

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 200, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 200, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 200, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C891
RGB	166, 200, 145
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 57%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2157, 0.4314
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	97°, 33%, 68%
HSV	97°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	41.4910, 51.4599, 34.5340
YIQ	183.5640, -2.6090, -24.3130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

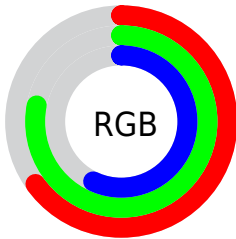
Format	Color
RYB	145, 200, 179
Decimal	10930321
CIELab	76.96, -21.38, 23.88
CIElCh	77, 32.052, 131.845
Yxy	51.4599, 0.3255, 0.4037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120401 (0xFFA6C891)
YUV	183.5640, -19.0121, -15.4036
Hunter-Lab	71.7355, -22.2949, 21.6722

Details

The RGB color **166, 200, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **179, 145, 200**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 199**, and **113, 146, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 200, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 200, 165**.

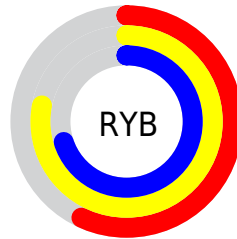
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (78%)

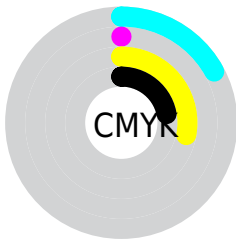
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (70%)

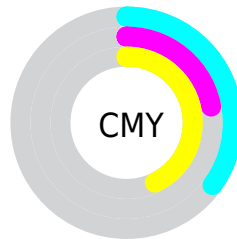


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 200, 145 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, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 200, 145

 166, 200, 145

255, 255, 255

 139, 173, 119

 222, 255, 199

 113, 146, 94

 250, 255, 227

 88, 120, 70

 64, 95, 47

 40, 71, 25

 18, 49, 0

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0


 166, 200, 145

 166, 200, 145

 154, 200, 125

 178, 200, 165

 141, 200, 105


 191, 200, 185

 129, 200, 85

 203, 200, 205

 117, 200, 65


 215, 200, 225

 104, 200, 45


 228, 200, 245

 92, 200, 25

 240, 200, 255

 79, 200, 5

 253, 200, 255

 76, 200, 0

 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 192, 132



166, 200, 145



132, 205, 171

Triad

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



166, 200, 145



126, 198, 246



249, 168, 179

Complementary

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



166, 200, 145



179, 145, 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.



237, 170, 209



166, 200, 145



169, 189, 248

Square

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



166, 200, 145



97, 204, 229



209, 178, 234



245, 173, 152

Rectangle

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



166, 200, 145



111, 206, 191



209, 178, 234



247, 168, 189

Sweetspot

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



166, 200, 145



242, 255, 235



200, 179, 145



120, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



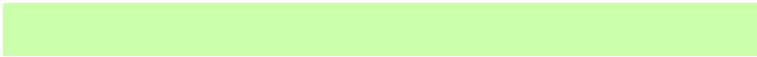
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 200, 145



203, 255, 171



145, 200, 151



93, 99, 90



62, 163, 0



14, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



179, 145, 200



223, 171, 255



200, 145, 194



96, 90, 99



101, 0, 163



22, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 200, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

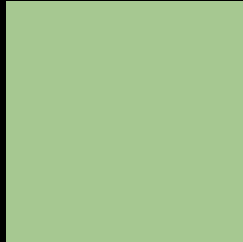
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

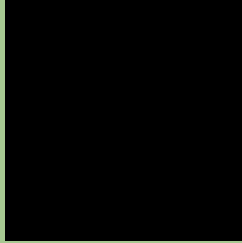
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 145.

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](#).

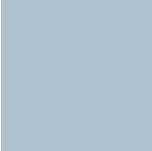
Dichromacy



Original Color
166, 200, 145

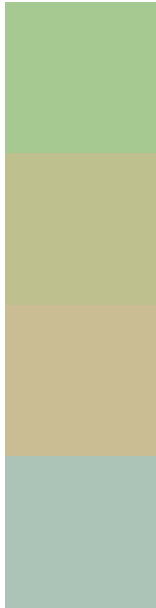
Protanopia
203, 189, 140

Deuteranopia
222, 182, 149



Tritanopia
176, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 200, 145

Protanomaly

190, 193, 142

Deuteranomaly

202, 189, 148

Tritanomaly

172, 195, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 200, 145

Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly

177, 190, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 200, 145 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, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 200, 145)  
}
```

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, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 200, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 200, 145 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, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 200, 145) }
```

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, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 200, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 200, 145 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, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
200, 145) }
```

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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