

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 170, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 170, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 170, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9AAA6
RGB	169, 170, 166
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3333, 0.3490
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.02, 0.33
HSL	75°, 2%, 66%
HSV	75°, 2%, 67%
XYZ	37.6198, 39.9376, 41.8024
YIQ	169.2450, 0.6880, -1.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

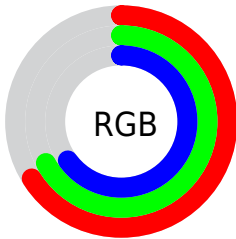
Format	Color
RYB	166, 170, 167
Decimal	11119270
CIELab	69.43, -1.10, 1.93
CIELCh	69, 2.218, 119.780
Yxy	39.9376, 0.3152, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309350 (0xFFA9AAA6)
YUV	169.2450, -1.5998, -0.2149
Hunter-Lab	63.1962, -4.3348, 5.0189

Details

The RGB color **169, 170, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 166, 170**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 225, 221**, and **117, 118, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 170, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 170, 183**.

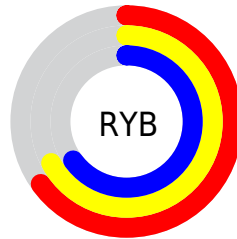
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (67%)

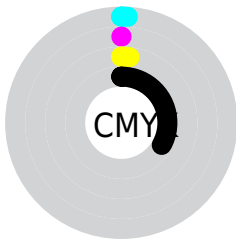
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

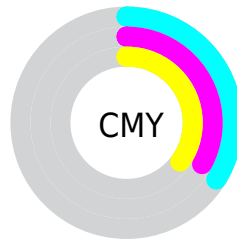


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 170, 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 169, 170, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 170, 166

255, 255, 255

 224, 225, 221

 253, 254, 250

 169, 170, 166

 143, 144, 140

 117, 118, 114

 92, 93, 90

 69, 70, 66

 47, 47, 44

 26, 27, 24

 0, 0, 0

 169, 170, 166

 165, 170, 149


 169, 170, 166


 173, 170, 183

 160, 170, 132


 177, 170, 200


 156, 170, 115


 182, 170, 217

 152, 170, 98

 186, 170, 234

 148, 170, 81


 190, 170, 251

 143, 170, 64


 194, 170, 255

 139, 170, 47

 199, 170, 255

 135, 170, 30

 203, 170, 255

 131, 170, 13

 207, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 169, 166



169, 170, 166



167, 171, 167

Triad

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



169, 170, 166



166, 170, 173



174, 168, 170

Complementary

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



169, 170, 166



167, 166, 170

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.



172, 168, 172



169, 170, 166



168, 170, 173

Square

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



169, 170, 166



165, 171, 171



170, 169, 173



174, 168, 168

Rectangle

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



169, 170, 166



166, 171, 169



170, 169, 173



173, 168, 170

Sweetspot

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



169, 170, 166



221, 222, 220



170, 167, 166



112, 112, 111



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



169, 170, 166



220, 222, 215



167, 170, 166



83, 84, 81



111, 148, 0



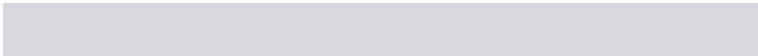
15, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



167, 166, 170



217, 215, 222



169, 166, 170



82, 81, 84



37, 0, 148



5, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 170, 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 169, 170, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

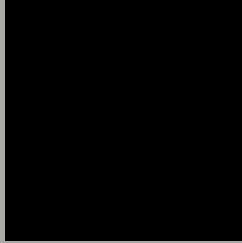
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

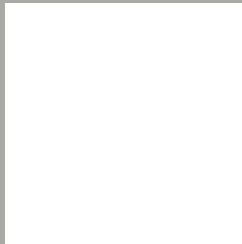
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 170, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 170, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 170, 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
169, 170, 166

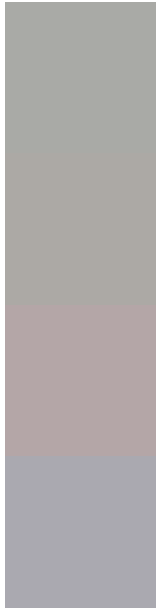
Protanopia
173, 169, 165

Deuteranopia
187, 164, 167



Tritanopia
171, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 170, 166

Protanomaly

172, 169, 165

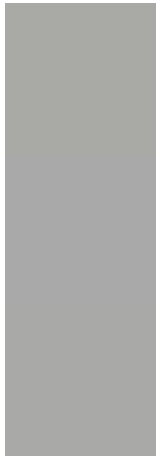
Deuteranomaly

180, 166, 167

Tritanomaly

170, 169, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 170, 166

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

169, 169, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 170, 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(169, 170, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 170, 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(169, 170, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 170, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 170, 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(169, 170, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 170, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 170, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 170, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 170, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 170, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
170, 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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