

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 211, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 211, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 211, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D3BD
RGB	166, 211, 189
RGB Percent	65%, 83%, 74%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1725, 0.2588
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.10, 0.17
HSL	151°, 34%, 74%
HSV	151°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	48.2055, 58.3696, 56.8699
YIQ	195.0370, -19.7580, -16.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

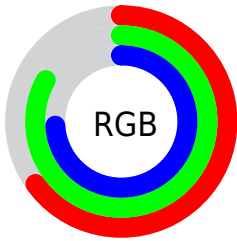
Format	Color
RYB	166, 196, 211
Decimal	10933181
CIELab	80.94, -19.12, 6.08
CIELCh	81, 20.065, 162.366
Yxy	58.3696, 0.2949, 0.3571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123261 (0xFFA6D3BD)
YUV	195.0370, -2.9762, -25.4654
Hunter-Lab	76.4000, -21.0735, 9.3463

Details

The RGB color **166, 211, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 166, 188**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 245**, and **113, 156, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 211, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 211, 199**.

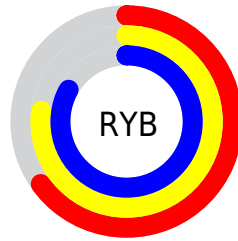
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (83%)

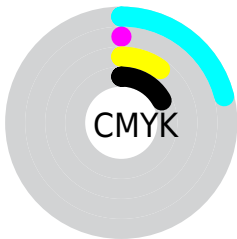
Blue (74%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (83%)

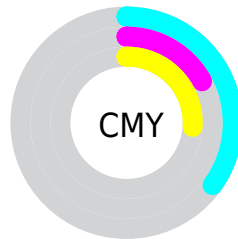


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 211, 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, 211, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 211, 189


255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 245


 250, 255, 255

 166, 211, 189

 139, 183, 162

 113, 156, 136

 88, 130, 110

 64, 105, 86

 40, 81, 63

 16, 57, 41

 0, 36, 21

 0, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 211, 189

 166, 211, 189

 145, 211, 179

 187, 211, 199

 124, 211, 168

 208, 211, 210

 103, 211, 158

 229, 211, 220

 82, 211, 148

 250, 211, 230

 61, 211, 137

 255, 211, 241

 39, 211, 127

 255, 211, 251

 18, 211, 117

 255, 211, 255

 0, 211, 108

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 208, 173



166, 211, 189



153, 212, 208

Triad

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



166, 211, 189



190, 200, 237



238, 191, 176

Complementary

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



166, 211, 189



211, 166, 188

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, 188, 194



166, 211, 189



214, 194, 229

Square

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



166, 211, 189



167, 206, 236



232, 189, 213



226, 196, 166

Rectangle

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



166, 211, 189



151, 211, 220



232, 189, 213



240, 189, 182

Sweetspot

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



166, 211, 189



240, 255, 248



189, 211, 166



119, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



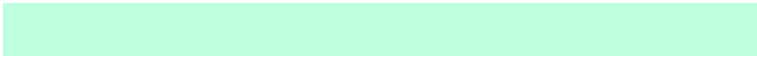
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 211, 189



189, 255, 223



166, 211, 211



94, 105, 99



0, 168, 86



0, 41, 21

Inverse Universe

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



211, 166, 188



255, 189, 221



211, 166, 166



105, 94, 99



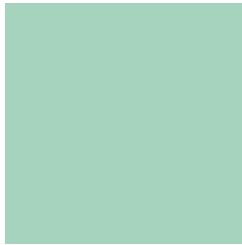
168, 0, 82



41, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 211, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

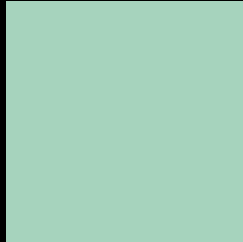
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 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, 211, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 211, 189.

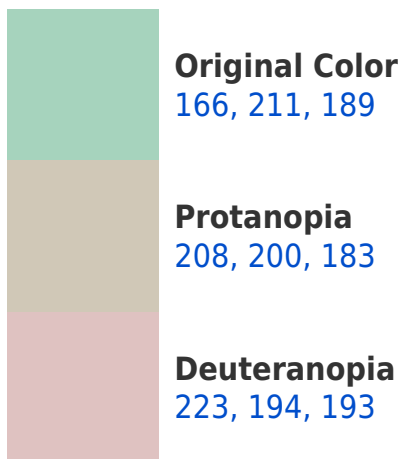


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 211, 189.

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, 206, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 211, 189

Protanomaly
193, 204, 185

Deuteranomaly
202, 200, 192

Tritanomaly
170, 208, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 211, 189

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
184, 201, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 211, 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, 211, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 211, 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, 211, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 211, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 211, 189 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

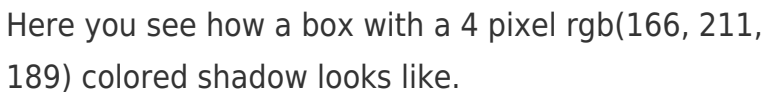
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 211, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 211, 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, 211, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 211, 189); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 211, 189); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 211, 189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 211, 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, 211, 189) }
```

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

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