

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 166, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 166, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 166, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A69F
RGB	167, 166, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3490, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.05, 0.35
HSL	53°, 4%, 64%
HSV	53°, 5%, 65%
XYZ	35.8306, 37.9911, 38.2454
YIQ	165.5010, 2.8430, -1.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

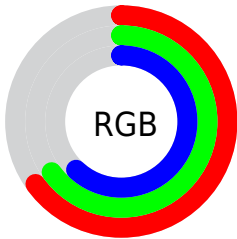
Format	Color
RYB	160, 167, 159
Decimal	10987167
CIELab	68.01, -0.93, 3.74
CIELCh	68, 3.853, 104.038
Yxy	37.9911, 0.3197, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177247 (0xFFA7A69F)
YUV	165.5010, -3.2050, 1.3146
Hunter-Lab	61.6369, -4.0996, 6.3567

Details

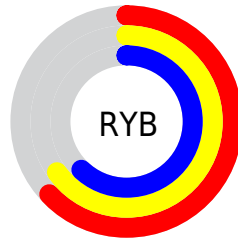
The RGB color **167, 166, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 160, 167**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 221, 214**, and **115, 114, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 164, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 168, 176**.

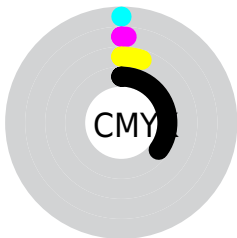
Distribution



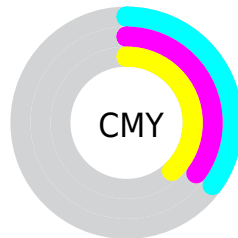
- Red (65%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 166, 159 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, 166, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 166, 159

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 221, 214

■ 251, 250, 242

■ 167, 166, 159

■ 141, 140, 133

■ 115, 114, 108

■ 91, 90, 83

■ 67, 66, 60

■ 45, 44, 39

■ 25, 24, 18


■ 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 166, 159

■ 167, 164, 142

■ 167, 166, 159

■ 167, 168, 176

 167, 162, 126

 167, 170, 192

 167, 160, 109

 167, 172, 209

 167, 158, 92

 167, 174, 226

 167, 156, 76

 167, 176, 242

 167, 153, 59

 167, 179, 255

 167, 151, 42

 167, 181, 255

 167, 149, 25

 167, 183, 255

 167, 147, 9

 167, 185, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 165, 159



167, 166, 159



163, 167, 161

Triad

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



167, 166, 159



158, 167, 170



172, 164, 168

Complementary

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



167, 166, 159



159, 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.



168, 164, 171



167, 166, 159



160, 167, 172

Square

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



167, 166, 159



158, 168, 167



164, 165, 172



173, 163, 164

Rectangle

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



167, 166, 159



160, 168, 163



164, 165, 172



171, 164, 169

Sweetspot

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



167, 166, 159



217, 216, 215



167, 159, 160



110, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 166, 159



217, 215, 204



164, 167, 159



84, 83, 78



148, 129, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 160, 167



204, 205, 217



162, 159, 167



78, 79, 84



0, 18, 148



0, 3, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 166, 159 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, 166, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

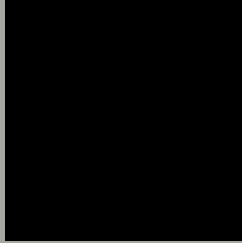
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

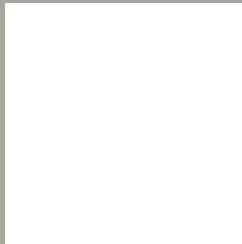
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 166, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 166, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 166, 159.

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, 166, 159

Protanopia
170, 165, 158

Deuteranopia
184, 160, 160



Tritanopia
170, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 166, 159

Protanomaly

169, 165, 158

Deuteranomaly

178, 162, 160

Tritanomaly

169, 164, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 166, 159

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

166, 166, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 166, 159 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, 166, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 166, 159)  
}
```

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, 166, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 166, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 166, 159 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, 166, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 166, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 166, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 166, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 166, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 166,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 166, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 166, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
166, 159) }
```

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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