

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 180, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 180, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 180, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6B4CE
RGB	166, 180, 206
RGB Percent	65%, 71%, 81%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2941, 0.1922
CMYK	0.19, 0.13, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	219°, 29%, 73%
HSV	219°, 19%, 81%
XYZ	43.1877, 45.2057, 64.8419
YIQ	178.7780, -16.6900, 5.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

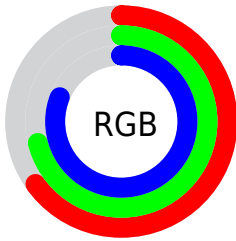
Format	Color
R _{YB}	166, 176, 206
Decimal	10925262
CIE Lab	73.03, 0.66, -14.77
CIE LCh	73, 14.785, 272.546
Yxy	45.2057, 0.2818, 0.2950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289115342 (0xFFA6B4CE)
YUV	178.7780, 13.4204, -11.2063
Hunter-Lab	67.2352, -3.0043, -10.1148

Details

The RGB color **166, 180, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 192, 166**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 236, 255**, and **114, 127, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 167, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 193, 206**.

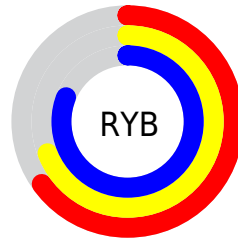
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (71%)

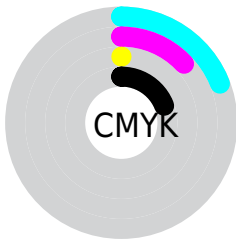
Blue (81%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (81%)

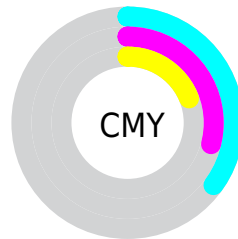


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 180, 206 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, 180, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 180, 206

255, 255, 255


 221, 236, 255

 250, 255, 255


 166, 180, 206

 139, 153, 178


 114, 127, 152

 89, 102, 126

 65, 78, 101

 41, 56, 77

 19, 34, 54

 0, 12, 33

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 180, 206

■ 166, 180, 206

■ 145, 167, 206

■ 187, 193, 206

■ 125, 153, 206

■ 207, 207, 206

■ 104, 140, 206

■ 228, 220, 206

■ 84, 126, 206

■ 248, 234, 206

■ 63, 113, 206

■ 255, 247, 206

■ 42, 100, 206

■ 255, 255, 206

■ 22, 86, 206

■ 1, 73, 206

■ 0, 72, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 184, 203



166, 180, 206



183, 175, 202

Triad

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



166, 180, 206



208, 171, 165



159, 186, 166

Complementary

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



166, 180, 206



206, 192, 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.



174, 183, 156



166, 180, 206



201, 174, 156

Square

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



166, 180, 206



207, 170, 179



189, 179, 152



148, 187, 180

Rectangle

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



166, 180, 206



194, 173, 196



189, 179, 152



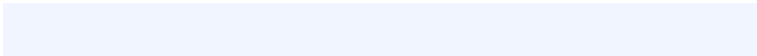
164, 185, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 180, 206



240, 245, 255



166, 206, 192



119, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 180, 206



196, 217, 255



172, 166, 206



92, 95, 102



0, 58, 166



0, 13, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 166, 180



255, 196, 217



200, 206, 166



102, 92, 95



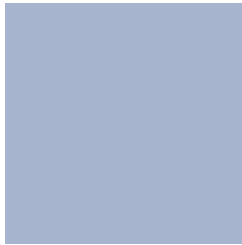
166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 180, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

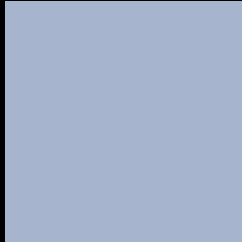
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

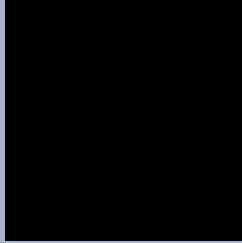
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

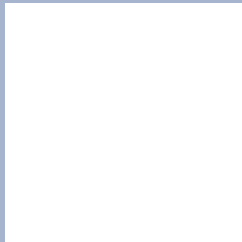
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 180, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 180, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 180, 206.

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](#).

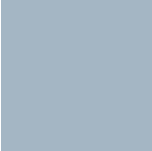
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 206

Protanopia
175, 178, 204

Deuteranopia
183, 175, 207



Tritanopia
164, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 206

Protanomaly
172, 179, 205

Deuteranomaly
177, 177, 207

Tritanomaly
165, 181, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 180, 206

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
174, 179, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 180, 206 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, 180, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 180, 206)  
}
```

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, 180, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 180, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 180, 206 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, 180, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 180, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 180, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 180, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 180, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 180,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 180, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 180, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
180, 206) }
```

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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