

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 187, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 187, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 187, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BBD7
RGB	166, 187, 215
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 84%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2667, 0.1569
CMYK	0.23, 0.13, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	214°, 38%, 75%
HSV	214°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	45.7620, 48.5539, 71.2499
YIQ	183.9130, -21.5040, 4.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

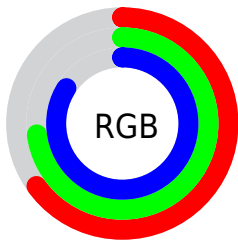
Format	Color
RYB	166, 181, 215
Decimal	10927063
CIELab	75.17, -1.10, -16.44
CIELCh	75, 16.477, 266.166
Yxy	48.5539, 0.2764, 0.2933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289117143 (0xFFA6BBD7)
YUV	183.9130, 15.3259, -15.7097
Hunter-Lab	69.6807, -4.7134, -11.8488

Details

The RGB color **166, 187, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **215, 194, 166**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 243, 255**, and **113, 134, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 175, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 199, 215**.

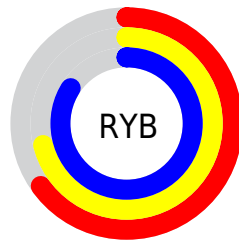
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (73%)

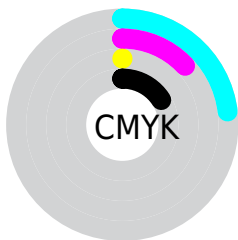
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (84%)

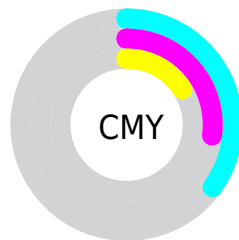


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 187, 215 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, 187, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 187, 215

255, 255, 255


 222, 243, 255

 250, 255, 255

 166, 187, 215

 139, 160, 187

 113, 134, 160

 88, 109, 134

 64, 84, 109

 40, 61, 84

 16, 40, 61

 0, 19, 39


 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 166, 187, 215


 166, 187, 215


 145, 175, 215


 188, 199, 215

 123, 162, 215


 209, 212, 215

 102, 150, 215


 231, 224, 215

 80, 138, 215

 252, 236, 215

 59, 126, 215

 255, 248, 215

 37, 113, 215

 255, 255, 215

 16, 101, 215

 0, 92, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 191, 210



166, 187, 215



186, 182, 212

Triad

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



166, 187, 215



217, 175, 172



165, 192, 168

Complementary

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



166, 187, 215



215, 194, 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.



183, 188, 158



166, 187, 215



212, 179, 160

Square

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



166, 187, 215



214, 175, 188



199, 183, 155



151, 194, 183

Rectangle

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



166, 187, 215



198, 179, 206



199, 183, 155



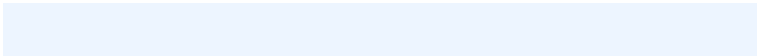
171, 191, 164

Sweetspot

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



166, 187, 215



237, 245, 255



166, 215, 194



117, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



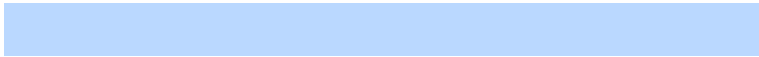
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 187, 215



186, 216, 255



169, 166, 215



96, 101, 107



0, 73, 171



0, 19, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 166, 187



255, 186, 216



212, 215, 166



107, 96, 101



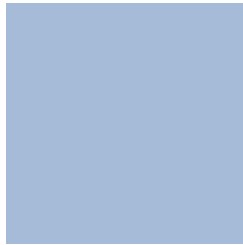
171, 0, 73



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 187, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

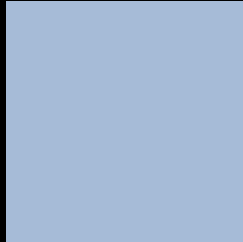
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

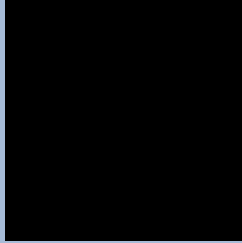
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

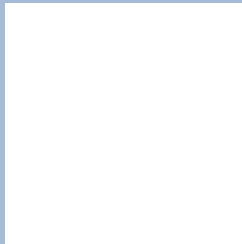
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 187, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 187, 215.

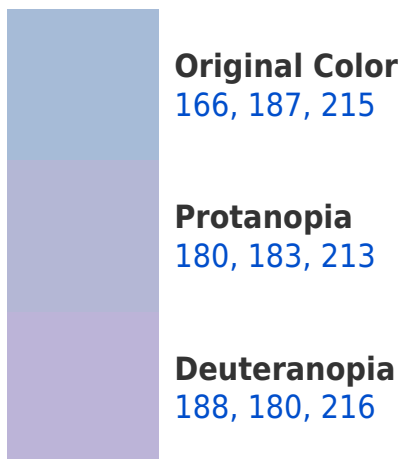


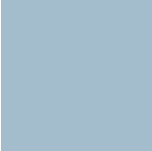
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 187, 215.

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
164, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 187, 215

Protanomaly
175, 184, 214

Deuteranomaly
180, 183, 216

Tritanomaly
165, 188, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 187, 215

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
177, 185, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 187, 215 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, 187, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 187, 215)  
}
```

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, 187, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 187, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 187, 215 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, 187, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 187, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 187, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 187, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 187, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 187, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
187, 215) }
```

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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