Converting Colors

RGB(166, 213, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 213, 146) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 213, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D592
RGB	166, 213, 146
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 57%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1647, 0.4275
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.31, 0.16
HSL	102°, 44%, 70%
HSV	102°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	44.7084, 57.7708, 35.9886
YIQ	191.3090, -6.5050, -30.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

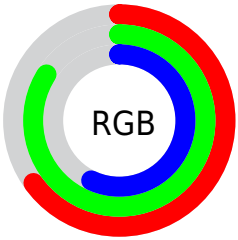
Format	Color
RYB	146, 213, 193
Decimal	10933650
CIELab	80.61, -27.57, 28.29
CIELCh	81, 39.504, 134.266
Yxy	57.7708, 0.3229, 0.4172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289123730 (0xFFA6D592)
YUV	191.3090, -22.3373, -22.1960
Hunter-Lab	76.0071, -28.0163, 25.1317

Details

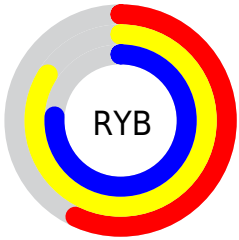
The RGB color 166, 213, 146 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 193, 146, 213, and the grayscale version is 192, 192, 192.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 222, 255, 200, and 113, 158, 95 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 151, 213, 125, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 181, 213, 167.

Distribution

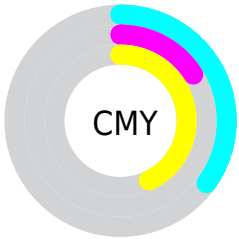


- Red (65%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (76%)

- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 213, 146 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, 213, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 213, 146

255, 255, 255

222, 255, 200

251, 255, 229

166, 213, 146

139, 185, 120

113, 158, 95

87, 132, 70

62, 106, 47

38, 82, 24

12, 58, 0

0, 37, 0

0, 4, 0

0, 0, 0

166, 213, 146

151, 213, 125

136, 213, 103

121, 213, 82

106, 213, 61

91, 213, 40

76, 213, 18

64, 213, 0

166, 213, 146

181, 213, 167

196, 213, 189

211, 213, 210

226, 213, 231

241, 213, 252

255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

207, 203, 128

166, 213, 146

121, 219, 179

Triad

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

166, 213, 146

117, 209, 255

255, 172, 184

Complementary

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

166, 213, 146

193, 146, 213

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.

255, 174, 221

166, 213, 146

176, 198, 255

Square

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

166, 213, 146

67, 217, 250

227, 184, 253

255, 179, 150

Rectangle

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

166, 213, 146

90, 220, 204

227, 184, 253

255, 172, 196

Sweetspot

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

166, 213, 146

239, 255, 232

213, 193, 146

118, 128, 113

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

166, 213, 146

187, 255, 158

146, 213, 159

100, 107, 96

51, 171, 0

13, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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

193, 146, 213

226, 158, 255

213, 146, 200

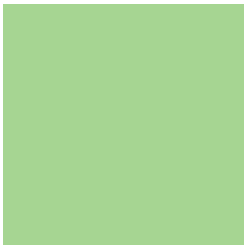
104, 96, 107

120, 0, 171

30, 0, 43

Previews

White Background

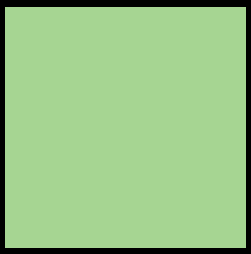


This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 213, 146 looks on a white background.

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



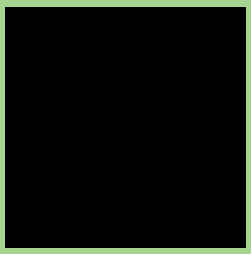
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 213, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

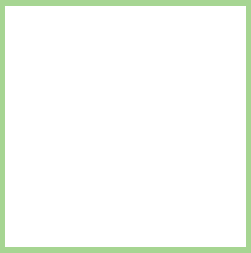
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 166, 213, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 213, 146.

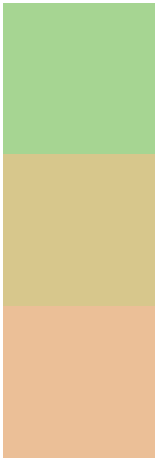


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 213, 146.

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



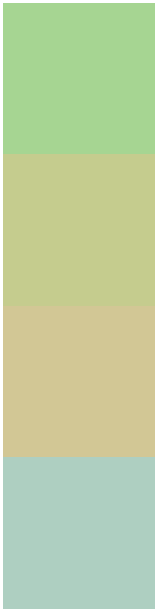
Original Color
166, 213, 146

Protanopia
215, 199, 140

Deuteranopia
235, 191, 151

Tritanopia
178, 204, 220

Trichromacy



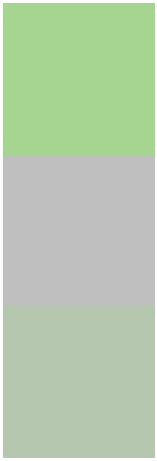
Original Color
166, 213, 146

Protanomaly
197, 204, 142

Deuteranomaly
210, 199, 149

Tritanomaly
174, 207, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 213, 146

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
182, 199, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 213, 146 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, 213, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 213, 146)
}
```

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, 213, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 213, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 213, 146 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, 213, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 213, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 213, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 213, 146); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 213, 146); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 213, 146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 213, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 213, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
213, 146) }
```

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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