

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 186, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 186, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 186, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BABC
RGB	166, 186, 188
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 74%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2706, 0.2627
CMYK	0.12, 0.01, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	185°, 14%, 69%
HSV	185°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	42.3619, 46.8556, 54.3883
YIQ	180.2480, -12.5620, -3.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

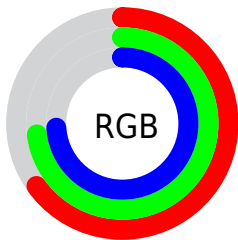
Format	Color
RYB	166, 176, 188
Decimal	10926780
CIELab	74.10, -6.42, -3.35
CIELCh	74, 7.242, 207.536
Yxy	46.8556, 0.2950, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289116860 (0xFFA6BABC)
YUV	180.2480, 3.8217, -12.4955
Hunter-Lab	68.4512, -9.3226, 0.8066

Details

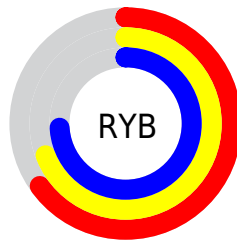
The RGB color **166, 186, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 168, 166**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 242, 244**, and **114, 133, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 184, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 188, 188**.

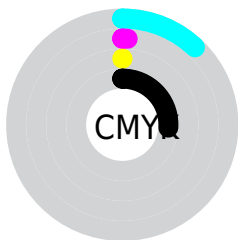
Distribution



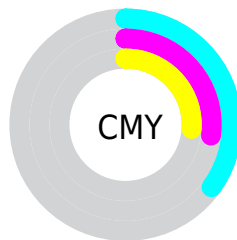
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 186, 188 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, 186, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 186, 188

255, 255, 255


 221, 242, 244

 250, 255, 255

 166, 186, 188

 140, 159, 161

 114, 133, 135

 89, 108, 110

 66, 83, 85

 43, 60, 62

 22, 39, 40

 0, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

 166, 186, 188

 166, 186, 188

■ 147, 184, 188

■ 185, 188, 188

■ 128, 183, 188

■ 204, 189, 188

■ 110, 181, 188

■ 222, 191, 188

■ 91, 179, 188

■ 241, 193, 188

■ 72, 177, 188

■ 255, 195, 188

■ 53, 176, 188

■ 255, 196, 188

■ 34, 174, 188

■ 255, 198, 188

■ 16, 172, 188

■ 255, 200, 188

■ 0, 171, 188

■ 255, 201, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 186, 181



166, 186, 188



169, 185, 193

Triad

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



166, 186, 188



191, 179, 189



189, 181, 169

Complementary

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



166, 186, 188



188, 168, 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.



194, 179, 171



166, 186, 188



196, 178, 183

Square

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



166, 186, 188



183, 181, 194



197, 178, 176



181, 184, 170

Rectangle

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



166, 186, 188



172, 184, 195



197, 178, 176



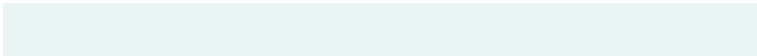
191, 181, 169

Sweetspot

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



166, 186, 188



235, 244, 245



166, 188, 168



116, 122, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



166, 186, 188



211, 242, 245



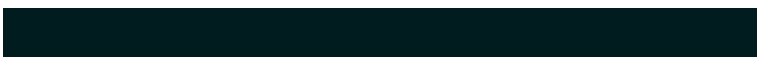
166, 175, 188



85, 93, 94



0, 144, 158



0, 28, 31

Inverse Universe

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



188, 166, 186



245, 211, 242



188, 179, 166



94, 85, 93



158, 0, 144



31, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 186, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

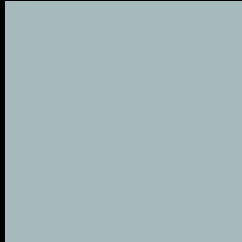
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

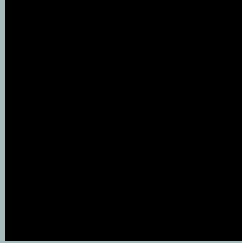
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

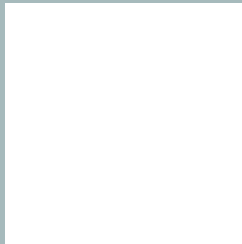
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 186, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 186, 188.



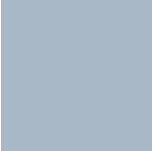
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 186, 188.

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
168, 184, 199

Trichromacy



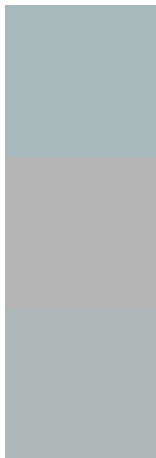
Original Color
166, 186, 188

Protanomaly
177, 183, 186

Deuteranomaly
185, 180, 189

Tritanomaly
167, 185, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 186, 188

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
175, 182, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 186, 188 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, 186, 188) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 186, 188)  
}
```

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, 186, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 186, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 186, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

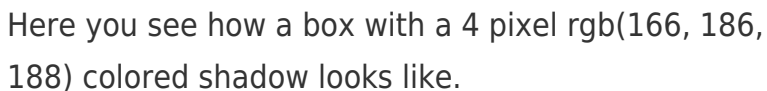
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 186, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 186, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 186, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 186, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 186, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 186, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
186, 188) }
```

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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