

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 212, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 212, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 212, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D4CF
RGB	166, 212, 207
RGB Percent	65%, 83%, 81%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1686, 0.1882
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.02, 0.17
HSL	173°, 35%, 74%
HSV	173°, 22%, 83%
XYZ	50.5319, 59.6990, 67.8912
YIQ	197.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

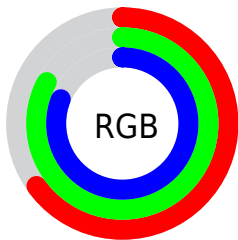
Format	Color
RYB	166, 190, 212
Decimal	10933455
CIELab	81.67, -15.96, -2.46
CIElCh	82, 16.145, 188.761
Yxy	59.6990, 0.2837, 0.3352
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123535 (0xFFA6D4CF)
YUV	197.6760, 4.5967, -27.7799
Hunter-Lab	77.2651, -18.4738, 1.9887

Details

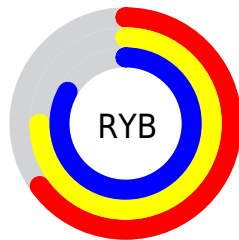
The RGB color **166, 212, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 166, 171**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **113, 157, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 212, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 212, 209**.

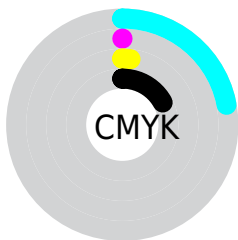
Distribution



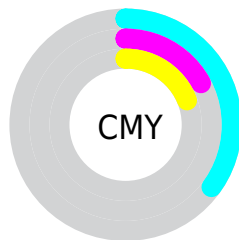
- Red (65%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 212, 207 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, 212, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 212, 207

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


 251, 255, 255

 166, 212, 207


 139, 184, 179

 113, 157, 153


 88, 131, 127

 63, 106, 102

 39, 82, 78

 13, 58, 55

 0, 36, 34

 0, 12, 12

 0, 0, 0

 166, 212, 207

 166, 212, 207

 145, 212, 205

 187, 212, 209

 124, 212, 202

 208, 212, 212

 102, 212, 200

 230, 212, 214

 81, 212, 198

 251, 212, 216

 60, 212, 195

 255, 212, 219

 39, 212, 193

 255, 212, 221

 18, 212, 191

 255, 212, 223

 0, 212, 189

 255, 212, 225

 255, 212, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 211, 192



166, 212, 207



165, 211, 221

Triad

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



166, 212, 207



211, 198, 227



225, 198, 175

Complementary

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



166, 212, 207



212, 166, 171

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.



234, 194, 185



166, 212, 207



227, 194, 214

Square

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



166, 212, 207



192, 203, 233



235, 193, 199



211, 203, 173

Rectangle

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



166, 212, 207



170, 209, 228



235, 193, 199



229, 197, 178

Sweetspot

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



166, 212, 207



237, 255, 253



171, 212, 166



117, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 212, 207



189, 255, 248



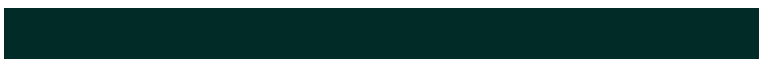
166, 194, 212



96, 107, 106



0, 171, 152



0, 43, 39

Inverse Universe

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



212, 166, 171



255, 189, 196



212, 184, 166



107, 96, 98



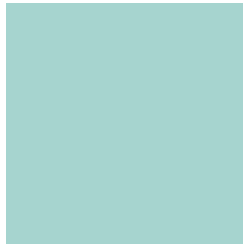
171, 0, 19



43, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 212, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

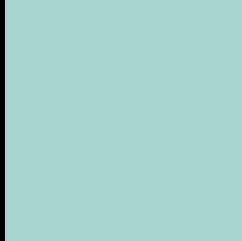
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

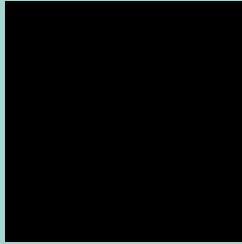
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 212, 207.



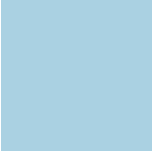
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 212, 207.

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
170, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 212, 207

Protanomaly
191, 205, 203

Deuteranomaly
199, 202, 209

Tritanomaly
169, 210, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 212, 207

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
186, 203, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 212, 207 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, 212, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 212, 207)  
}
```

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, 212, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 212, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 212, 207 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, 212, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 212, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 212, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 212, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 212, 207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 212, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
212, 207) }
```

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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