

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 196, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 196, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 196, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C480
RGB	166, 196, 128
RGB Percent	65%, 77%, 50%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2314, 0.4980
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.35, 0.23
HSL	86°, 37%, 64%
HSV	86°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	39.3621, 49.1454, 27.8335
YIQ	179.2780, 3.9480, -27.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

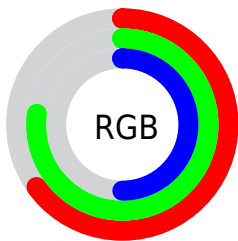
Format	Color
RYB	128, 196, 158
Decimal	10929280
CIELab	75.54, -21.88, 30.90
CIElCh	76, 37.865, 125.307
Yxy	49.1454, 0.3383, 0.4224
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289119360 (0xFFA6C480)
YUV	179.2780, -25.2801, -11.6448
Hunter-Lab	70.1038, -22.4568, 25.5326

Details

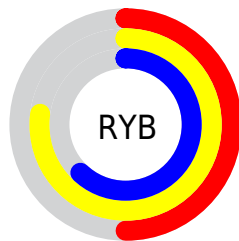
The RGB color **166, 196, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 128, 196**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 253, 181**, and **113, 142, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 196, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 196, 148**.

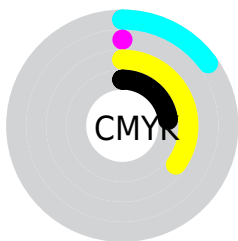
Distribution



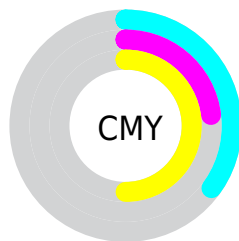
- Red (65%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 196, 128 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, 196, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 196, 128

255, 255, 255


 222, 253, 181

 251, 255, 209

 255, 255, 238

 166, 196, 128

 139, 169, 102

 113, 142, 78

 88, 117, 54

 63, 92, 31


 39, 68, 7


 17, 45, 0

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0


 166, 196, 128


 166, 196, 128

 157, 196, 108


 175, 196, 148


 149, 196, 89


 183, 196, 167


 140, 196, 69


 192, 196, 187

 131, 196, 50


 201, 196, 206

 123, 196, 30

 209, 196, 226

 114, 196, 10

 218, 196, 246

 110, 196, 0

 227, 196, 255

 235, 196, 255

 244, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 186, 116



166, 196, 128



124, 202, 156

Triad

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



166, 196, 128



90, 198, 249



253, 159, 181

Complementary

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



166, 196, 128



158, 128, 196

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.



235, 164, 216



166, 196, 128



147, 187, 255

Square

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



166, 196, 128



53, 203, 225



199, 175, 243



252, 163, 147

Rectangle

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



166, 196, 128



94, 205, 179



199, 175, 243



250, 160, 193

Sweetspot

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



166, 196, 128



244, 255, 230



196, 157, 128



121, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



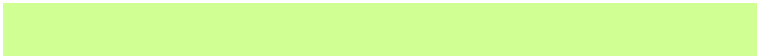
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 196, 128



208, 255, 148



133, 196, 128



93, 97, 87



90, 161, 0



19, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 128, 196



195, 148, 255



191, 128, 196



91, 87, 97



71, 0, 161



15, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 196, 128 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, 196, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

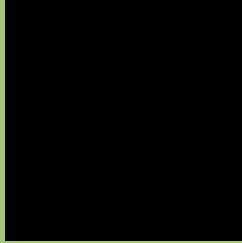
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 196, 128.

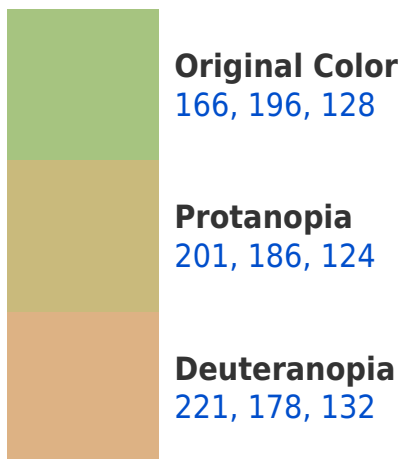


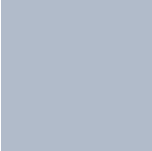
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 196, 128.

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
177, 187, 202

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 196, 128

Protanomaly
188, 190, 125

Deuteranomaly
201, 185, 131

Tritanomaly
173, 190, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 196, 128

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
174, 185, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 196, 128 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, 196, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 196, 128)  
}
```

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, 196, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 196, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 196, 128 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, 196, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 196, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 196, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 196, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 196, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 196,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 196, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 196, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
196, 128) }
```

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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