

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 164, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 164, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 164, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A4A6
RGB	167, 164, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 65%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3569, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	320°, 2%, 65%
HSV	320°, 2%, 65%
XYZ	36.0947, 37.5196, 41.4160
YIQ	165.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

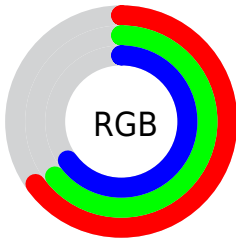
Format	Color
RYB	167, 164, 166
Decimal	10986662
CIELab	67.67, 1.46, -0.66
CIELCh	68, 1.598, 335.598
Yxy	37.5196, 0.3138, 0.3262
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289176742 (0xFFA7A4A6)
YUV	165.1250, 0.4314, 1.6444
Hunter-Lab	61.2532, -2.0083, 2.7887

Details

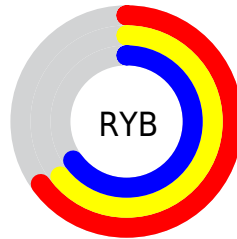
The RGB color **167, 164, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 167, 165**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 219, 221**, and **115, 112, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 147, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 181, 172**.

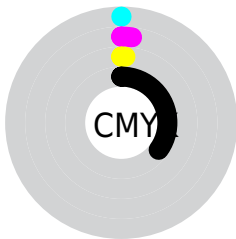
Distribution



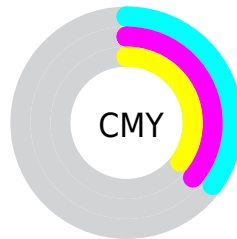
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 164, 166 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 167, 164, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 164, 166

255, 255, 255


 222, 219, 221

 251, 247, 250

 167, 164, 166

 141, 138, 140

 115, 112, 114


 91, 88, 90


 67, 65, 66


 45, 43, 44


 24, 22, 24

 0, 0, 0

 167, 164, 166

 167, 147, 160

 167, 164, 166

 167, 181, 172

167, 131, 155

167, 197, 177

167, 114, 149

167, 214, 183

167, 97, 144

167, 231, 188

167, 81, 138

167, 247, 194

167, 64, 133

167, 255, 199

167, 47, 127

167, 255, 205

167, 30, 121

167, 255, 211

167, 14, 116

167, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 164, 167



167, 164, 166



168, 164, 165

Triad

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



167, 164, 166



166, 165, 162



161, 166, 166

Complementary

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



167, 164, 166



164, 167, 165

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.



162, 166, 165



167, 164, 166



164, 165, 162

Square

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



167, 164, 166



167, 164, 162



163, 166, 164



162, 165, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 164, 166



168, 164, 164



163, 166, 164



161, 166, 166

Sweetspot

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



167, 164, 166



217, 215, 216



165, 164, 167



110, 109, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 164, 166



217, 212, 215



167, 164, 164



84, 82, 84



148, 0, 99



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



167, 164, 166



217, 212, 215



164, 167, 166



84, 82, 84



148, 0, 99



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 164, 166 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 167, 164, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

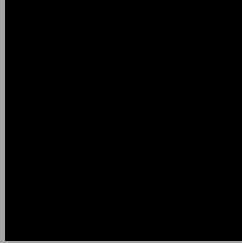
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

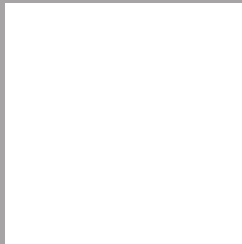
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 164, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 164, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 164, 166.

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


167, 164, 166

Protanopia

167, 164, 166

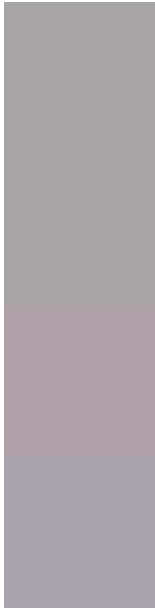
Deuteranopia

180, 160, 167



Tritanopia
168, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 164, 166

Protanomaly

167, 164, 166

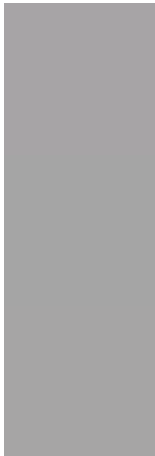
Deuteranomaly

175, 161, 167

Tritanomaly

168, 163, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 164, 166

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

166, 165, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 164, 166 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(167, 164, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 164, 166)  
}
```

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(167, 164, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 164, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 164, 166 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(167, 164, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 164, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 164, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 164, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 164, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 164,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 164, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 164, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
164, 166) }
```

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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