

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 207, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 207, 171) contains.

RGB(166, 207, 171)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 207, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CFAB
RGB	166, 207, 171
RGB Percent	65%, 81%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1882, 0.3294
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.17, 0.19
HSL	127°, 30%, 73%
HSV	127°, 20%, 81%
XYZ	45.3894, 55.6729, 46.8817
YIQ	190.6370, -12.8800, -19.8880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

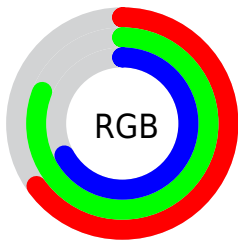
Format	Color
RYB	166, 203, 207
Decimal	10932139
CIELab	79.43, -20.51, 13.51
CIELCh	79, 24.554, 146.629
Yxy	55.6729, 0.3068, 0.3763
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289122219 (0xFFA6CFAB)
YUV	190.6370, -9.6810, -21.6066
Hunter-Lab	74.6143, -21.9898, 14.9768

Details

The RGB color **166, 207, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **207, 166, 202**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 226**, and **113, 153, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 207, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 207, 189**.

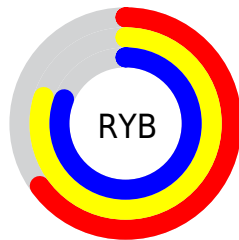
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (81%)

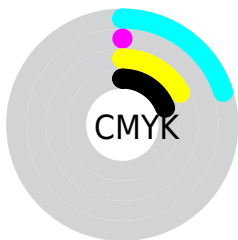
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (81%)

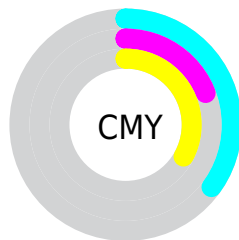


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 207, 171 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, 207, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 207, 171

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 226


 250, 255, 255


 166, 207, 171

 139, 179, 144

 113, 153, 119

 88, 126, 94

 64, 101, 70

 41, 77, 48

 18, 54, 27

 0, 33, 1

 0, 0, 0

 166, 207, 171

 166, 207, 171

 145, 207, 153

 187, 207, 189

 125, 207, 135

 207, 207, 207

 104, 207, 116

 228, 207, 226

 83, 207, 98

 249, 207, 244

 63, 207, 80

 255, 207, 255

 42, 207, 62

 21, 207, 44

 0, 207, 26

 0, 207, 25

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 202, 156



166, 207, 171



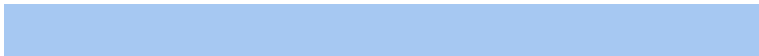
143, 210, 193

Triad

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



166, 207, 171



166, 200, 242



244, 182, 177

Complementary

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



166, 207, 171



207, 166, 202

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.



240, 181, 200



166, 207, 171



197, 192, 238

Square

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



166, 207, 171



141, 206, 234



224, 185, 222



235, 187, 159

Rectangle

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



166, 207, 171



134, 210, 209



224, 185, 222



244, 181, 185

Sweetspot

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



166, 207, 171



240, 255, 242



202, 207, 166



119, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



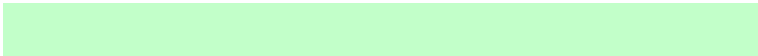
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 207, 171



194, 255, 201



166, 207, 191



94, 105, 95



0, 168, 21



0, 41, 5

Inverse Universe

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



207, 166, 202



255, 194, 248



207, 166, 182



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 148



41, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 207, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

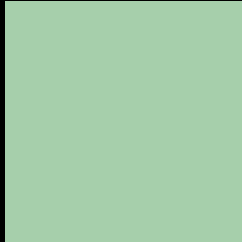
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

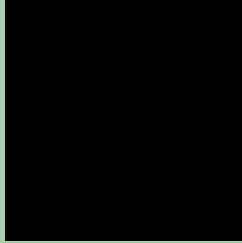
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

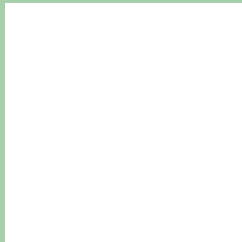
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 207, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 207, 171.

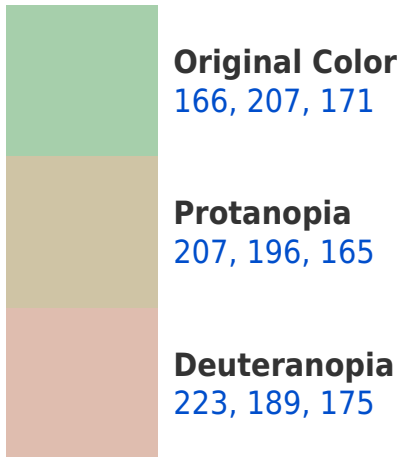


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 207, 171.

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
174, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 207, 171

Protanomaly

192, 200, 167

Deuteranomaly

202, 196, 174

Tritanomaly

171, 203, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 207, 171

Achromatopsia

191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly

182, 197, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 207, 171 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, 207, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 207, 171)  
}
```

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, 207, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 207, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 207, 171 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, 207, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 207, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 207, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 207, 171); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 207, 171); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 207, 171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 207, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 207, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
207, 171) }
```

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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