

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 200, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 200, 104) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 200, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C868
RGB	166, 200, 104
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 41%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2157, 0.5922
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	81°, 47%, 60%
HSV	81°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	38.8789, 50.4150, 20.7786
YIQ	178.8900, 10.5520, -37.0640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

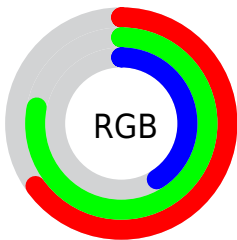
Format	Color
RYB	104, 200, 138
Decimal	10930280
CIELab	76.32, -26.78, 44.03
CIELCh	76, 51.539, 121.312
Yxy	50.4150, 0.3532, 0.4580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120360 (0xFFA6C868)
YUV	178.8900, -36.9208, -11.3045
Hunter-Lab	71.0035, -26.5163, 32.3517

Details

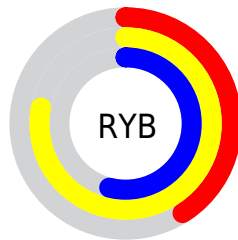
The RGB color **166, 200, 104** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **138, 104, 200**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 157**, and **112, 146, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 200, 84**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 200, 124**.

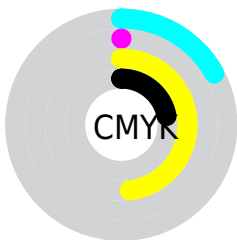
Distribution



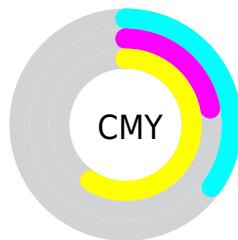
- Red (65%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 200, 104 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, 200, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 200, 104

255, 255, 255

 223, 255, 157

 252, 255, 185


 255, 255, 213

 255, 255, 241

 166, 200, 104

 139, 173, 78

 112, 146, 53

 86, 120, 27

 60, 95, 0

 36, 71, 0

 6, 48, 0

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 200, 104

 166, 200, 104

■ 159, 200, 84

■ 173, 200, 124

■ 152, 200, 64

■ 180, 200, 144

■ 145, 200, 44

■ 187, 200, 164

■ 138, 200, 24

■ 194, 200, 184

■ 131, 200, 4

■ 201, 200, 204

■ 129, 200, 0

■ 209, 200, 224

■ 216, 200, 244

■ 223, 200, 255

■ 230, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 186, 90



166, 200, 104



105, 209, 141

Triad

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



166, 200, 104



0, 205, 255



255, 149, 188

Complementary

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



166, 200, 104



138, 104, 200

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.



249, 158, 235



166, 200, 104



110, 192, 255

Square

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



166, 200, 104



0, 212, 236



195, 175, 255



255, 154, 141

Rectangle

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



166, 200, 104



38, 212, 172



195, 175, 255



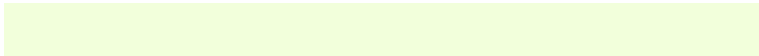
255, 150, 204

Sweetspot

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



166, 200, 104



242, 255, 219



200, 138, 104



120, 128, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 200, 104



203, 255, 107



118, 200, 104



96, 99, 90



105, 163, 0



23, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 104, 200



159, 107, 255



186, 104, 200



93, 90, 99



58, 0, 163



13, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 200, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

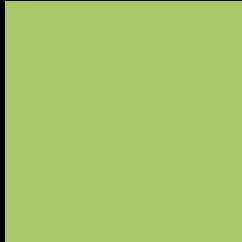
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 104 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, 200, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 104.

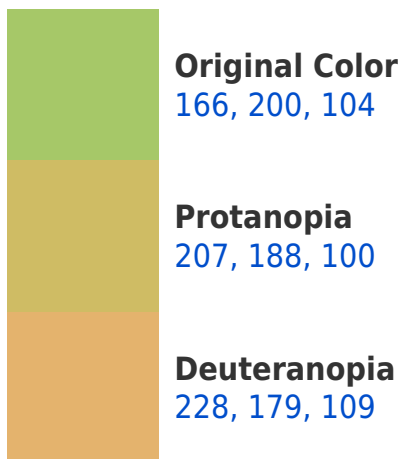


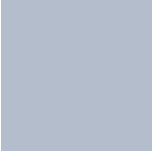
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 104.

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
179, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 200, 104

Protanomaly
192, 192, 101

Deuteranomaly
205, 187, 107

Tritanomaly
174, 193, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 200, 104

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
174, 187, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 200, 104 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, 200, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 200, 104)  
}
```

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, 200, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 200, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 200, 104 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, 200, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 200, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 200, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 200, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 200, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 200, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
200, 104) }
```

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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