

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 215, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 215, 184) contains.

RGB(166, 215, 184)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(166, 215, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D7B8
RGB	166, 215, 184
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 72%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1569, 0.2784
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.14, 0.16
HSL	142°, 38%, 75%
HSV	142°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	48.6781, 60.1686, 54.3955
YIQ	196.8150, -19.2530, -20.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

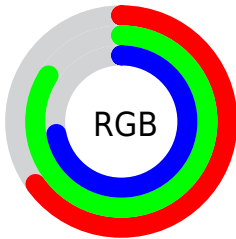
Format	Color
RYB	166, 202, 215
Decimal	10934200
CIELab	81.93, -22.07, 10.15
CIElCh	82, 24.294, 155.307
Yxy	60.1686, 0.2982, 0.3686
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289124280 (0xFFA6D7B8)
YUV	196.8150, -6.3178, -27.0248
Hunter-Lab	77.5684, -23.7270, 12.7203

Details

The RGB color **166, 215, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **215, 166, 197**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 240**, and **113, 160, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 215, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 215, 198**.

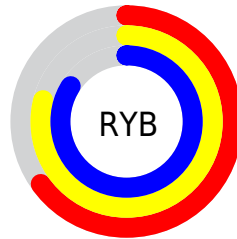
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (84%)

Blue (72%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (84%)

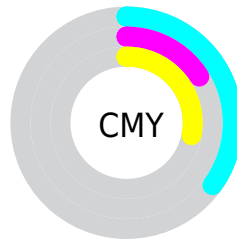


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 215, 184 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, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 215, 184

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 240

 251, 255, 255

 166, 215, 184

 139, 187, 157

 113, 160, 131

 88, 134, 106

 63, 108, 82

 39, 84, 59

 14, 60, 37

 0, 38, 16

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 215, 184

 166, 215, 184

 145, 215, 170

 188, 215, 198

 123, 215, 157

 209, 215, 211

 102, 215, 143

 231, 215, 225

 80, 215, 130

 252, 215, 238

 59, 215, 116

 255, 215, 252

 37, 215, 102

 255, 215, 255

 16, 215, 89

 0, 215, 79

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 210, 166



166, 215, 184



146, 217, 207

Triad

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



166, 215, 184



182, 204, 249



249, 190, 178

Complementary

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



166, 215, 184



215, 166, 197

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.



250, 187, 200



166, 215, 184



213, 197, 241

Square

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



166, 215, 184



155, 211, 244



237, 190, 223



237, 196, 163

Rectangle

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



166, 215, 184



140, 216, 222



237, 190, 223



251, 189, 185

Sweetspot

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



166, 215, 184



237, 255, 244



197, 215, 166



117, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



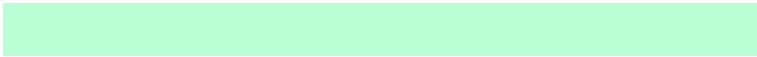
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 215, 184



186, 255, 211



166, 215, 208



96, 107, 100



0, 171, 63



0, 43, 16

Inverse Universe

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



215, 166, 197



255, 186, 230



215, 166, 173



107, 96, 103



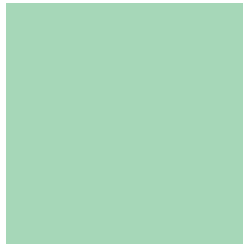
171, 0, 108



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 215, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

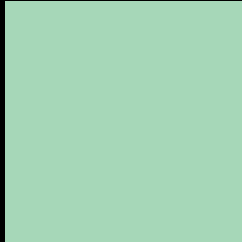
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

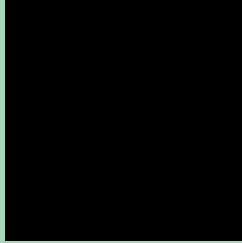
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 215, 184.



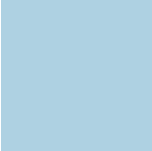
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 215, 184.

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





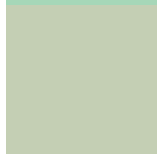
Tritanopia
174, 209, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 215, 184



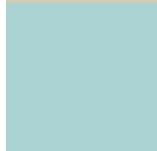
Protanomaly

196, 207, 180



Deuteranomaly

205, 203, 187



Tritanomaly

171, 211, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 215, 184



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

186, 204, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 215, 184 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, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 215, 184)  
}
```

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, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 215, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 215, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 215, 184) }
```

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, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 215, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 215, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 215,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 215, 184 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, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
215, 184) }
```

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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