

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 172, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 172, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 172, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6ACC4
RGB	166, 172, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 67%, 77%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3255, 0.2314
CMYK	0.15, 0.12, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	228°, 20%, 71%
HSV	228°, 15%, 77%
XYZ	40.4422, 41.5976, 58.1222
YIQ	172.9420, -11.2800, 6.1920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

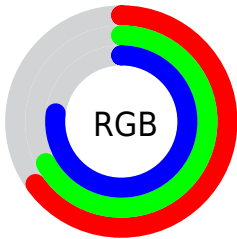
Format	Color
RYB	166, 171, 196
Decimal	10923204
CIELab	70.59, 2.83, -12.94
CIELCh	71, 13.247, 282.319
Yxy	41.5976, 0.2885, 0.2968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289113284 (0xFFA6ACC4)
YUV	172.9420, 11.3676, -6.0881
Hunter-Lab	64.4962, -0.9402, -8.2832

Details

The RGB color **166, 172, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **196, 190, 166**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 227, 253**, and **114, 120, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 156, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 188, 196**.

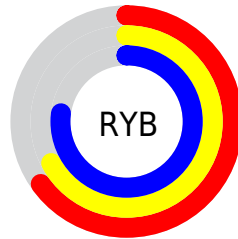
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (67%)

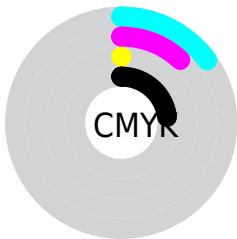
Blue (77%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (77%)

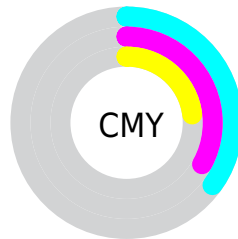


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 172, 196 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 166, 172, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 172, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 227, 253

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 166, 172, 196

■ 140, 145, 169

■ 114, 120, 142

■ 89, 95, 117

■ 65, 72, 92

■ 43, 49, 68

■ 21, 28, 46

■ 0, 1, 26

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 172, 196

■ 166, 172, 196

■ 146, 156, 196

■ 186, 188, 196

■ 127, 141, 196

■ 205, 203, 196

■ 107, 125, 196

■ 225, 219, 196

■ 88, 109, 196

■ 244, 235, 196

■ 68, 94, 196

■ 255, 250, 196

■ 48, 78, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 29, 62, 196

■ 9, 47, 196

■ 0, 39, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 176, 195



166, 172, 196



181, 168, 191

Triad

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



166, 172, 196



197, 166, 157



151, 179, 165

Complementary

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



166, 172, 196



196, 190, 166

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.



163, 177, 155



166, 172, 196



189, 169, 150

Square

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



166, 172, 196



198, 164, 168



177, 173, 149



143, 180, 177

Rectangle

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



166, 172, 196



189, 166, 184



177, 173, 149



155, 179, 161

Sweetspot

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



166, 172, 196



242, 245, 255



166, 196, 190



120, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 172, 196



209, 218, 255



175, 166, 196



87, 89, 97



0, 32, 161



0, 7, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 166, 172



255, 209, 218



187, 196, 166



97, 87, 89



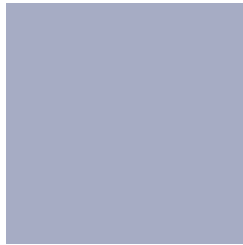
161, 0, 32



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 172, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

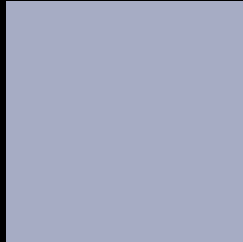
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 166, 172, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

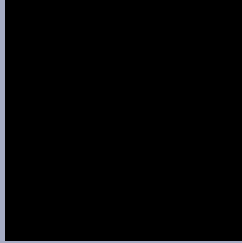
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 166, 172, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 172, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 172, 196.

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](#).

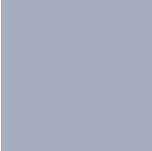
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 172, 196

Protanopia
169, 171, 195

Deuteranopia
178, 168, 197



Tritanopia

164, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 172, 196

Protanomaly
168, 171, 195

Deuteranomaly
174, 169, 197

Tritanomaly
165, 173, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 172, 196

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
170, 173, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 172, 196 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, 172, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 172, 196)  
}
```

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, 172, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 172, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 172, 196 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, 172, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 172, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 172, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 172, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 172, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 172,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 172, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 172, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
172, 196) }
```

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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