

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 192, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 192, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 192, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C097
RGB	166, 192, 151
RGB Percent	65%, 75%, 59%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2471, 0.4078
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.21, 0.25
HSL	98°, 25%, 67%
HSV	98°, 21%, 75%
XYZ	40.1614, 48.0406, 36.4342
YIQ	179.5520, -2.3350, -18.2630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

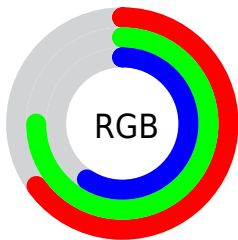
Format	Color
RYB	151, 192, 177
Decimal	10928279
CIELab	74.85, -16.40, 17.79
CIELCh	75, 24.195, 132.673
Yxy	48.0406, 0.3222, 0.3854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118359 (0xFFA6C097)
YUV	179.5520, -14.0761, -11.8851
Hunter-Lab	69.3113, -17.8657, 17.3516

Details

The RGB color **166, 192, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **177, 151, 192**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 248, 205**, and **114, 138, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 192, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 192, 170**.

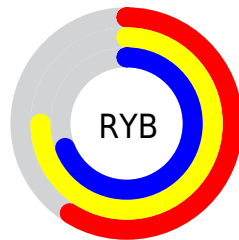
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (75%)

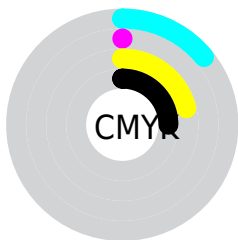
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (69%)

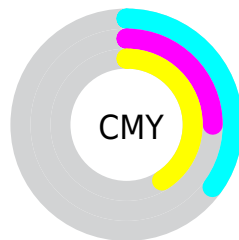


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 192, 151 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, 192, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 192, 151


255, 255, 255

 221, 248, 205

 250, 255, 234

 166, 192, 151

 139, 165, 125

 114, 138, 100

 89, 113, 76

 65, 88, 53

 42, 65, 31


 21, 43, 9

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0


 166, 192, 151

 166, 192, 151


 154, 192, 132

 178, 192, 170

 142, 192, 113


 190, 192, 189

 129, 192, 93

 203, 192, 209

 117, 192, 74


 215, 192, 228


 105, 192, 55


 227, 192, 247

 93, 192, 36

 239, 192, 255

 81, 192, 17

 251, 192, 255

 70, 192, 0

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 186, 141



166, 192, 151



141, 196, 170

Triad

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



166, 192, 151



141, 190, 226



230, 168, 175

Complementary

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



166, 192, 151



177, 151, 192

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.



221, 170, 198



166, 192, 151



171, 183, 227

Square

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



166, 192, 151



123, 195, 214



200, 175, 217



227, 172, 155

Rectangle

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



166, 192, 151



128, 197, 185



200, 175, 217



228, 168, 183

Sweetspot

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



166, 192, 151



240, 250, 235



192, 177, 151



119, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



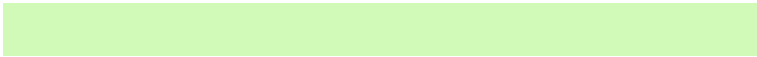
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



166, 192, 151



209, 250, 185



151, 192, 156



91, 97, 87



59, 161, 0



12, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



177, 151, 192



226, 185, 250



192, 151, 187



93, 87, 97



102, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 192, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

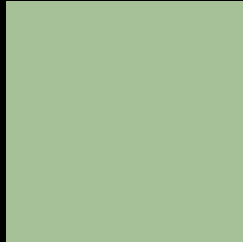
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

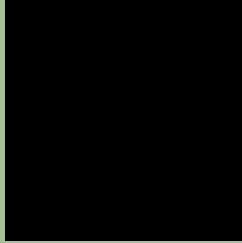
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 192, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 192, 151.

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](#).

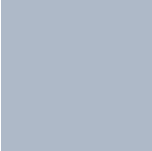
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 192, 151

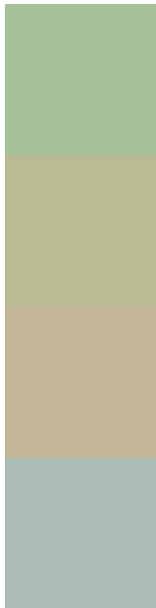
Protanopia
195, 184, 147

Deuteranopia
212, 177, 154



Tritanopia
174, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 192, 151

Protanomaly
184, 187, 148

Deuteranomaly
195, 182, 153

Tritanomaly
171, 188, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 192, 151

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
175, 184, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 192, 151 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, 192, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 192, 151)  
}
```

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, 192, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 192, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 192, 151 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, 192, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 192, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 192, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 192, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 192, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 192,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 192, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 192, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
192, 151) }
```

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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