

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 188, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 188, 229) contains.

RGB(166, 188, 229)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 188, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BCE5
RGB	166, 188, 229
RGB Percent	65%, 74%, 90%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2627, 0.1020
CMYK	0.28, 0.18, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	219°, 55%, 77%
HSV	219°, 28%, 90%
XYZ	47.8520, 49.7306, 81.2056
YIQ	186.0960, -26.2730, 8.0870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

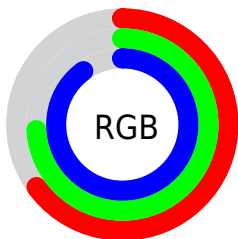
Format	Color
RYB	166, 182, 229
Decimal	10927333
CIELab	75.90, 1.63, -22.92
CIELCh	76, 22.976, 274.059
Yxy	49.7306, 0.2676, 0.2782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289117413 (0xFFA6BCE5)
YUV	186.0960, 21.1517, -17.6242
Hunter-Lab	70.5199, -2.2869, -18.9101

Details

The RGB color **166, 188, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **229, 207, 166**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 244, 255**, and **113, 135, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 173, 229**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 203, 229**.

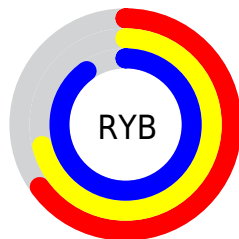
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (74%)

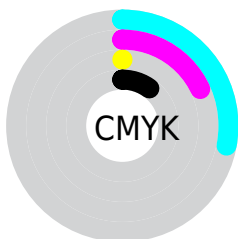
Blue (90%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (90%)

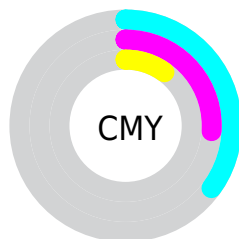


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 188, 229 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, 188, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 188, 229

255, 255, 255


 222, 244, 255

 251, 255, 255

 166, 188, 229

 139, 161, 201

 113, 135, 173

 87, 110, 147

 62, 85, 121

 37, 62, 96

 8, 41, 72

 0, 20, 49

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 188, 229

■ 166, 188, 229

■ 143, 173, 229

■ 189, 203, 229

■ 120, 158, 229

■ 212, 218, 229

■ 97, 143, 229

■ 235, 233, 229

■ 74, 128, 229

■ 255, 248, 229

■ 52, 113, 229

■ 255, 255, 229

■ 29, 99, 229

■ 6, 84, 229

■ 0, 80, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 194, 225



166, 188, 229



194, 181, 222

Triad

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



166, 188, 229



230, 174, 164



153, 197, 168

Complementary

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



166, 188, 229



229, 207, 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.



177, 193, 152



166, 188, 229



219, 180, 150

Square

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



166, 188, 229



229, 172, 185



200, 187, 145



134, 199, 189

Rectangle

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



166, 188, 229



211, 176, 212



200, 187, 145



161, 196, 162

Sweetspot

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



166, 188, 229



235, 242, 255



166, 229, 207



115, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 188, 229



171, 200, 255



175, 166, 229



103, 107, 115



0, 62, 179



0, 18, 51

Inverse Universe

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



229, 166, 188



255, 171, 200



220, 229, 166



115, 103, 107



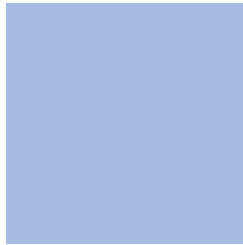
179, 0, 62



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 188, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

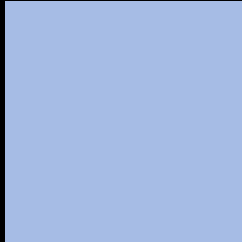
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

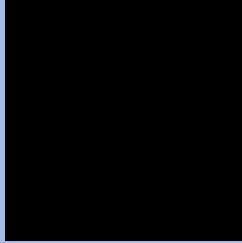
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

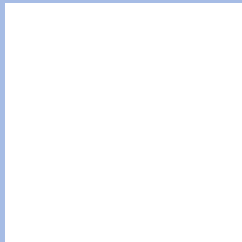
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 188, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 188, 229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 188, 229.

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](#).

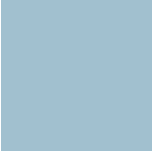
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 188, 229

Protanopia
177, 185, 227

Deuteranopia
183, 183, 230



Tritanopia
161, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 188, 229

Protanomaly
173, 186, 228

Deuteranomaly
177, 185, 230

Tritanomaly
163, 191, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 188, 229

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
179, 187, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 188, 229 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, 188, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 188, 229)  
}
```

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, 188, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 188, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 188, 229 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, 188, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 188, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 188, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 188, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 188, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 188,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 188, 229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 188, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
188, 229) }
```

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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