

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 167, 166)`

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

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Color

RYB(166, 167, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A7A6
RGB	167, 167, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3451, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	60°, 1%, 65%
HSV	60°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	36.6380, 38.6061, 41.5971
YIQ	166.8860, 0.3210, -0.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

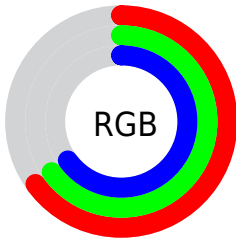
Format	Color
RYB	166, 167, 166
Decimal	10987430
CIELab	68.46, -0.19, 0.51
CIElCh	68, 0.541, 110.018
Yxy	38.6061, 0.3136, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177510 (0xFFA7A7A6)
YUV	166.8860, -0.4368, 0.1000
Hunter-Lab	62.1338, -3.4793, 3.8004

Details

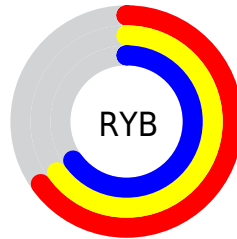
The RYB color **166, 167, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 166, 167**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 222, 221**, and **114, 115, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 167, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 167, 183**.

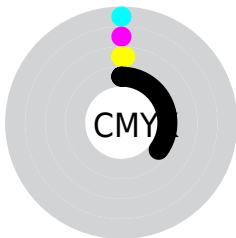
Distribution



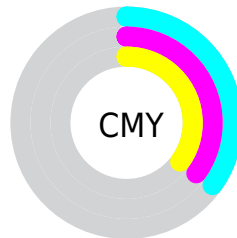
- Red (65%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

 166, 167, 166


255, 255, 255

 221, 222, 221

 250, 251, 250

 166, 167, 166


 140, 141, 140

 114, 115, 114

 90, 91, 90

 66, 67, 66


 44, 45, 44


 24, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 166, 167, 166

 149, 167, 149

 166, 167, 166

 167, 167, 183

■ 133, 167, 133

■ 167, 167, 199

■ 116, 167, 116

■ 167, 167, 216

■ 99, 167, 99

■ 167, 167, 233

■ 82, 167, 82

■ 167, 167, 249

■ 66, 167, 66

■ 167, 167, 255

■ 49, 167, 49

■ 32, 167, 32

■ 16, 167, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 168, 166



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 167

Triad

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



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 168



168, 167, 167

Complementary

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



166, 167, 166



166, 166, 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.



167, 167, 168



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 168

Square

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



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 167



167, 167, 168



168, 167, 167

Rectangle

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



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 167



167, 167, 168



168, 167, 167

Sweetspot

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



166, 167, 166



217, 217, 217



167, 166, 166



110, 110, 110



237, 237, 237

Same Dimension

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



166, 167, 166



215, 217, 215



166, 167, 167



83, 84, 83



0, 148, 0



0, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 166, 167



215, 215, 217



83, 83, 84



0, 0, 148



0, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 167, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

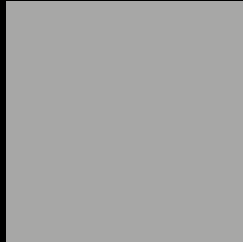
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

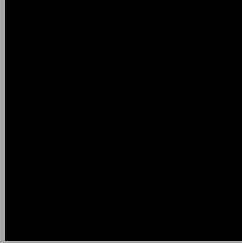
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

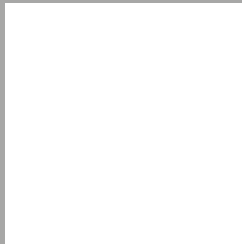
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 167, 166 Background



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

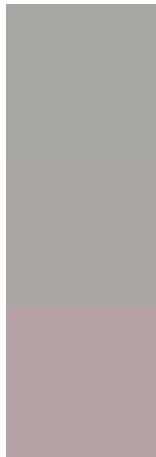


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 167, 166.

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
166, 167, 166

Protanopia
170, 166, 165

Deuteranopia
183, 162, 167



Tritanopia
169, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 167, 166

Protanomaly

169, 166, 165

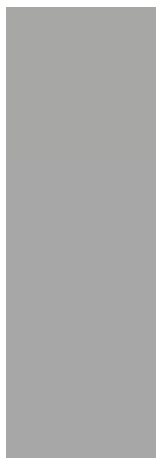
Deuteranomaly

177, 164, 167

Tritanomaly

168, 166, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 167, 166

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

167, 167, 167

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 167, 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, 167, 166) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 167, 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, 167, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 167, 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, 167, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
167, 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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