

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 212, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 212, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 212, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D4DF
RGB	166, 212, 223
RGB Percent	65%, 83%, 87%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1686, 0.1255
CMYK	0.26, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	192°, 47%, 76%
HSV	192°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	52.5887, 60.5217, 78.7222
YIQ	199.5000, -30.9470, -6.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

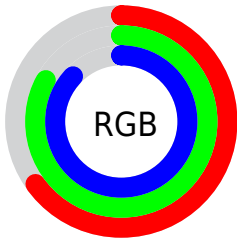
Format	Color
RYB	166, 191, 223
Decimal	10933471
CIELab	82.12, -12.46, -10.33
CIELCh	82, 16.185, 219.665
Yxy	60.5217, 0.2741, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123551 (0xFFA6D4DF)
YUV	199.5000, 11.5855, -29.3795
Hunter-Lab	77.7957, -15.4792, -5.5391

Details

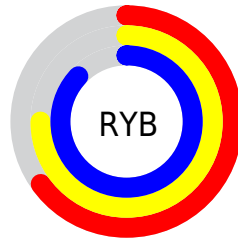
The RGB color **166, 212, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 177, 166**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **113, 157, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 208, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 216, 223**.

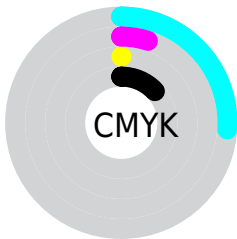
Distribution



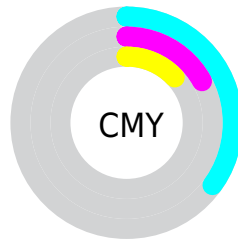
- Red (65%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 212, 223 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, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 212, 223


255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


 251, 255, 255

 166, 212, 223

 139, 184, 195

 113, 157, 168

 87, 131, 141

 62, 106, 116

 36, 82, 91

 6, 59, 68

 0, 37, 46

 0, 15, 25

 0, 0, 0

 166, 212, 223


 166, 212, 223

 144, 208, 223


 188, 216, 223

 121, 203, 223


 211, 221, 223

 99, 199, 223


 233, 225, 223

 77, 195, 223


 255, 229, 223

 55, 190, 223

 255, 234, 223

 32, 186, 223

 255, 238, 223

 10, 182, 223

 255, 242, 223

 0, 180, 223

 255, 246, 223

 255, 251, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 213, 209



166, 212, 223



176, 209, 232

Triad

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



166, 212, 223



228, 195, 215



211, 205, 174

Complementary

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



166, 212, 223



223, 177, 166

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.



226, 200, 176



166, 212, 223



236, 194, 200

Square

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



166, 212, 223



213, 199, 228



235, 196, 185



194, 209, 181

Rectangle

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



166, 212, 223



188, 206, 234



235, 196, 185



217, 203, 174

Sweetspot

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



166, 212, 223



235, 251, 255



166, 223, 176



115, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



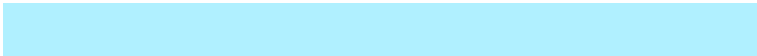
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 212, 223



176, 240, 255



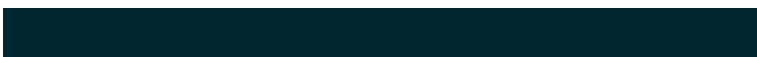
166, 184, 223



101, 110, 112



0, 142, 176



0, 39, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 166, 212



255, 176, 240



223, 205, 166



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 142



48, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 212, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

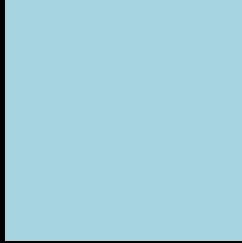
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

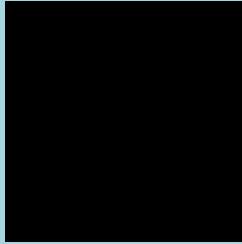
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 212, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 212, 223.

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



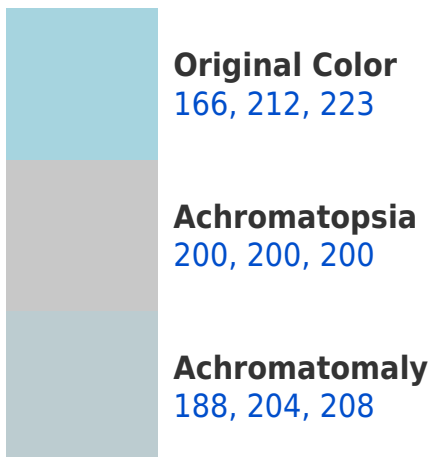


Tritanopia
167, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 212, 223 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, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 212, 223)  
}
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 212, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 212, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 212, 223) }
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 212, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 212,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 212, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
212, 223) }
```

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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