

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 201, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 201, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 201, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C9AF
RGB	166, 201, 175
RGB Percent	65%, 79%, 69%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2118, 0.3137
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.13, 0.21
HSL	135°, 24%, 72%
HSV	135°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	44.3504, 52.9754, 48.4452
YIQ	187.5710, -12.5140, -15.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

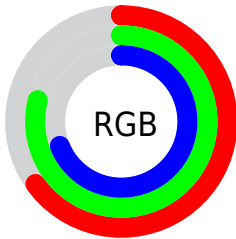
Format	Color
RYB	166, 194, 201
Decimal	10930607
CIELab	77.86, -16.76, 9.14
CIELCh	78, 19.090, 151.379
Yxy	52.9754, 0.3042, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120687 (0xFFA6C9AF)
YUV	187.5710, -6.1975, -18.9178
Hunter-Lab	72.7842, -18.6051, 11.4855

Details

The RGB color **166, 201, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 166, 192**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 231**, and **114, 147, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 201, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 201, 190**.

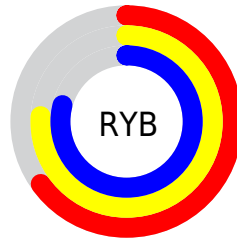
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (79%)

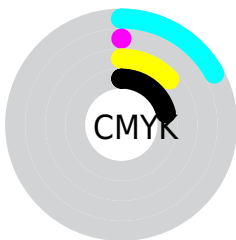
Blue (69%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (79%)

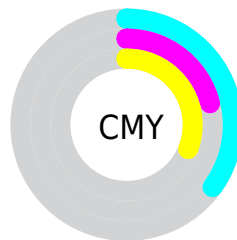


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 201, 175 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, 201, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 201, 175

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 231

 250, 255, 255

 166, 201, 175

 139, 174, 148

 114, 147, 123

 89, 121, 98

 65, 96, 74

 42, 72, 51

 20, 50, 30

 0, 29, 6

 0, 0, 0

 166, 201, 175

 166, 201, 175

 146, 201, 160

 186, 201, 190

 126, 201, 145

 206, 201, 205

 106, 201, 130

 226, 201, 220

 86, 201, 115

 246, 201, 235

 66, 201, 100

 255, 201, 250

 45, 201, 85

 255, 201, 255

 25, 201, 70

 5, 201, 56

 0, 201, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 197, 162



166, 201, 175



150, 203, 193

Triad

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



166, 201, 175



174, 194, 227



229, 181, 175

Complementary

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



166, 201, 175



201, 166, 192

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.



228, 180, 192



166, 201, 175



197, 188, 223

Square

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



166, 201, 175



154, 199, 223



216, 183, 210



221, 186, 162

Rectangle

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



166, 201, 175



145, 203, 205



216, 183, 210



230, 181, 180

Sweetspot

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



166, 201, 175



242, 255, 246



192, 201, 166



120, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



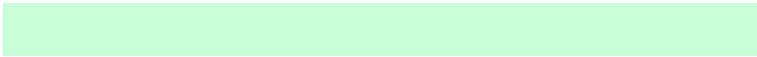
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 201, 175



201, 255, 215



166, 201, 192



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 42



0, 36, 9

Inverse Universe

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



201, 166, 192



255, 201, 241



201, 166, 175



99, 90, 97



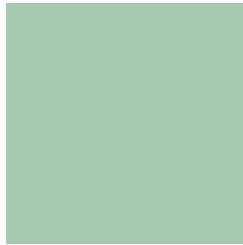
163, 0, 121



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 201, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

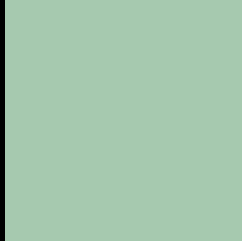
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 201, 175 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, 201, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 201, 175.

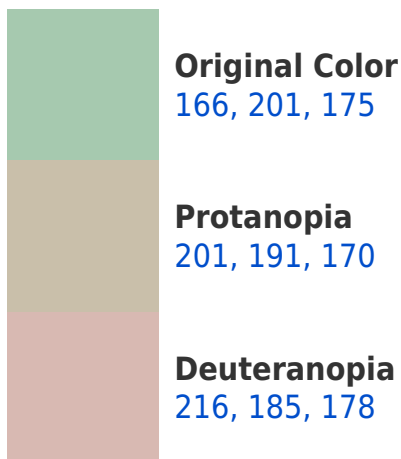


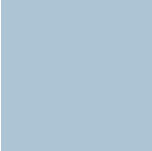
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 201, 175.

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
172, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 201, 175

Protanomaly
188, 195, 172

Deuteranomaly
198, 191, 177

Tritanomaly
170, 198, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 201, 175

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 193, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 201, 175 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, 201, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 201, 175)  
}
```

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, 201, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 201, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 201, 175 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, 201, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 201, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 201, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 201, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 201, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 201,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 201, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 201, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
201, 175) }
```

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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