

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 215, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 215, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 215, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D7AC
RGB	166, 215, 172
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1569, 0.3255
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.20, 0.16
HSL	127°, 38%, 75%
HSV	127°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	47.4727, 59.6864, 48.0483
YIQ	195.4470, -15.4010, -23.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

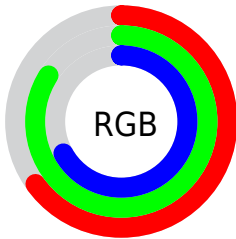
Format	Color
RYB	166, 210, 215
Decimal	10934188
CIELab	81.67, -24.27, 16.13
CIELCh	82, 29.140, 146.399
Yxy	59.6864, 0.3059, 0.3846
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289124268 (0xFFA6D7AC)
YUV	195.4470, -11.5594, -25.8250
Hunter-Lab	77.2570, -25.5154, 17.2058

Details

The RGB color **166, 215, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 166, 209**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 227**, and **113, 160, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 215, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 215, 191**.

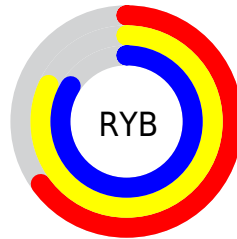
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (84%)

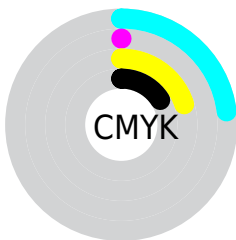
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (84%)

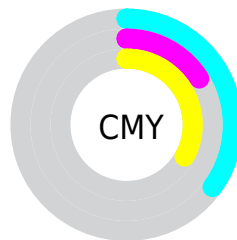


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 215, 172 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, 215, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 215, 172

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 227


 251, 255, 255

 166, 215, 172

 139, 187, 145

 113, 160, 120


 88, 134, 95

 63, 108, 71

 39, 84, 48

 14, 60, 27

 0, 38, 2

 0, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 215, 172

 166, 215, 172

 145, 215, 153

 188, 215, 191

 123, 215, 134

 209, 215, 210

 102, 215, 115

 231, 215, 229

 80, 215, 97

 252, 215, 247

 59, 215, 78

 255, 215, 255

 37, 215, 59

 16, 215, 40

 0, 215, 26

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 209, 154



166, 215, 172



137, 218, 199

Triad

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



166, 215, 172



165, 206, 255



255, 185, 180

Complementary

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



166, 215, 172



215, 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.



254, 183, 207



166, 215, 172



203, 197, 252

Square

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



166, 215, 172



132, 214, 248



235, 188, 234



248, 191, 158

Rectangle

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



166, 215, 172



125, 218, 217



235, 188, 234



255, 183, 189

Sweetspot

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



166, 215, 172



237, 255, 239



209, 215, 166



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



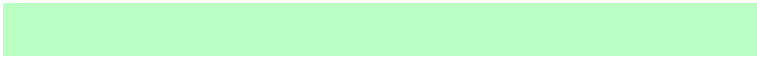
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 215, 172



186, 255, 195



166, 215, 196



96, 107, 98



0, 171, 21



0, 43, 5

Inverse Universe

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



215, 166, 209



255, 186, 247



215, 166, 185



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 150



43, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 215, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

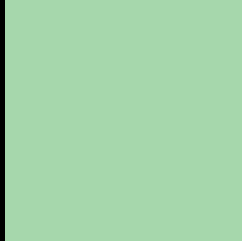
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

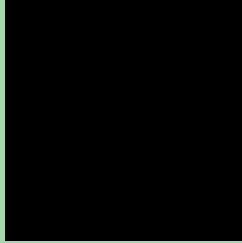
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

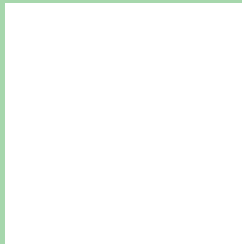
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 215, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 215, 172.

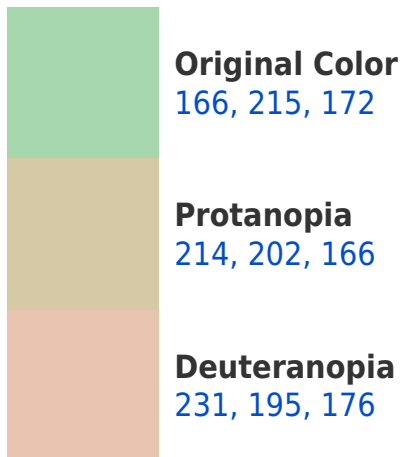


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 215, 172.

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](#).

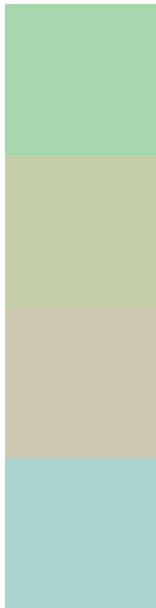
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
175, 208, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 215, 172

Protanomaly
197, 207, 168

Deuteranomaly
207, 202, 175

Tritanomaly
172, 211, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 215, 172

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
184, 202, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 215, 172 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, 215, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 215, 172)  
}
```

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, 215, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 215, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 215, 172 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

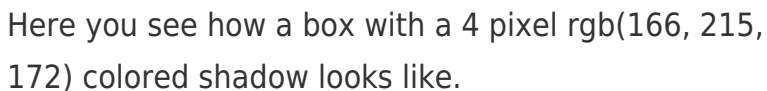
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 215, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 215, 172) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 215, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 215, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 215, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 215, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 215, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 215, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
215, 172) }
```

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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