

Converting Colors

RGB(179, 165, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(179, 165, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(179, 165, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3A5A6
RGB	179, 165, 166
RGB Percent	70%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3529, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.07, 0.30
HSL	356°, 8%, 67%
HSV	356°, 8%, 70%
XYZ	38.9285, 39.2471, 41.6001
YIQ	169.3000, 8.0230, 3.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

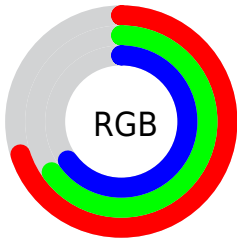
Format	Color
RYB	179, 165, 166
Decimal	11773350
CIELab	68.93, 5.24, 1.31
CIElCh	69, 5.401, 13.994
Yxy	39.2471, 0.3250, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289963430 (0xFFB3A5A6)
YUV	169.3000, -1.6269, 8.5069
Hunter-Lab	62.6475, 1.2847, 4.4827

Details

The RGB color **179, 165, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 179, 178**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **235, 220, 221**, and **126, 113, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 147, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 183, 183**.

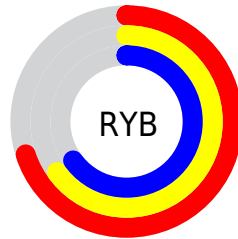
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (65%)

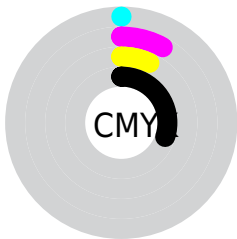
Blue (65%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

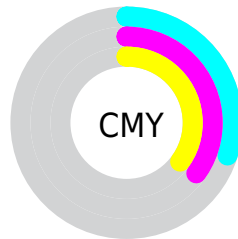


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 179, 165, 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 179, 165, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 179, 165, 166

255, 255, 255


 235, 220, 221

 255, 249, 250

 179, 165, 166

 152, 139, 140

 126, 113, 114

 101, 89, 90

 77, 65, 66

 54, 43, 44

 33, 23, 24

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 179, 165, 166


 179, 165, 166

 179, 147, 149

 179, 183, 183

 179, 129, 133

 179, 201, 199

 179, 111, 116

 179, 219, 216

 179, 93, 100

 179, 237, 232

 179, 76, 83

 179, 255, 249

 179, 58, 66

 179, 255, 255

 179, 40, 50

 179, 22, 33

 179, 4, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 165, 171



179, 165, 166



178, 166, 162

Triad

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



179, 165, 166



164, 170, 161



161, 169, 177

Complementary

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



179, 165, 166



165, 179, 178

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.



157, 171, 175



179, 165, 166



159, 171, 165

Square

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



179, 165, 166



170, 169, 159



157, 171, 170



166, 168, 178

Rectangle

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



179, 165, 166



176, 166, 160



157, 171, 170



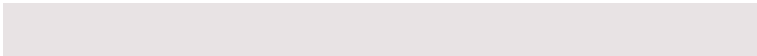
159, 170, 177

Sweetspot

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



179, 165, 166



232, 227, 228



178, 165, 179



117, 115, 115



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



179, 165, 166



232, 211, 213



179, 171, 165



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 11



26, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



179, 165, 166



232, 211, 213



165, 173, 179



89, 80, 81



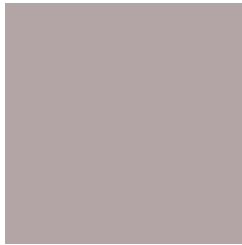
153, 0, 11



26, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 179, 165, 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 179, 165, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

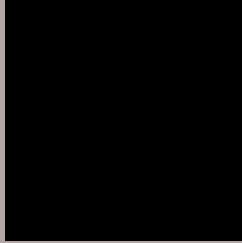
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

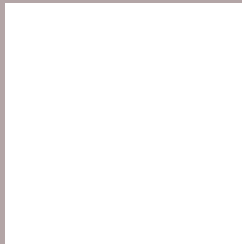
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 179, 165, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 165, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 179, 165, 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
179, 165, 166

Protanopia
171, 167, 167

Deuteranopia
185, 163, 166



Tritanopia
180, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

179, 165, 166

Protanomaly

174, 166, 167

Deuteranomaly

183, 164, 166

Tritanomaly

180, 164, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

179, 165, 166

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

173, 168, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 179, 165, 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(179, 165, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 165, 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(179, 165, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 165, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 179, 165, 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(179, 165, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 165, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 165, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 165, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 165, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 165,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 179, 165, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 165, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
165, 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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