

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 208, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 208, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 208, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D095
RGB	166, 208, 149
RGB Percent	65%, 82%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1843, 0.4157
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.28, 0.18
HSL	103°, 39%, 70%
HSV	103°, 28%, 82%
XYZ	43.7066, 55.3887, 36.8213
YIQ	188.7160, -6.0930, -27.2530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

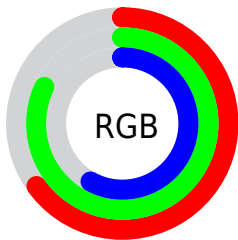
Format	Color
RYB	149, 208, 191
Decimal	10932373
CIELab	79.26, -24.70, 24.91
CIElCh	79, 35.076, 134.753
Yxy	55.3887, 0.3216, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289122453 (0xFFA6D095)
YUV	188.7160, -19.5800, -19.9219
Hunter-Lab	74.4236, -25.4139, 22.7626

Details

The RGB color **166, 208, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **191, 149, 208**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 203**, and **113, 153, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 208, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 208, 170**.

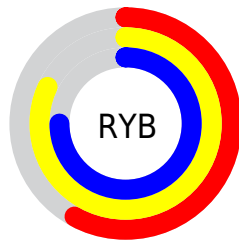
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (82%)

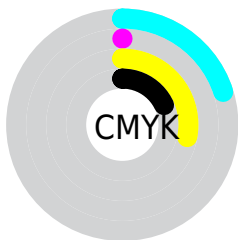
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (75%)

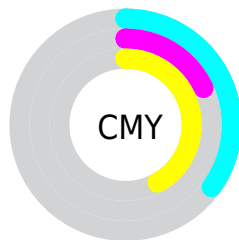


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 208, 149 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, 208, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 208, 149

255, 255, 255

 222, 255, 203

 251, 255, 232

 166, 208, 149


 139, 180, 123

 113, 153, 98

 88, 127, 74

 63, 102, 50

 39, 78, 28

 15, 55, 4

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 208, 149

 166, 208, 149

 151, 208, 128

 181, 208, 170

 136, 208, 107

 196, 208, 191

 122, 208, 87

 210, 208, 211

 107, 208, 66


 225, 208, 232

 92, 208, 45

 240, 208, 253

 77, 208, 24

 255, 208, 255

 62, 208, 3

 255, 208, 255

 60, 208, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 199, 133



166, 208, 149



127, 213, 178

Triad

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



166, 208, 149



128, 204, 255



255, 172, 181

Complementary

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



166, 208, 149



191, 149, 208

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.



250, 174, 214



166, 208, 149



177, 194, 255

Square

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



166, 208, 149



91, 211, 241



221, 182, 243



255, 178, 152

Rectangle

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



166, 208, 149



104, 214, 201



221, 182, 243



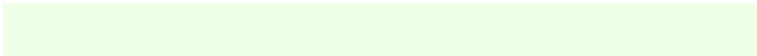
255, 172, 192

Sweetspot

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



166, 208, 149



239, 255, 232



208, 190, 149



118, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



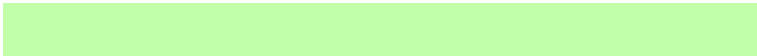
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 208, 149



193, 255, 168



149, 208, 161



97, 105, 94



48, 168, 0



12, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



191, 149, 208



230, 168, 255



208, 149, 196



102, 94, 105



120, 0, 168



29, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 208, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

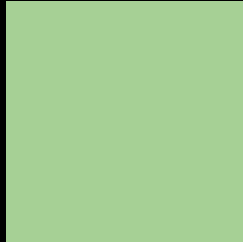
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 149 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, 208, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 208, 149.

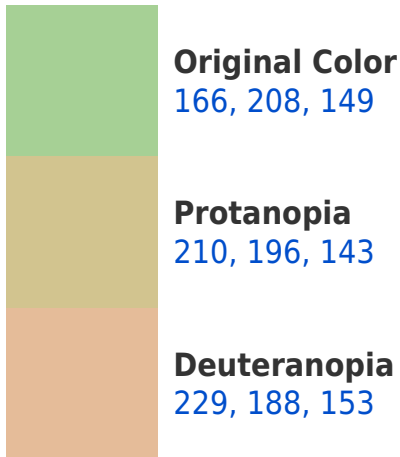


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 208, 149.

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](#).

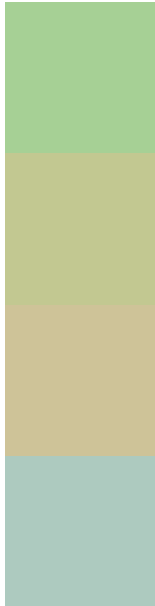
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
177, 199, 215

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 208, 149

Protanomaly
194, 200, 145

Deuteranomaly
206, 195, 152

Tritanomaly
173, 202, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 208, 149

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
181, 196, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 208, 149 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, 208, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 208, 149)  
}
```

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, 208, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 208, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 208, 149 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, 208, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 208, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 208, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 208, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 208, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 208,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 208, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 208, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
208, 149) }
```

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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