Converting Colors

RGB(166, 181, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 181, 172) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 181, 172)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	A6B5AC
RGB	166, 181, 172
RGB Percent	65%, 71%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2902, 0.3255
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.05, 0.29
HSL	144°, 9%, 68%
HSV	144°, 8%, 71%
XYZ	39.6962, 44.1333, 45.4561
YIQ	175.4890, -6.0510, -5.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

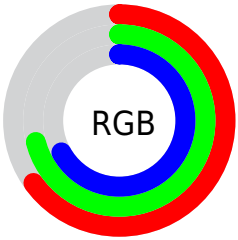
Format	Color
RYB	166, 177, 181
Decimal	10925484
CIELab	72.32, -6.94, 2.79
CIELCh	72, 7.478, 158.053
Yxy	44.1333, 0.3070, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289115564 (0xFFA6B5AC)
YUV	175.4890, -1.7201, -8.3219
Hunter-Lab	66.4329, -9.5971, 5.9344

Details

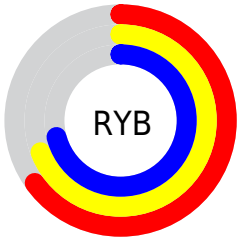
The RGB color 166, 181, 172 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 181, 166, 175, and the grayscale version is 176, 176, 176.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 221, 237, 227, and 114, 128, 120 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 148, 181, 161, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 184, 181, 183.

Distribution

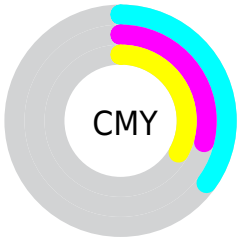


- Red (65%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (71%)

- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 181, 172 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, 181, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 181, 172

255, 255, 255

221, 237, 227

250, 255, 255

166, 181, 172

140, 154, 145

114, 128, 120

90, 103, 95

66, 79, 71

44, 56, 49

23, 35, 28

0, 13, 1

0, 0, 0

166, 181, 172

166, 181, 172

148, 181, 161

130, 181, 150

112, 181, 139

94, 181, 129

76, 181, 118

57, 181, 107

39, 181, 96

21, 181, 85

3, 181, 74

184, 181, 183

202, 181, 194

220, 181, 205

238, 181, 215

255, 181, 226

255, 181, 237

255, 181, 248

255, 181, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

173, 180, 166

166, 181, 172

161, 182, 179

Triad

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

166, 181, 172

173, 177, 191

192, 173, 169

Complementary

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

166, 181, 172

181, 166, 175

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.

192, 173, 176

166, 181, 172

181, 175, 188

Square

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

166, 181, 172

165, 179, 190

188, 173, 183

188, 175, 165

Rectangle

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

166, 181, 172

161, 181, 183

188, 173, 183

192, 173, 171

Sweetspot

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

166, 181, 172

230, 235, 232

175, 181, 166

115, 117, 116

245, 245, 245

117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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

166, 181, 172

211, 235, 221

166, 181, 180

80, 89, 84

0, 153, 61

0, 26, 10

Inverse Universe

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

181, 166, 175

235, 211, 225

181, 166, 168

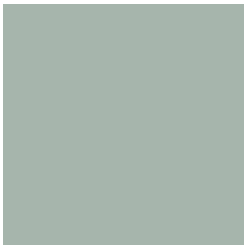
89, 80, 86

153, 0, 92

26, 0, 15

Previews

White Background

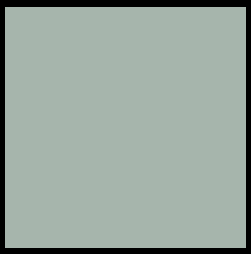


This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 181, 172 looks on a white background.

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



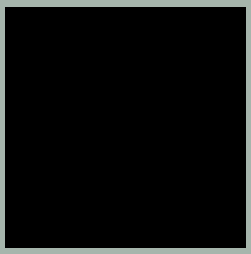
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 181, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

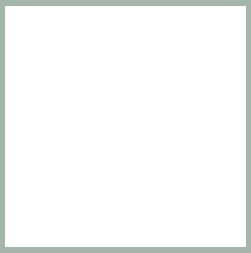
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 166, 181, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 181, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 181, 172.

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

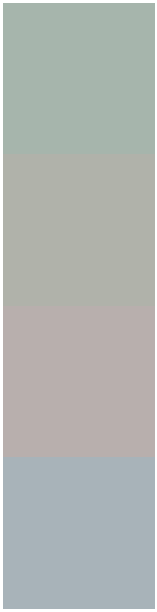
Original Color
166, 181, 172

Protanopia
182, 176, 169

Deuteranopia
195, 171, 174

Tritanopia
169, 178, 192

Trichromacy



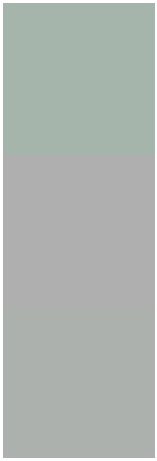
Original Color
166, 181, 172

Protanomaly
176, 178, 170

Deuteranomaly
184, 175, 173

Tritanomaly
168, 179, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 181, 172

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
172, 177, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 181, 172 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, 181, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 181, 172)
}
```

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, 181, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 181, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 181, 172 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, 181, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 181, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 181, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 181, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 181, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 181, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 181, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 181, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
181, 172) }
```

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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