) }
```

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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