

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 203, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 203, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 203, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CBBB
RGB	166, 203, 187
RGB Percent	65%, 80%, 73%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2039, 0.2667
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.08, 0.20
HSL	154°, 26%, 72%
HSV	154°, 18%, 80%
XYZ	46.0515, 54.4067, 55.0881
YIQ	190.1130, -16.9160, -12.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

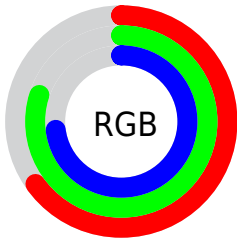
Format	Color
RYB	166, 190, 203
Decimal	10931131
CIELab	78.70, -15.47, 3.91
CIELCh	79, 15.958, 165.829
Yxy	54.4067, 0.2961, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289121211 (0xFFA6CBBB)
YUV	190.1130, -1.5347, -21.1471
Hunter-Lab	73.7609, -17.6379, 7.3521

Details

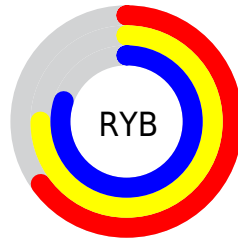
The RGB color **166, 203, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 166, 182**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 243**, and **114, 149, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 203, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 203, 196**.

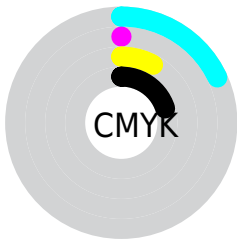
Distribution



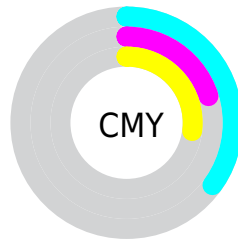
- Red (65%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 203, 187 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, 203, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 203, 187


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 243

 250, 255, 255


 166, 203, 187

 139, 176, 160

 114, 149, 134

 89, 123, 109

 65, 98, 84

 41, 74, 61

 19, 51, 39

 0, 30, 19

 0, 0, 0

 166, 203, 187

 166, 203, 187

 146, 203, 178

 186, 203, 196

 125, 203, 169

 207, 203, 205

 105, 203, 161

 227, 203, 213

 85, 203, 152

 247, 203, 222

 65, 203, 143

 255, 203, 231

 44, 203, 134

 255, 203, 240

 24, 203, 126

 255, 203, 248

 4, 203, 117

 255, 203, 255

 0, 203, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 200, 174



166, 203, 187



157, 204, 202

Triad

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



166, 203, 187



189, 193, 223



224, 187, 174

Complementary

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



166, 203, 187



203, 166, 182

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.



226, 185, 187



166, 203, 187



207, 189, 216

Square

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



166, 203, 187



170, 198, 223



221, 185, 202



214, 191, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 203, 187



157, 203, 212



221, 185, 202



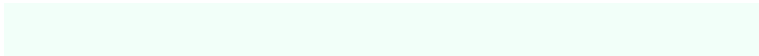
225, 186, 178

Sweetspot

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



166, 203, 187



242, 255, 249



182, 203, 166



120, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



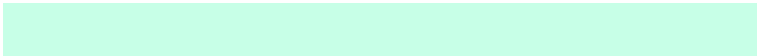
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 203, 187



199, 255, 231



166, 201, 203



92, 102, 98



0, 166, 94



0, 38, 22

Inverse Universe

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



203, 166, 182



255, 199, 223



203, 168, 166



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 72



38, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 203, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

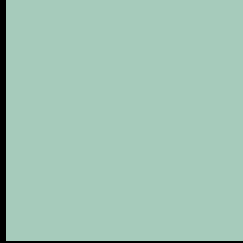
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

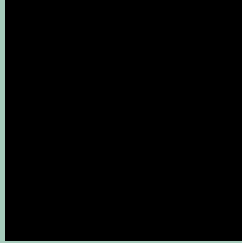
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

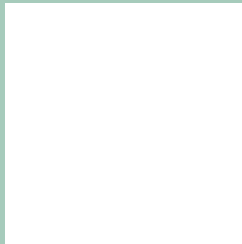
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 203, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 203, 187.

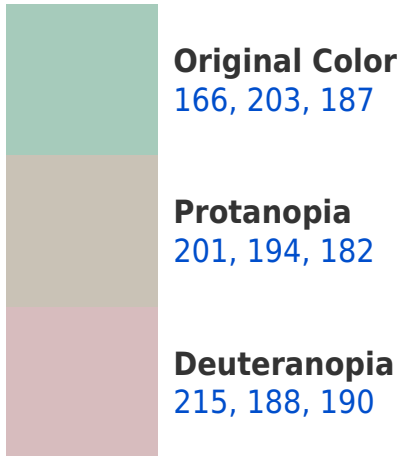


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 203, 187.

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, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 203, 187

Protanomaly
188, 197, 184

Deuteranomaly
197, 193, 189

Tritanomaly
169, 200, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 203, 187

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
181, 195, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 203, 187 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, 203, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 203, 187)  
}
```

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, 203, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 203, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 203, 187 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, 203, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 203, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 203, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 203, 187); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 203, 187); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 203, 187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 203, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 203, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
203, 187) }
```

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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