

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 185, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 185, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 185, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6B9BE
RGB	166, 185, 190
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 75%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2745, 0.2549
CMYK	0.13, 0.03, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	193°, 16%, 70%
HSV	193°, 13%, 75%
XYZ	42.3691, 46.5226, 55.4619
YIQ	179.8890, -12.9290, -2.4730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

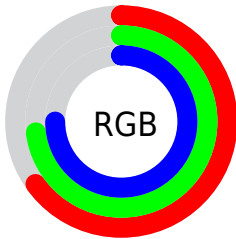
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 177, 190
Decimal	10926526
CIE _{Lab}	73.88, -5.48, -4.75
CIE _{LCh}	74, 7.253, 220.955
Yxy	46.5226, 0.2935, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289116606 (0xFFA6B9BE)
YUV	179.8890, 4.9847, -12.1807
Hunter-Lab	68.2075, -8.4825, -0.4655

Details

The RGB color **166, 185, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 171, 166**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 241, 246**, and **114, 132, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 181, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 189, 190**.

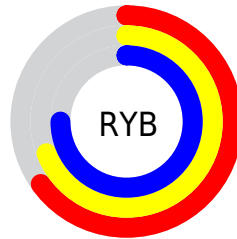
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (73%)

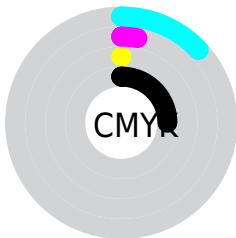
Blue (75%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (75%)

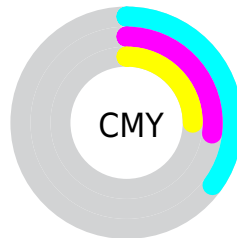


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 185, 190 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, 185, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 185, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 221, 241, 246

■ 250, 255, 255

■ 166, 185, 190

■ 140, 158, 163

■ 114, 132, 137

■ 89, 107, 111

■ 66, 83, 87

■ 43, 60, 64

■ 22, 38, 42

■ 0, 17, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 185, 190

■ 166, 185, 190

■ 147, 181, 190

■ 185, 189, 190

■ 128, 177, 190

■ 204, 193, 190

■ 109, 173, 190

■ 223, 197, 190

■ 90, 169, 190

■ 242, 201, 190

■ 71, 165, 190

■ 255, 205, 190

■ 52, 161, 190

■ 255, 209, 190

■ 33, 157, 190

■ 255, 213, 190

■ 14, 153, 190

■ 255, 217, 190

■ 0, 150, 190

■ 255, 221, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 186, 184



166, 185, 190



170, 183, 194

Triad

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



166, 185, 190



193, 178, 186



185, 182, 169

Complementary

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



166, 185, 190



190, 171, 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.



191, 180, 169



166, 185, 190



196, 177, 179

Square

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



166, 185, 190



186, 179, 192



196, 178, 173



177, 184, 171

Rectangle

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



166, 185, 190



175, 182, 195



196, 178, 173



187, 181, 168

Sweetspot

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



166, 185, 190



237, 245, 247



166, 190, 171



119, 124, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



166, 185, 190



210, 240, 247



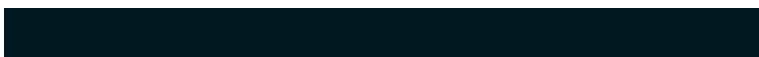
166, 173, 190



85, 92, 94



0, 125, 158



0, 24, 31

Inverse Universe

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



190, 166, 185



247, 210, 240



190, 183, 166



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 125



31, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 185, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

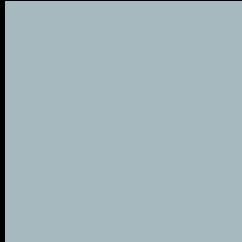
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

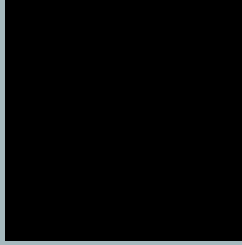
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

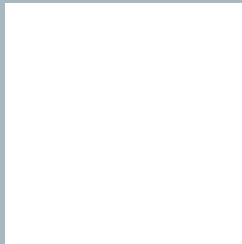
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 185, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 185, 190.

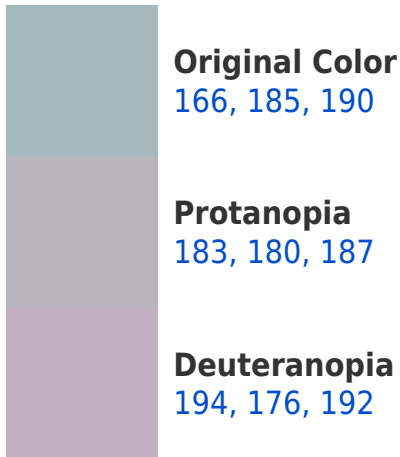


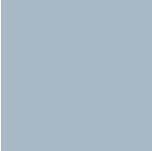
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 185, 190.

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





Tritanopia
167, 184, 198

Trichromacy



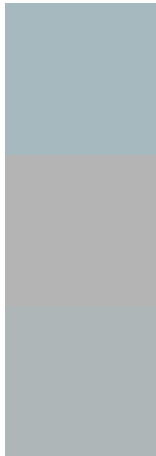
Original Color
166, 185, 190

Protanomaly
177, 182, 188

Deuteranomaly
184, 179, 191

Tritanomaly
167, 184, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 185, 190

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
175, 182, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 185, 190 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, 185, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 185, 190)  
}
```

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, 185, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 185, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 185, 190 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, 185, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 185, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 185, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 185, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 185, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 185,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 185, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 185, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
185, 190) }
```

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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