

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 211, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 211, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 211, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D3A8
RGB	166, 211, 168
RGB Percent	65%, 83%, 66%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1725, 0.3412
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.20, 0.17
HSL	123°, 34%, 74%
HSV	123°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	46.0880, 57.5227, 45.7197
YIQ	192.6430, -13.0170, -22.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

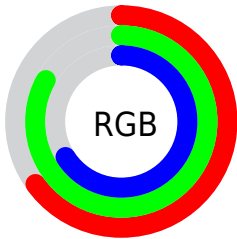
Format	Color
RYB	166, 209, 211
Decimal	10933160
CIELab	80.47, -23.02, 16.57
CIElCh	80, 28.359, 144.255
Yxy	57.5227, 0.3086, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123240 (0xFFA6D3A8)
YUV	192.6430, -12.1490, -23.3659
Hunter-Lab	75.8437, -24.2572, 17.3497

Details

The RGB color **166, 211, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **211, 166, 209**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 223**, and **113, 156, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 211, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 211, 188**.

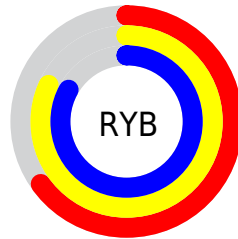
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (83%)

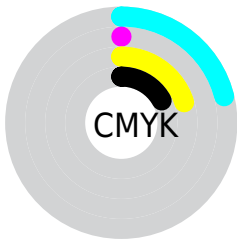
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (83%)

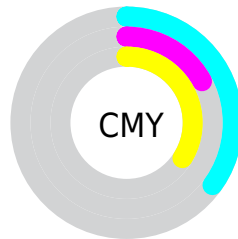


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 211, 168 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, 211, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 211, 168

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 223


 250, 255, 252

 166, 211, 168

 139, 183, 142

 113, 156, 116

 88, 130, 91

 64, 105, 67

 40, 80, 45

 16, 57, 24

 0, 35, 0

 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 211, 168

 166, 211, 168

 145, 211, 148

 187, 211, 188

 124, 211, 128


 208, 211, 208

 103, 211, 108

 229, 211, 228

 82, 211, 87

 250, 211, 249

 61, 211, 67

 255, 211, 255

 39, 211, 47

 18, 211, 27

 0, 211, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 205, 151



166, 211, 168



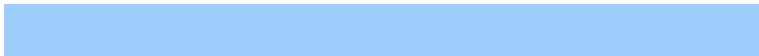
138, 214, 193

Triad

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



166, 211, 168



160, 204, 252



254, 182, 179

Complementary

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



166, 211, 168



211, 166, 209

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.



249, 181, 206



166, 211, 168



197, 195, 248

Square

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



166, 211, 168



130, 211, 242



229, 186, 231



244, 188, 158

Rectangle

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



166, 211, 168



125, 215, 212



229, 186, 231



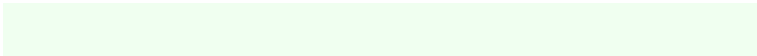
254, 181, 188

Sweetspot

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



166, 211, 168



240, 255, 240



210, 211, 166



119, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



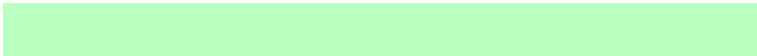
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 211, 168



189, 255, 192



166, 211, 190



94, 105, 95



0, 168, 7



0, 41, 2

Inverse Universe

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



211, 166, 209



255, 189, 252



211, 166, 187



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 161



41, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 211, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

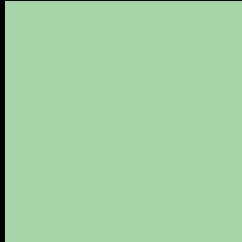
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

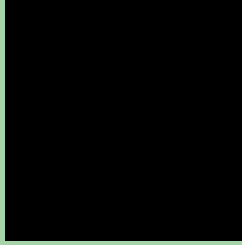
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

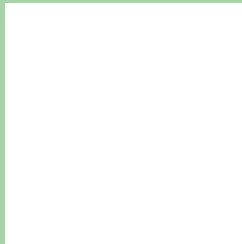
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 211, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 211, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 211, 168.

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



Original Color
166, 211, 168

Protanopia
211, 199, 162

Deuteranopia
228, 192, 172



Tritanopia
175, 204, 220

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 211, 168

Protanomaly
195, 203, 164

Deuteranomaly
205, 199, 171

Tritanomaly
172, 207, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 211, 168

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
183, 200, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 211, 168 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, 211, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 211, 168)  
}
```

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, 211, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 211, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 211, 168 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, 211, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 211, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 211, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 211, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 211, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 211,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 211, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 211, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
211, 168) }
```

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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