

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 207, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 207, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 207, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6CFBD
RGB	166, 207, 189
RGB Percent	65%, 81%, 74%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1882, 0.2588
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.09, 0.19
HSL	154°, 30%, 73%
HSV	154°, 20%, 81%
XYZ	47.2240, 56.4068, 56.5427
YIQ	192.6890, -18.6580, -14.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

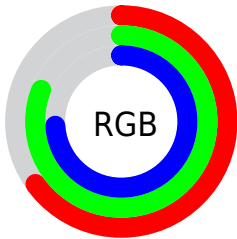
Format	Color
RYB	166, 192, 207
Decimal	10932157
CIELab	79.84, -17.11, 4.49
CIElCh	80, 17.689, 165.286
Yxy	56.4068, 0.2948, 0.3522
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289122237 (0xFFA6CFBD)
YUV	192.6890, -1.8187, -23.4063
Hunter-Lab	75.1044, -19.1959, 7.9363

Details

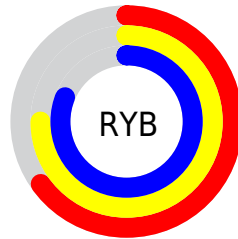
The RGB color **166, 207, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **207, 166, 184**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 245**, and **113, 153, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 207, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 207, 198**.

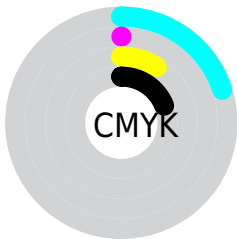
Distribution



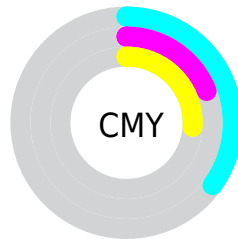
- Red (65%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 207, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 207, 189


255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 245


 250, 255, 255


 166, 207, 189

 139, 179, 162

 113, 153, 136

 88, 127, 110

 64, 101, 86

 41, 77, 63

 17, 54, 41

 0, 33, 21

 0, 0, 0

 166, 207, 189

 166, 207, 189

 145, 207, 180

 187, 207, 198

 125, 207, 171

 207, 207, 207

 104, 207, 162

 228, 207, 216

 83, 207, 153

 249, 207, 225

 63, 207, 144

 255, 207, 234

 42, 207, 134

 255, 207, 244

 21, 207, 125

 255, 207, 253

 0, 207, 116

 255, 207, 255

 0, 207, 116

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 204, 174



166, 207, 189



156, 208, 206

Triad

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



166, 207, 189



191, 196, 230



230, 189, 175

Complementary

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



166, 207, 189



207, 166, 184

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.



233, 187, 190



166, 207, 189



211, 191, 221

Square

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



166, 207, 189



170, 202, 229



226, 187, 207



219, 194, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 207, 189



155, 207, 216



226, 187, 207



232, 188, 180

Sweetspot

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



166, 207, 189



240, 255, 248



184, 207, 166



119, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



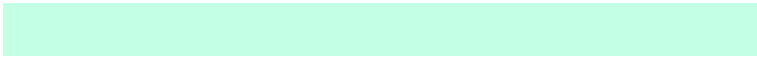
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 207, 189



194, 255, 228



166, 205, 207



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 94



0, 41, 23

Inverse Universe

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



207, 166, 184



255, 194, 221



207, 168, 166



105, 94, 99



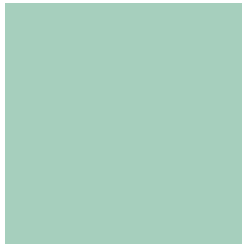
168, 0, 74



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 207, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

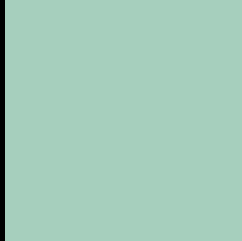
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189 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

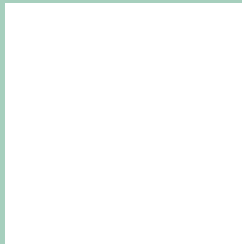
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 207, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 207, 189.

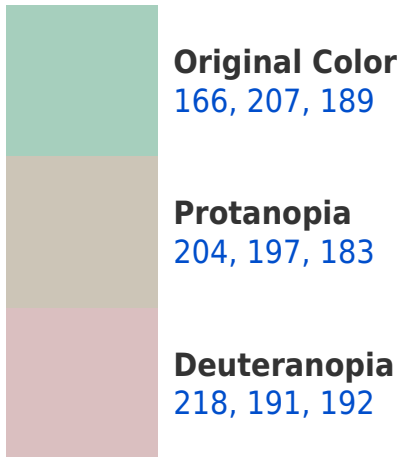


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 207, 189.

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, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 207, 189

Protanomaly
190, 201, 185

Deuteranomaly
199, 197, 191

Tritanomaly
170, 204, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 207, 189

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
183, 198, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 207, 189 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, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 207, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 207, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 207, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 207, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 207, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 207, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 207,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 207, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
207, 189) }
```

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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