

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 200, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 200, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 200, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C8B5
RGB	166, 200, 181
RGB Percent	65%, 78%, 71%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2157, 0.2902
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.09, 0.22
HSL	146°, 24%, 72%
HSV	146°, 17%, 78%
XYZ	44.7207, 52.7517, 51.5411
YIQ	187.6680, -14.1650, -13.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

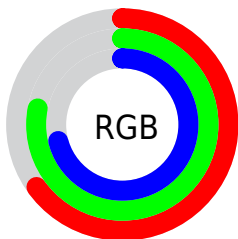
Format	Color
RYB	166, 190, 200
Decimal	10930357
CIELab	77.73, -15.11, 5.73
CIELCh	78, 16.161, 159.231
Yxy	52.7517, 0.3001, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120437 (0xFFA6C8B5)
YUV	187.6680, -3.2873, -19.0028
Hunter-Lab	72.6304, -17.1955, 8.7670

Details

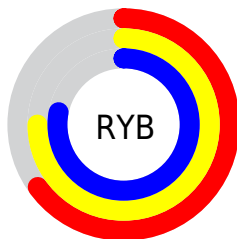
The RGB color **166, 200, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 166, 185**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 237**, and **114, 146, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 200, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 200, 192**.

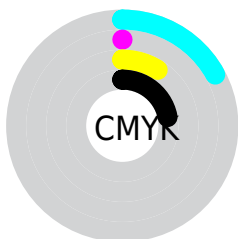
Distribution



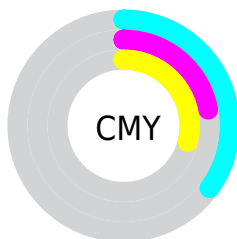
- Red (65%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 200, 181 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, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 200, 181

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 237

 250, 255, 255

 166, 200, 181

 139, 173, 154

 114, 146, 128

 89, 120, 103

 65, 95, 79

 42, 72, 56

 20, 49, 35

 0, 29, 13

 0, 0, 0

 166, 200, 181

 166, 200, 181

 146, 200, 170

 186, 200, 192

 126, 200, 159

 206, 200, 203

 106, 200, 147

 226, 200, 215

 86, 200, 136

 246, 200, 226

 66, 200, 125

 255, 200, 237

 46, 200, 114

 255, 200, 248

 26, 200, 103

 255, 200, 255

 6, 200, 92

 0, 200, 88

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 197, 169



166, 200, 181



155, 201, 196

Triad

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



166, 200, 181



182, 192, 221



223, 184, 174

Complementary

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



166, 200, 181



200, 166, 185

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.



223, 182, 188



166, 200, 181



201, 187, 215

Square

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



166, 200, 181



164, 197, 220



216, 183, 203



214, 188, 165

Rectangle

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



166, 200, 181



153, 200, 206



216, 183, 203



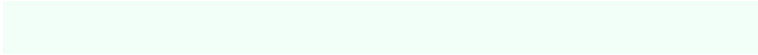
224, 183, 178

Sweetspot

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



166, 200, 181



242, 255, 248



185, 200, 166



120, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



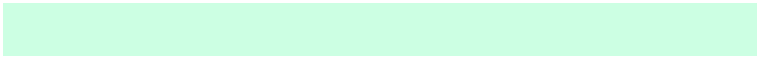
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 200, 181



204, 255, 227



166, 200, 198



90, 99, 94



0, 163, 72



0, 36, 16

Inverse Universe

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



200, 166, 185



255, 204, 233



200, 166, 168



99, 90, 95



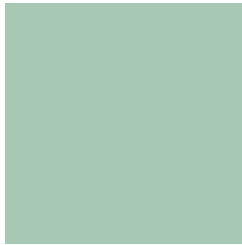
163, 0, 91



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 200, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

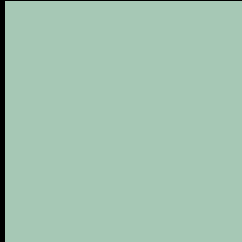
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

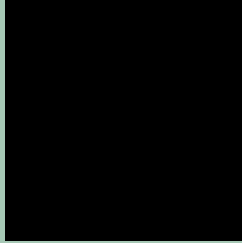
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

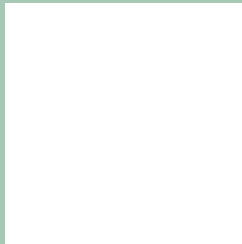
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 200, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 181.

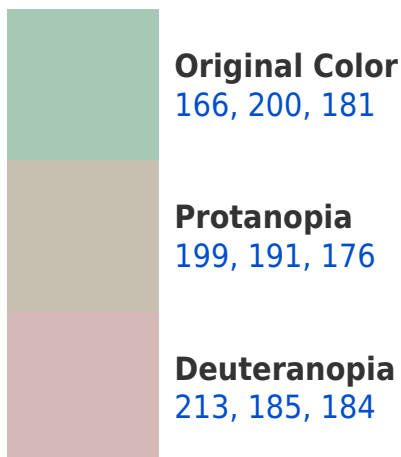


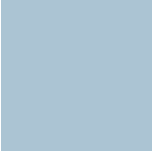
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 200, 181.

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](#).

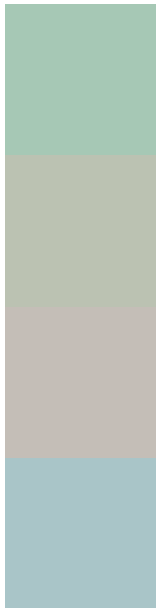
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
171, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 200, 181

Protanomaly

187, 194, 178

Deuteranomaly

196, 190, 183

Tritanomaly

169, 197, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 200, 181

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

180, 192, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 200, 181 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, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 200, 181)  
}
```

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, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 200, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 200, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 200, 181) }
```

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, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 200, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 200,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 200, 181 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, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
200, 181) }
```

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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