

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 196, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 196, 184) contains.

RGB(166, 196, 184)	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, 196, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C4B8
RGB	166, 196, 184
RGB Percent	65%, 77%, 72%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2314, 0.2784
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.06, 0.23
HSL	156°, 20%, 71%
HSV	156°, 15%, 77%
XYZ	44.1175, 51.0475, 52.8753
YIQ	185.6620, -14.0280, -10.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

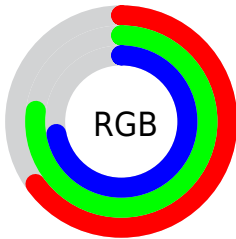
Format	Color
RYB	166, 185, 196
Decimal	10929336
CIELab	76.71, -12.47, 2.64
CIELCh	77, 12.745, 168.054
Yxy	51.0475, 0.2980, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289119416 (0xFFA6C4B8)
YUV	185.6620, -0.8194, -17.2436
Hunter-Lab	71.4476, -14.8128, 6.1353

Details

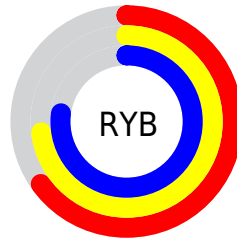
The RGB color **166, 196, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 166, 178**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 253, 240**, and **114, 142, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 196, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 196, 192**.

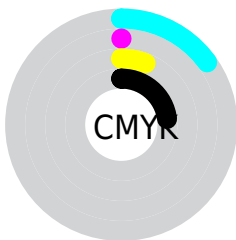
Distribution



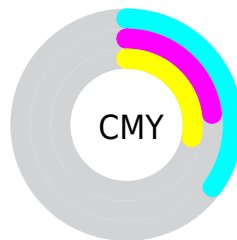
- Red (65%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 196, 184 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, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 196, 184


255, 255, 255


 221, 253, 240

 250, 255, 255

 166, 196, 184


 139, 169, 157

 114, 142, 131

 89, 117, 106

 65, 92, 82

 42, 68, 59

 21, 46, 37

 0, 26, 16


 0, 0, 0

 166, 196, 184


 166, 196, 184

 146, 196, 176


 186, 196, 192

 127, 196, 168


 205, 196, 200

 107, 196, 160


 225, 196, 208

 88, 196, 153


 244, 196, 215

 68, 196, 145

 255, 196, 223

 48, 196, 137

 255, 196, 231

 29, 196, 129

 255, 196, 239

 9, 196, 121

 255, 196, 247

 0, 196, 118

 255, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 194, 173



166, 196, 184



160, 196, 196

Triad

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



166, 196, 184



186, 188, 212



212, 183, 172

Complementary

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



166, 196, 184



196, 166, 178

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.



215, 181, 182



166, 196, 184



200, 184, 205

Square

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



166, 196, 184



171, 192, 212



211, 182, 194



204, 187, 167

Rectangle

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



166, 196, 184



160, 195, 203



211, 182, 194



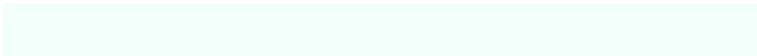
214, 183, 175

Sweetspot

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



166, 196, 184



242, 255, 250



178, 196, 166



120, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



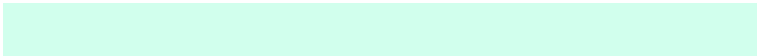
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 196, 184



209, 255, 237



166, 194, 196



87, 97, 93



0, 161, 96



0, 33, 20

Inverse Universe

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



196, 166, 178



255, 209, 227



196, 169, 166



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 64



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 196, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

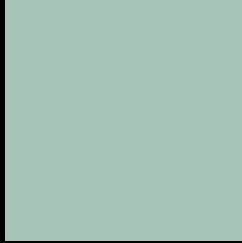
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

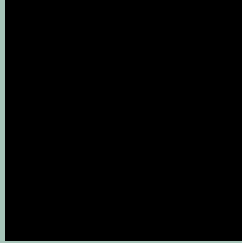
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

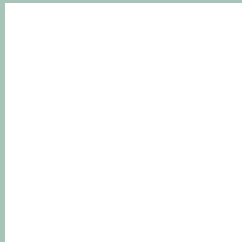
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 196, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 196, 184.

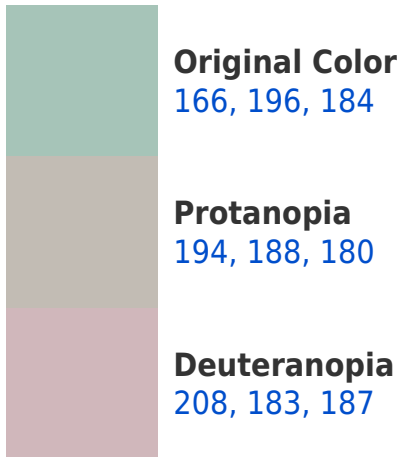


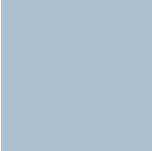
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 196, 184.

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
170, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 196, 184

Protanomaly

184, 191, 181

Deuteranomaly

193, 188, 186

Tritanomaly

169, 193, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 196, 184

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

179, 190, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 196, 184 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, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 196, 184)  
}
```

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, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 196, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 196, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 196, 184) }
```

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, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 196, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 196, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 196,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 196, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
196, 184) }
```

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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