

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 205, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 205, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 205, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CDC7
RGB	166, 205, 199
RGB Percent	65%, 80%, 78%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1961, 0.2196
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.03, 0.20
HSL	171°, 28%, 73%
HSV	171°, 19%, 80%
XYZ	47.8660, 55.8932, 62.2985
YIQ	192.6550, -21.3180, -10.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

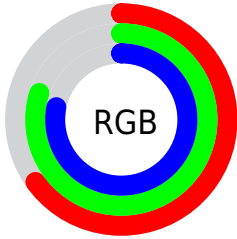
Format	Color
RYB	166, 187, 205
Decimal	10931655
CIELab	79.55, -14.06, -1.29
CIELCh	80, 14.124, 185.239
Yxy	55.8932, 0.2882, 0.3366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289121735 (0xFFA6CDC7)
YUV	192.6550, 3.1281, -23.3764
Hunter-Lab	74.7617, -16.5488, 2.9272

Details

The RGB color **166, 205, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **205, 166, 172**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **113, 151, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 205, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 205, 202**.

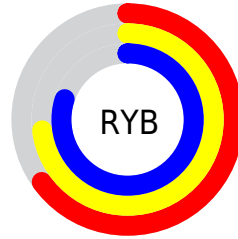
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (80%)

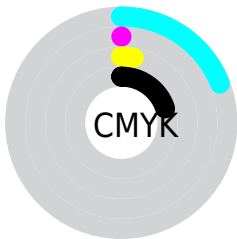
Blue (78%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (80%)

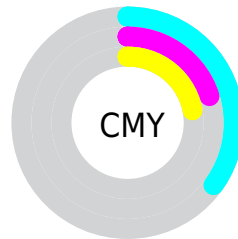


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 205, 199 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, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 205, 199

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


 250, 255, 255

 166, 205, 199

 139, 177, 172

 113, 151, 145

 88, 125, 120

 64, 100, 95

 40, 76, 71

 17, 53, 49

 0, 32, 28

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 166, 205, 199

 166, 205, 199

 146, 205, 196

 187, 205, 202

 125, 205, 193

 207, 205, 205

 105, 205, 190

 228, 205, 208

 84, 205, 186

 248, 205, 212

 63, 205, 183

 255, 205, 215

 43, 205, 180

 255, 205, 218

 22, 205, 177

 255, 205, 221

 2, 205, 174

 255, 205, 224

 0, 205, 173

 255, 205, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 204, 186



166, 205, 199



164, 204, 212

Triad

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



166, 205, 199



203, 193, 219



218, 193, 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, 199



205, 166, 172

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, 182



166, 205, 199



217, 190, 208

Square

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



166, 205, 199



186, 197, 223



224, 188, 195



206, 197, 171

Rectangle

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



166, 205, 199



168, 203, 218



224, 188, 195



221, 191, 176

Sweetspot

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



166, 205, 199



240, 255, 253



173, 205, 166



119, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



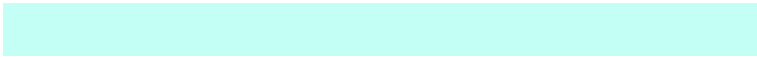
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 205, 199



196, 255, 246



166, 192, 205



92, 102, 100



0, 166, 140



0, 38, 32

Inverse Universe

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



205, 166, 172



255, 196, 205



205, 179, 166



102, 92, 93



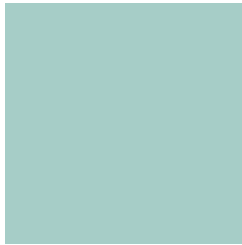
166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 205, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

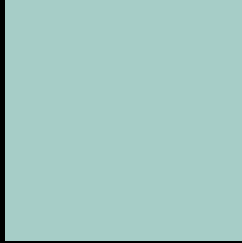
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

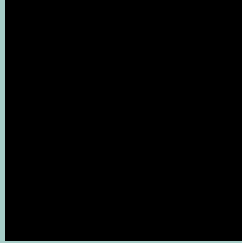
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

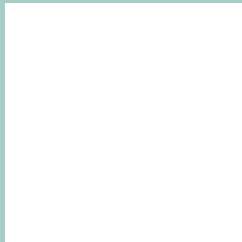
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 205, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 205, 199.

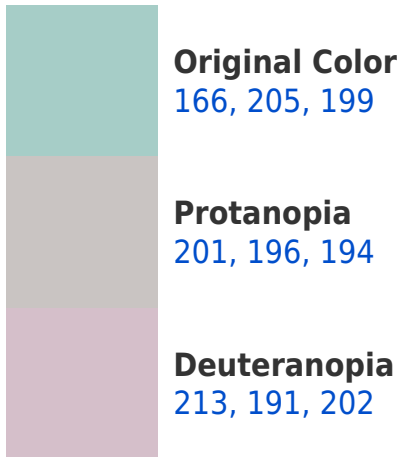


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 205, 199.

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](#).

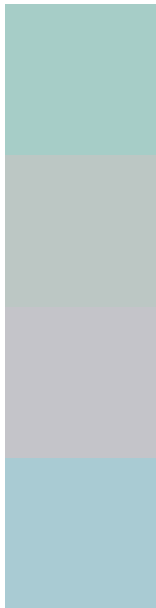
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 205, 199

Protanomaly

188, 199, 196

Deuteranomaly

196, 196, 201

Tritanomaly

169, 203, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 205, 199

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, 199 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, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 205, 199)  
}
```

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, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 205, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 205, 199 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, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 205, 199) }
```

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, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 205, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 205, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 205,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 205, 199 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, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
205, 199) }
```

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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