

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 167, 167)`

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

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Color

R_YB(166, 167, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A7A6
RGB	166, 167, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3451, 0.3490
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.01, 0.35
HSL	120°, 1%, 65%
HSV	120°, 1%, 65%
XYZ	36.4275, 38.4976, 41.5872
YIQ	166.5870, -0.2750, -0.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

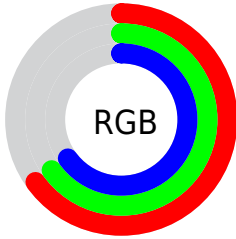
Format	Color
RYB	166, 167, 167
Decimal	10921894
CIELab	68.39, -0.54, 0.38
CIELCh	68, 0.663, 144.749
Yxy	38.4976, 0.3126, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289111974 (0xFFA6A7A6)
YUV	166.5870, -0.2894, -0.5148
Hunter-Lab	62.0464, -3.7837, 3.6928

Details

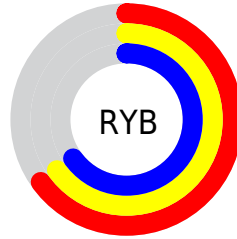
The RYB color **166, 167, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 166, 167**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

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

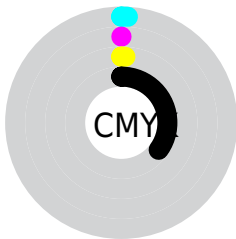
Distribution



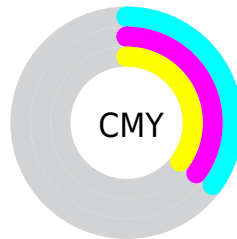
- Red (65%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (65%)



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



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 166, 167, 167


255, 255, 255

 221, 222, 222

 250, 251, 251

 166, 167, 167

 140, 141, 141

 114, 115, 115

 90, 91, 91

 66, 67, 67

 44, 45, 45


 24, 24, 24

 0, 0, 0

 166, 167, 167


 149, 167, 167

 166, 167, 167


 183, 167, 183

 133, 167, 167


 199, 167, 199


 116, 167, 167


 216, 167, 216


 99, 167, 167


 233, 167, 233


 82, 167, 167


 249, 167, 249

 66, 167, 167

 255, 167, 255

 49, 167, 167

 32, 167, 167

 16, 167, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 167, 166



166, 167, 167



165, 166, 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, 167



166, 167, 168



168, 166, 166

Complementary

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



166, 167, 167



167, 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.



168, 166, 167



166, 167, 167



167, 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, 167



166, 167, 168



167, 166, 167



168, 166, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 167, 167



165, 166, 167



167, 166, 167



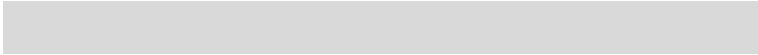
168, 166, 166

Sweetspot

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



166, 167, 167



217, 217, 217



166, 167, 166



110, 110, 110



237, 237, 237

Same Dimension

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



166, 167, 167



215, 217, 217



83, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 166, 167



217, 215, 217



167, 166, 166



84, 83, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

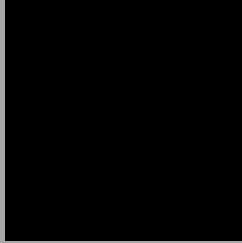
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

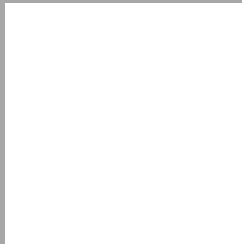
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 167, 167 Background



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



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

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, 167

Protanopia

170, 166, 165

Deuteranopia

182, 161, 167



Tritanopia
168, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 167, 167

Protanomaly

169, 166, 165

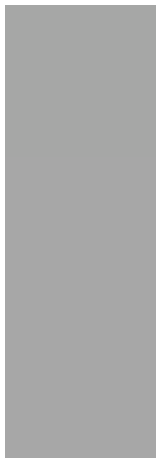
Deuteranomaly

176, 163, 167

Tritanomaly

167, 166, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 167, 167

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, 167 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(166, 167, 166)` looks like.

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

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

Border

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
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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