

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 166, 164)

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

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Color

RGB(166, 166, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A6A4
RGB	166, 166, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 64%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3490, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	60°, 1%, 65%
HSV	60°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	36.0629, 38.0598, 40.5675
YIQ	165.7720, 0.6420, -0.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

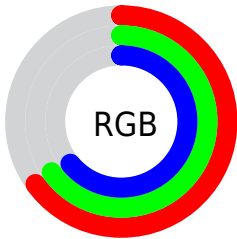
Format	Color
RYB	164, 166, 164
Decimal	10921636
CIELab	68.06, -0.37, 1.03
CIELCh	68, 1.091, 110.014
Yxy	38.0598, 0.3144, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111716 (0xFFA6A6A4)
YUV	165.7720, -0.8736, 0.2000
Hunter-Lab	61.6926, -3.6183, 4.1972

Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 221, 219**, and **114, 114, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 166, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 166, 181**.

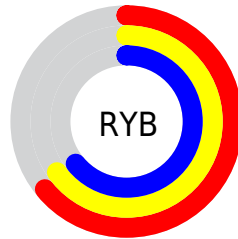
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

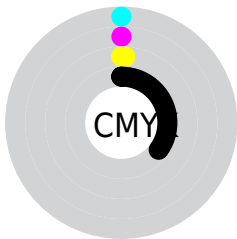
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (64%)

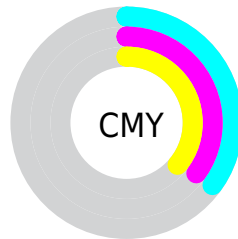


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 166, 166, 164


255, 255, 255

 221, 221, 219

 250, 250, 247

 166, 166, 164

 140, 140, 138

 114, 114, 112

 90, 90, 88

 66, 66, 65


 44, 44, 43

 24, 24, 22

 0, 0, 0

 166, 166, 164


 166, 166, 147


 166, 166, 164

 166, 166, 181

 166, 166, 131

 166, 166, 197

 166, 166, 114


 166, 166, 214


 166, 166, 98

 166, 166, 230


 166, 166, 81


 166, 166, 247

 166, 166, 64

 166, 166, 255

 166, 166, 48

 166, 166, 31

 166, 166, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 166, 164



166, 166, 164



165, 166, 165

Triad

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



166, 166, 164



164, 166, 167



168, 165, 166

Complementary

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



166, 166, 164



164, 164, 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.



167, 165, 167



166, 166, 164



165, 166, 168

Square

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



166, 166, 164



164, 166, 166



166, 166, 168



168, 165, 165

Rectangle

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



166, 166, 164



164, 166, 165



166, 166, 168



167, 165, 167

Sweetspot

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



166, 166, 164



217, 217, 217



166, 164, 164



110, 110, 110



237, 237, 237

Same Dimension

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



166, 166, 164



217, 217, 215



165, 166, 164



84, 84, 83



148, 148, 0



20, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 164, 166



215, 215, 217



165, 164, 166



83, 83, 84



0, 0, 148



0, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

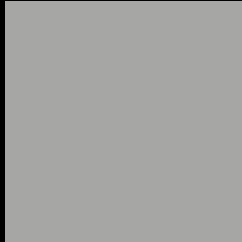
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

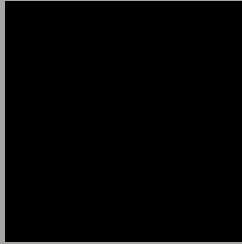
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 164 Background



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



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

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, 166, 164

Protanopia

169, 165, 163

Deuteranopia

182, 160, 165



Tritanopia
168, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 166, 164

Protanomaly

168, 165, 163

Deuteranomaly

176, 162, 165

Tritanomaly

167, 165, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 166, 164

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

166, 166, 165

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 166, 164) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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