

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 205, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 205, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 205, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CDC6
RGB	166, 205, 198
RGB Percent	65%, 80%, 78%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1961, 0.2235
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.03, 0.20
HSL	169°, 28%, 73%
HSV	169°, 19%, 80%
XYZ	47.7502, 55.8469, 61.6889
YIQ	192.5410, -20.9970, -10.4450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

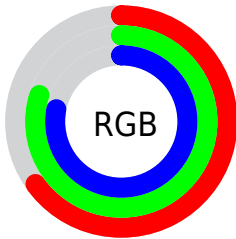
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 187, 205
Decimal	10931654
CIE _{Lab}	79.53, -14.27, -0.79
CIE _{LCh}	80, 14.294, 183.175
Yxy	55.8469, 0.2889, 0.3379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289121734 (0xFFA6CDC6)
YUV	192.5410, 2.6913, -23.2765
Hunter-Lab	74.7308, -16.7238, 3.3687

Details

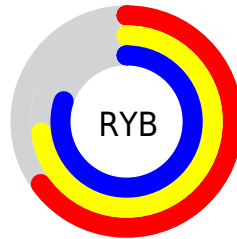
The RGB color **166, 205, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **205, 166, 173**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **113, 151, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 205, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 205, 202**.

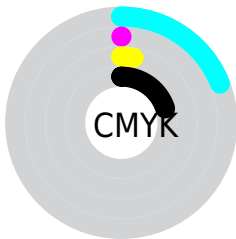
Distribution



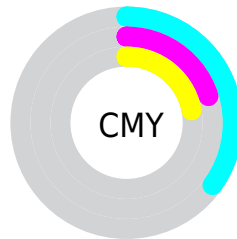
- Red (65%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (78%)



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



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 205, 198 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, 205, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 205, 198

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255


 166, 205, 198

 139, 177, 171

 113, 151, 144

 88, 125, 119

 64, 100, 94

 41, 76, 70

 17, 53, 48

 0, 32, 27

 0, 0, 0

 166, 205, 198

 166, 205, 198

■ 146, 205, 194

■ 187, 205, 202

■ 125, 205, 191

■ 207, 205, 205

■ 105, 205, 187

■ 228, 205, 209

■ 84, 205, 183

■ 248, 205, 213

■ 63, 205, 180

■ 255, 205, 216

■ 43, 205, 176

■ 255, 205, 220

■ 22, 205, 172

■ 255, 205, 224

■ 2, 205, 169

■ 255, 205, 227

■ 0, 205, 168

■ 255, 205, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 204, 185



166, 205, 198



163, 204, 211

Triad

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



166, 205, 198



202, 193, 219



219, 192, 174

Complementary

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



166, 205, 198



205, 166, 173

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.



225, 189, 183



166, 205, 198



216, 190, 209

Square

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



166, 205, 198



185, 198, 223



224, 188, 196



207, 197, 171

Rectangle

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



166, 205, 198



167, 203, 218



224, 188, 196



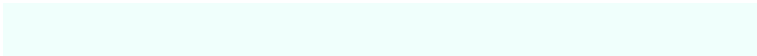
222, 191, 176

Sweetspot

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



166, 205, 198



240, 255, 252



173, 205, 166



119, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



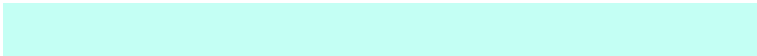
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 205, 198



196, 255, 244



166, 193, 205



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 136



0, 38, 31

Inverse Universe

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



205, 166, 173



255, 196, 207



205, 178, 166



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 30



38, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 205, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

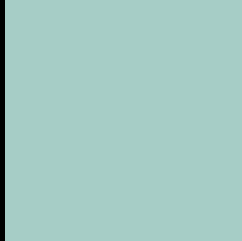
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 205, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

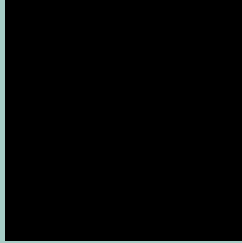
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

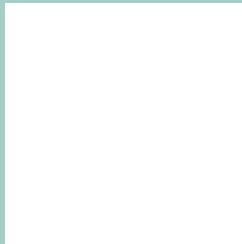
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 205, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 205, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 205, 198.

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
170, 202, 218

Trichromacy



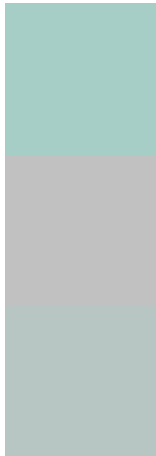
Original Color
166, 205, 198

Protanomaly
188, 199, 195

Deuteranomaly
196, 195, 200

Tritanomaly
169, 203, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 205, 198

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
183, 197, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 205, 198 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, 205, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 205, 198)  
}
```

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, 205, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 205, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 205, 198 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, 205, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 205, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 205, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 205, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 205, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 205,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 205, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 205, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
205, 198) }
```

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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