

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 186, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 186, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 186, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BAFA
RGB	166, 186, 250
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 98%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2706, 0.0196
CMYK	0.34, 0.26, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	226°, 89%, 82%
HSV	226°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	50.5401, 50.1269, 97.4542
YIQ	187.3160, -32.4640, 15.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

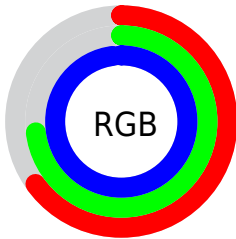
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 182, 250
Decimal	10926842
CIE Lab	76.15, 7.89, -33.87
CIE LCh	76, 34.775, 283.113
Yxy	50.1269, 0.2551, 0.2530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289116922 (0xFFA6BAFA)
YUV	187.3160, 30.9032, -18.6941
Hunter-Lab	70.8004, 3.5197, -32.0503

Details

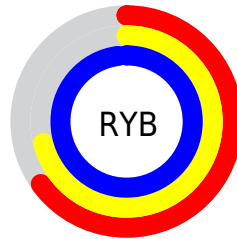
The RGB color **166, 186, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 230, 166**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 242, 255**, and **111, 133, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 167, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 205, 250**.

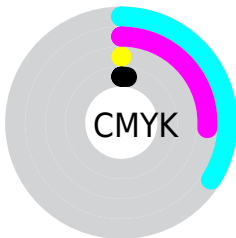
Distribution



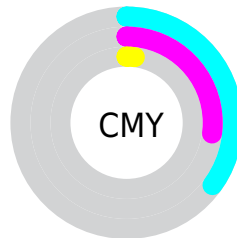
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 186, 250 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, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 166, 186, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 242, 255

■ 252, 255, 255

■ 166, 186, 250

■ 138, 159, 221

■ 111, 133, 193

■ 85, 108, 166

■ 58, 84, 139

■ 29, 61, 114

■ 0, 40, 89

■ 0, 19, 65

■ 0, 3, 43

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 166, 186, 250

■ 166, 186, 250

■ 141, 167, 250

■ 191, 205, 250

■ 116, 148, 250

■ 216, 224, 250

■ 91, 129, 250

■ 241, 243, 250

■ 66, 110, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 41, 91, 250

■ 16, 72, 250

■ 0, 60, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 196, 248



166, 186, 250



210, 175, 235

Triad

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



166, 186, 250



246, 169, 145



122, 204, 168

Complementary

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



166, 186, 250



250, 230, 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.



160, 199, 140



166, 186, 250



226, 180, 127

Square

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



166, 186, 250



252, 164, 175



196, 190, 125



88, 205, 201

Rectangle

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



166, 186, 250



231, 168, 217



196, 190, 125



134, 203, 158

Sweetspot

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



166, 186, 250



230, 236, 255



166, 250, 229



112, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 186, 250



153, 177, 255



187, 166, 250



112, 115, 125



0, 45, 189



0, 15, 61

Inverse Universe

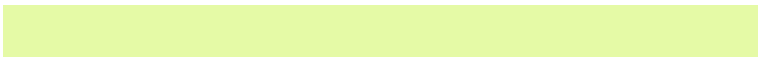
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 166, 186



255, 153, 177



229, 250, 166



125, 112, 115



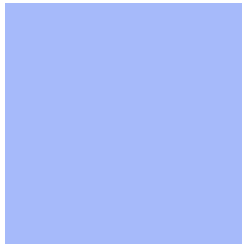
189, 0, 45



61, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 186, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

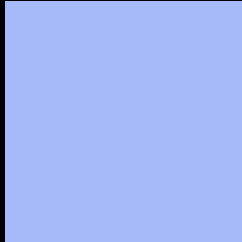
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

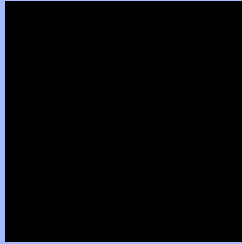
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 186, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 186, 250.

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, 186, 250

Protanopia
170, 185, 249

Deuteranopia
171, 185, 250



Tritanopia
157, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 186, 250

Protanomaly
169, 185, 249

Deuteranomaly
169, 185, 250

Tritanomaly
160, 191, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 186, 250

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
179, 187, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 186, 250 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, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 186, 250)  
}
```

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, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 186, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 186, 250 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 186, 250) }
```

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, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 186, 250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 186, 250 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
186, 250) }
```

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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