

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 198, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 198, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 198, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C6C6
RGB	166, 198, 198
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 22%, 71%
HSV	180°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	46.1130, 52.5724, 61.1431
YIQ	188.4320, -19.0720, -6.7840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

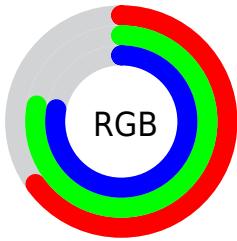
Format	Color
R _{YB}	166, 182, 198
Decimal	10929862
CIE Lab	77.62, -10.66, -3.59
CIE LCh	78, 11.245, 198.598
Yxy	52.5724, 0.2885, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289119942 (0xFFA6C6C6)
YUV	188.4320, 4.7170, -19.6729
Hunter-Lab	72.5068, -13.3642, 0.7570

Details

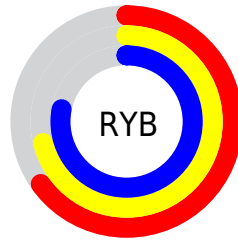
The RGB color **166, 198, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 166, 166**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 255**, and **114, 144, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 198, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 198, 198**.

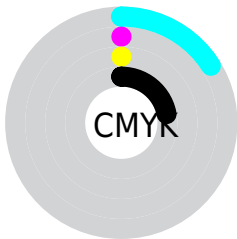
Distribution



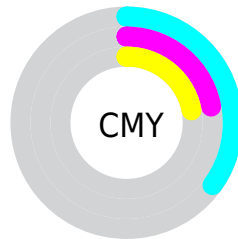
- Red (65%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 198, 198 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, 198, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 198, 198


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255


 166, 198, 198

 139, 171, 171

 114, 144, 144

 89, 118, 119

 65, 94, 94


 41, 70, 70

 19, 48, 48

 0, 27, 27

 0, 0, 0

 166, 198, 198

 166, 198, 198

■ 146, 198, 198

■ 186, 198, 198

■ 126, 198, 198

■ 206, 198, 198

■ 107, 198, 198

■ 225, 198, 198

■ 87, 198, 198

■ 245, 198, 198

■ 67, 198, 198

■ 255, 198, 198

■ 47, 198, 198

■ 27, 198, 198

■ 8, 198, 198

■ 0, 198, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 198, 187



166, 198, 198



168, 197, 207

Triad

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



166, 198, 198



202, 187, 206



205, 190, 172

Complementary

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



166, 198, 198



198, 166, 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.



212, 187, 177



166, 198, 198



211, 185, 196

Square

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



166, 198, 198



189, 190, 211



215, 185, 186



193, 193, 172

Rectangle

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



166, 198, 198



173, 195, 211



215, 185, 186



208, 189, 173

Sweetspot

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



166, 198, 198



242, 255, 255



166, 198, 166



120, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 198, 198



207, 255, 255



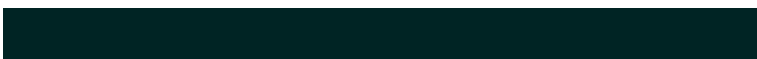
166, 182, 198



90, 99, 99



0, 163, 163



0, 36, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 166, 198



255, 207, 255



198, 182, 166



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 198, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

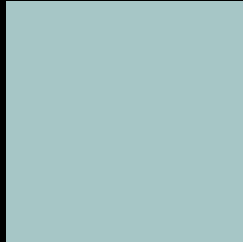
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

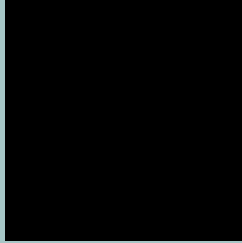
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

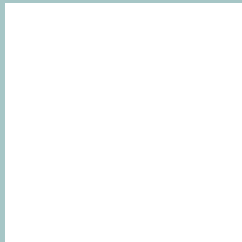
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 198, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 198, 198.

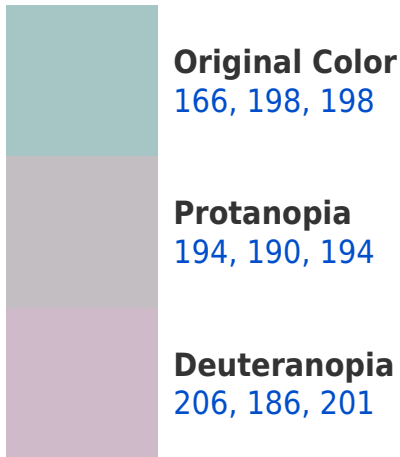


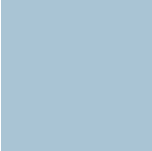
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 198, 198.

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
169, 196, 212

Trichromacy



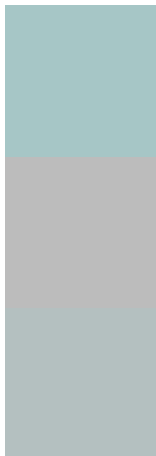
Original Color
166, 198, 198

Protanomaly
184, 193, 195

Deuteranomaly
191, 190, 200

Tritanomaly
168, 197, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 198, 198

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 192, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 198, 198 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, 198, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 198, 198)  
}
```

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, 198, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 198, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 198, 198 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, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 198, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 198, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 198, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 198, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 198,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 198, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
198, 198) }
```

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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