

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 199, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 199, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 199, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C797
RGB	166, 199, 151
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 59%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2196, 0.4078
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.24, 0.22
HSL	101°, 30%, 69%
HSV	101°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	41.7352, 51.1882, 36.9588
YIQ	183.6610, -4.2600, -21.9240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

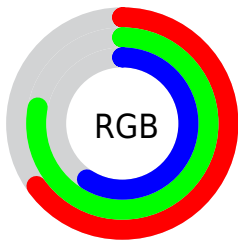
Format	Color
RYB	151, 199, 184
Decimal	10930071
CIELab	76.79, -19.93, 20.47
CIELCh	77, 28.575, 134.233
Yxy	51.1882, 0.3213, 0.3941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120151 (0xFFA6C797)
YUV	183.6610, -16.1019, -15.4887
Hunter-Lab	71.5459, -21.0801, 19.4545

Details

The RGB color **166, 199, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **184, 151, 199**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 205**, and **113, 145, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 199, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 199, 171**.

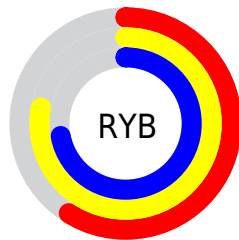
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (78%)

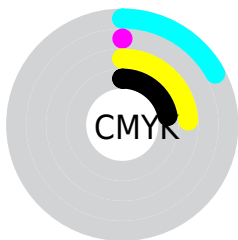
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (72%)

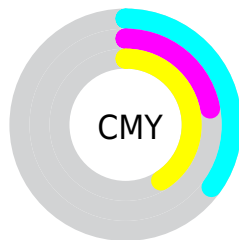


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 199, 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, 199, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 199, 151

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 205

 250, 255, 234


 166, 199, 151


 139, 172, 125

 113, 145, 100

 88, 119, 76

 64, 94, 53

 41, 71, 31

 19, 48, 8


 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0


 166, 199, 151


 166, 199, 151

 152, 199, 131


 180, 199, 171


 139, 199, 111

 193, 199, 191


 125, 199, 91


 207, 199, 211


 111, 199, 71


 221, 199, 231

 98, 199, 52


 234, 199, 251

 84, 199, 32

 248, 199, 255

 70, 199, 12

 255, 199, 255

 62, 199, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 192, 138



166, 199, 151



136, 203, 174

Triad

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



166, 199, 151



138, 196, 240



243, 170, 178

Complementary

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



166, 199, 151



184, 151, 199

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.



233, 172, 205



166, 199, 151



174, 188, 240

Square

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



166, 199, 151



113, 202, 225



209, 178, 228



238, 175, 154

Rectangle

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



166, 199, 151



120, 204, 192



209, 178, 228



242, 170, 187

Sweetspot

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



166, 199, 151



243, 255, 237



199, 184, 151



120, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



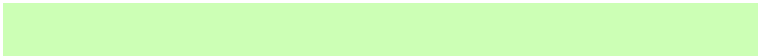
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 199, 151



204, 255, 181



151, 199, 160



93, 99, 90



51, 163, 0



11, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



184, 151, 199



232, 181, 255



199, 151, 190



96, 90, 99



112, 0, 163



25, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 199, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

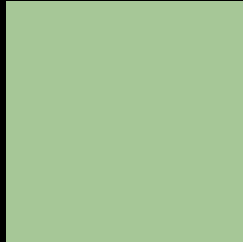
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

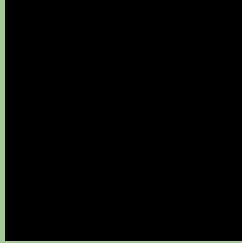
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 199, 151.

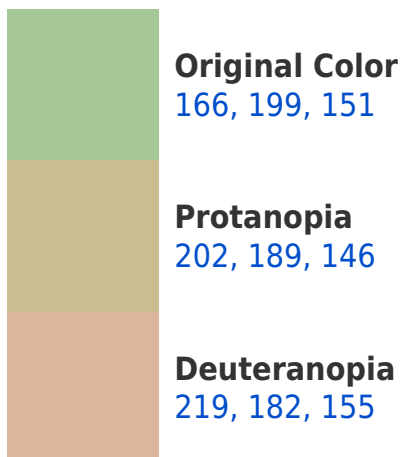


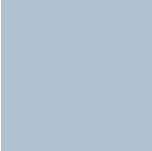
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 199, 151.

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





Tritanopia
175, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 199, 151

Protanomaly

189, 193, 148

Deuteranomaly

200, 188, 154

Tritanomaly

172, 195, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 199, 151

Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly

177, 189, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 199, 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, 199, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 199, 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, 199, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 199, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 199, 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, 199, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 199, 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, 199, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 199, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 199, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 199,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 199, 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, 199, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
199, 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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