

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 193, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 193, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 193, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C190
RGB	166, 193, 144
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 56%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2431, 0.4353
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.25, 0.24
HSL	93°, 28%, 66%
HSV	93°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	39.8299, 48.2605, 33.6015
YIQ	179.3410, -0.3630, -20.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

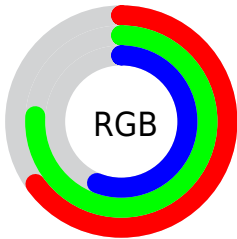
Format	Color
RYB	144, 193, 171
Decimal	10928528
CIELab	74.99, -18.03, 21.72
CIELCh	75, 28.232, 129.694
Yxy	48.2605, 0.3273, 0.3966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118608 (0xFFA6C190)
YUV	179.3410, -17.4231, -11.7001
Hunter-Lab	69.4698, -19.2308, 19.9512

Details

The RGB color **166, 193, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **171, 144, 193**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 250, 198**, and **114, 139, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 193, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 193, 163**.

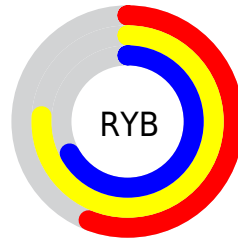
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (76%)

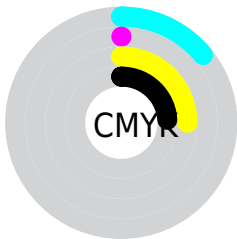
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (67%)

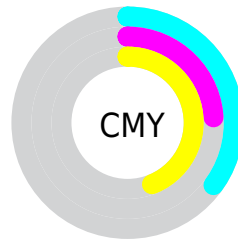


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 193, 144 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, 193, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 193, 144

255, 255, 255

 221, 250, 198

 250, 255, 226

255, 255, 255


 166, 193, 144


 139, 166, 118

 114, 139, 93

 89, 114, 69

 65, 89, 46

 41, 66, 25

 21, 43, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 193, 144

 166, 193, 144


 155, 193, 125


 177, 193, 163

 145, 193, 105


 187, 193, 183

 134, 193, 86


 198, 193, 202


 123, 193, 67

 209, 193, 221


 113, 193, 47

 219, 193, 241


 102, 193, 28

 230, 193, 255

 92, 193, 9

 240, 193, 255

 87, 193, 0

 251, 193, 255

 255, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 186, 133



166, 193, 144



136, 198, 166

Triad

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



166, 193, 144



128, 192, 233



237, 166, 177

Complementary

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



166, 193, 144



171, 144, 193

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.



225, 168, 203



166, 193, 144



164, 184, 235

Square

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



166, 193, 144



107, 197, 217



199, 175, 225



234, 169, 153

Rectangle

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



166, 193, 144



119, 199, 183



199, 175, 225



234, 166, 186

Sweetspot

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



166, 193, 144



239, 250, 230



193, 171, 144



118, 125, 112



252, 252, 252



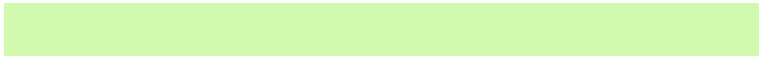
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



166, 193, 144



209, 250, 175



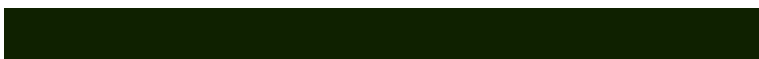
144, 193, 146



92, 97, 87



72, 161, 0



15, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 144, 193



216, 175, 250



193, 144, 191



93, 87, 97



89, 0, 161



18, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 193, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

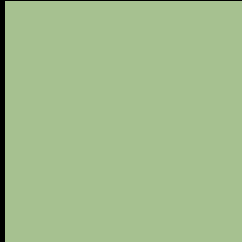
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

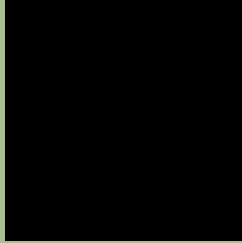
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 193, 144.

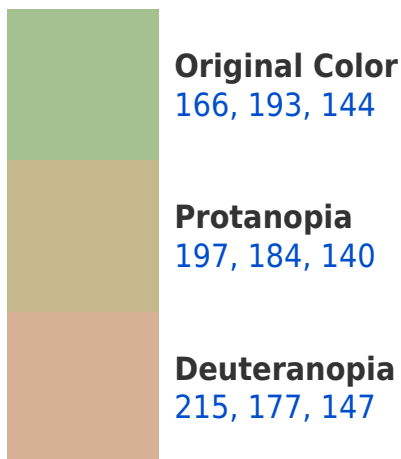


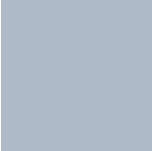
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 193, 144.

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](#).

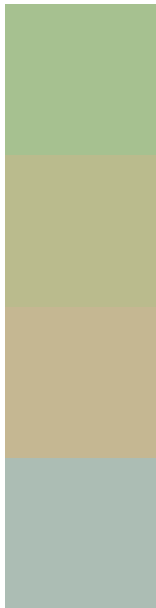
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
175, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 193, 144

Protanomaly
186, 187, 141

Deuteranomaly
197, 183, 146

Tritanomaly
172, 189, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 193, 144

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
174, 184, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 193, 144 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, 193, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 193, 144)  
}
```

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, 193, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 193, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 193, 144 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, 193, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 193, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 193, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 193, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 193, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 193, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
193, 144) }
```

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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