

# Converting Colors

RGB(166, 167, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(166, 167, 160) contains.

<b>RGB(166, 167, 160)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(166, 167, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6A7A0
RGB	166, 167, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3451, 0.3725
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	69°, 4%, 64%
HSV	69°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	35.8898, 38.2825, 38.7554
YIQ	165.9030, 1.6510, -2.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

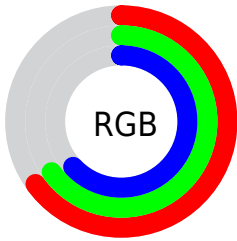
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 167, 161
Decimal	10921888
CIELab	68.23, -1.66, 3.48
CIELCh	68, 3.858, 115.472
Yxy	38.2825, 0.3178, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111968 (0xFFA6A7A0)
YUV	165.9030, -2.9102, 0.0851
Hunter-Lab	61.8728, -4.7373, 6.1734

# Details

The RGB color **166, 167, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 160, 167**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 222, 215**, and **114, 115, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 167, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 167, 177**.

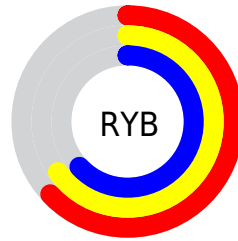
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

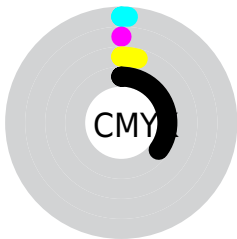
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (63%)

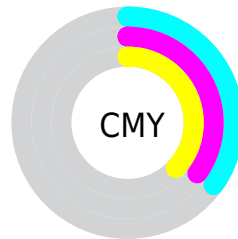


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 167, 160 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, 167, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 166, 167, 160


255, 255, 255


 221, 222, 215

 250, 251, 243

 166, 167, 160

 140, 141, 134

 114, 115, 109

 90, 91, 84


 66, 67, 61


 44, 45, 39

 24, 24, 19


 0, 0, 0


 166, 167, 160

 164, 167, 143

 166, 167, 160


 168, 167, 177


 161, 167, 127

 171, 167, 193


 159, 167, 110

 173, 167, 210


 156, 167, 93


 176, 167, 227

 154, 167, 76

 178, 167, 243

 152, 167, 60


 180, 167, 255

 149, 167, 43

 183, 167, 255

 147, 167, 26

 185, 167, 255

 145, 167, 10

 187, 167, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170, 166, 159



166, 167, 160



162, 168, 162

# Triad

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



166, 167, 160



159, 168, 172



173, 164, 167

# Complementary

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



166, 167, 160



161, 160, 167

# 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.



170, 165, 170



166, 167, 160



162, 167, 173

# Square

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



166, 167, 160



158, 168, 169



166, 166, 173



174, 164, 163

# Rectangle

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



166, 167, 160



160, 168, 164



166, 166, 173



173, 164, 168



# Sweetspot

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



166, 167, 160



216, 217, 215



167, 161, 160



109, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



166, 167, 160



215, 217, 206



163, 167, 160



83, 84, 79



127, 148, 0



17, 20, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



161, 160, 167



207, 206, 217



164, 160, 167



80, 79, 84



21, 0, 148



3, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 167, 160 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, 167, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

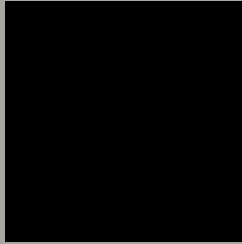
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 166, 167, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 167, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 167, 160.

# 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, 167, 160

### Protanopia

171, 166, 159

### Deuteranopia

184, 161, 161



**Tritanopia**  
169, 164, 177

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

166, 167, 160

## Protanomaly

169, 166, 159

## Deuteranomaly

177, 163, 161

## Tritanomaly

168, 165, 171

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

166, 167, 160

## Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

## Achromatomaly

166, 166, 164

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 167, 160 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, 167, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 167, 160)  
}
```

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, 167, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 167, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 167, 160 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, 167, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 167, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 167, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 167, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 167,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 167, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 167, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
167, 160) }
```

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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