

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 172, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 172, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 172, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6AC9B
RGB	166, 172, 155
RGB Percent	65%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3255, 0.3922
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.10, 0.33
HSL	81°, 9%, 64%
HSV	81°, 10%, 67%
XYZ	36.3948, 39.9786, 36.8088
YIQ	168.2680, 1.8810, -6.5590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

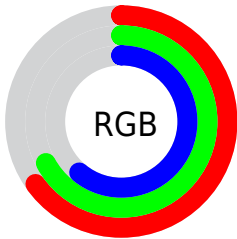
Format	Color
RYB	155, 172, 161
Decimal	10923163
CIELab	69.45, -5.26, 8.01
CIElCh	69, 9.581, 123.272
Yxy	39.9786, 0.3216, 0.3532
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289113243 (0xFFA6AC9B)
YUV	168.2680, -6.5411, -1.9890
Hunter-Lab	63.2286, -7.9044, 9.7442

Details

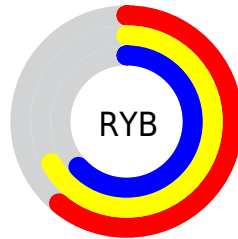
The RGB color **166, 172, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 155, 172**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 227, 209**, and **114, 120, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 172, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 172, 172**.

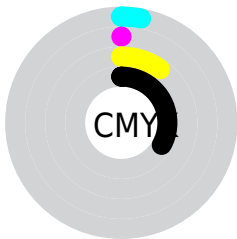
Distribution



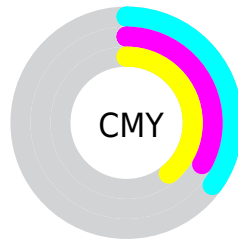
- Red (65%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 172, 155 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, 172, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 172, 155

255, 255, 255


 221, 227, 209

 250, 255, 238

 166, 172, 155

 140, 145, 129

 114, 120, 104

 90, 95, 80


 66, 71, 57

 44, 49, 35

 24, 28, 14

 0, 0, 0

 166, 172, 155

 160, 172, 138

 166, 172, 155

 172, 172, 172

■ 154, 172, 121

■ 178, 172, 189

■ 148, 172, 103

■ 184, 172, 207

■ 142, 172, 86

■ 190, 172, 224

■ 136, 172, 69

■ 196, 172, 241

■ 130, 172, 52

■ 202, 172, 255

■ 124, 172, 35

■ 208, 172, 255

■ 117, 172, 17

■ 215, 172, 255

■ 111, 172, 0

■ 221, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 169, 152



166, 172, 155



156, 174, 162

Triad

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



166, 172, 155



153, 173, 185



188, 164, 169

Complementary

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



166, 172, 155



161, 155, 172

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.



182, 165, 178



166, 172, 155



162, 170, 187

Square

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



166, 172, 155



148, 174, 179



173, 167, 184



188, 164, 160

Rectangle

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



166, 172, 155



152, 175, 167



173, 167, 184



186, 164, 172

Sweetspot

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



166, 172, 155



222, 224, 218



172, 161, 155



111, 112, 108



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



166, 172, 155



215, 224, 197



158, 172, 155



84, 87, 78



97, 150, 0



15, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 155, 172



207, 197, 224



169, 155, 172



81, 78, 87



53, 0, 150



8, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 172, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

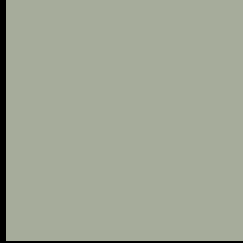
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

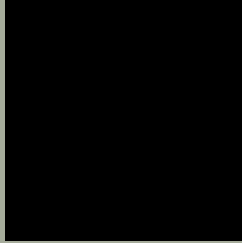
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 172, 155.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 172, 155.

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](#).

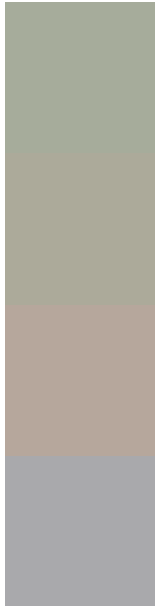
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 172, 155

Protanomaly

172, 170, 154

Deuteranomaly

182, 167, 156

Tritanomaly

169, 169, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 172, 155

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

167, 169, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 172, 155 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, 172, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 172, 155)  
}
```

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, 172, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 172, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 172, 155 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, 172, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 172, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 172, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 172, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 172, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 172,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 172, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 172, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
172, 155) }
```

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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