

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 216, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 216, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 216, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6D8A6
RGB	166, 216, 166
RGB Percent	65%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1529, 0.3490
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.23, 0.15
HSL	120°, 39%, 75%
HSV	120°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	47.1647, 59.9719, 45.1663
YIQ	195.3500, -13.7500, -26.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

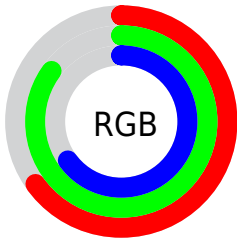
Format	Color
RYB	166, 216, 216
Decimal	10934438
CIELab	81.82, -25.80, 19.50
CIElCh	82, 32.342, 142.917
Yxy	59.9719, 0.3097, 0.3938
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289124518 (0xFFA6D8A6)
YUV	195.3500, -14.4695, -25.7399
Hunter-Lab	77.4415, -26.8097, 19.6293

Details

The RGB color **166, 216, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **216, 166, 216**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 221**, and **113, 161, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 216, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 216, 188**.

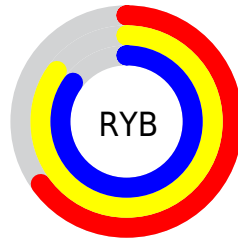
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (85%)

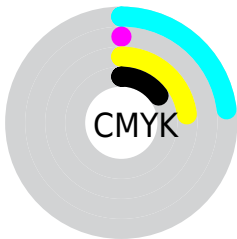
Blue (65%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (85%)

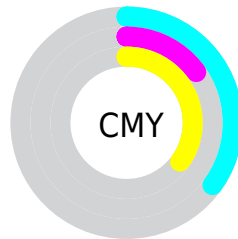


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 216, 166 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, 216, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 216, 166

255, 255, 255

 222, 255, 221

 251, 255, 250

 166, 216, 166

 139, 188, 140

 113, 161, 114

 88, 135, 89

 63, 109, 65

 39, 84, 43

 13, 61, 22

 0, 39, 0

 0, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 216, 166

 166, 216, 166

 144, 216, 144

 188, 216, 188

 123, 216, 123

 209, 216, 209

 101, 216, 101

 231, 216, 231

 80, 216, 80

 252, 216, 252

 58, 216, 58

 255, 216, 255

 36, 216, 36

 15, 216, 15

 0, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 209, 147



166, 216, 166



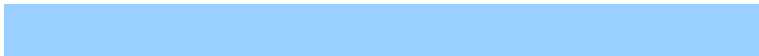
132, 220, 195

Triad

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



166, 216, 166



154, 208, 255



255, 182, 181

Complementary

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



166, 216, 166



216, 166, 216

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, 182, 212



166, 216, 166



198, 198, 255

Square

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



166, 216, 166



118, 216, 251



235, 188, 240



255, 189, 156

Rectangle

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



166, 216, 166



115, 220, 216



235, 188, 240



255, 181, 191

Sweetspot

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



166, 216, 166



237, 255, 237



216, 216, 166



117, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



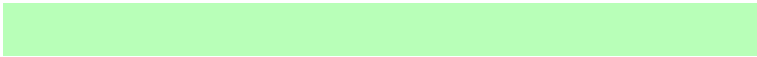
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 216, 166



184, 255, 184



166, 216, 191



96, 107, 96



0, 171, 0



0, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



216, 166, 216



255, 184, 255



216, 166, 191



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 216, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

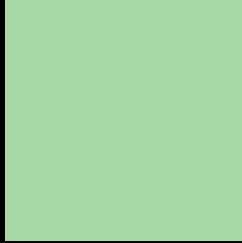
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

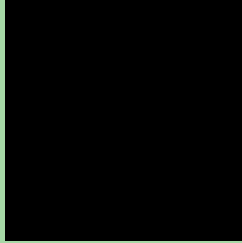
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 216, 166.

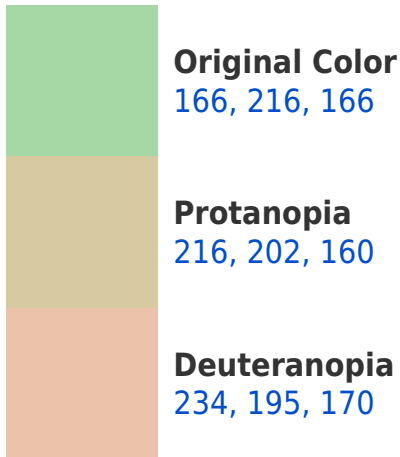


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 216, 166.

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
176, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color

166, 216, 166



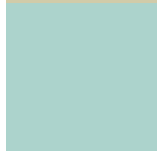
Protanomaly

198, 207, 162



Deuteranomaly

209, 203, 169



Tritanomaly

172, 211, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 216, 166



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

184, 203, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 216, 166 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, 216, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 216, 166)  
}
```

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, 216, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 216, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 216, 166 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, 216, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 216, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 216, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 216, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 216, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 216,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 216, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 216, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
216, 166) }
```

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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