

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 220, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 220, 198) contains.

RGB(166, 220, 198)	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, 220, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6DCC6
RGB	166, 220, 198
RGB Percent	65%, 86%, 78%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1373, 0.2235
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	156°, 44%, 76%
HSV	156°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	51.5121, 63.3706, 62.9429
YIQ	201.3460, -25.1220, -18.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

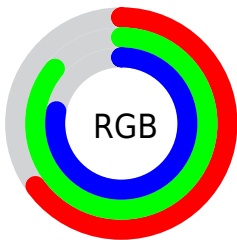
Format	Color
RYB	166, 200, 220
Decimal	10935494
CIELab	83.64, -21.81, 5.18
CIELCh	84, 22.421, 166.638
Yxy	63.3706, 0.2897, 0.3564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289125574 (0xFFA6DCC6)
YUV	201.3460, -1.6496, -30.9984
Hunter-Lab	79.6057, -23.8041, 8.8444

Details

The RGB color **166, 220, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 166, 188**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **113, 165, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 220, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 220, 207**.

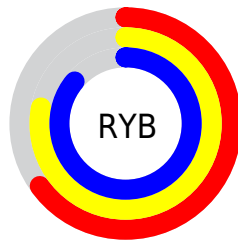
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (86%)

Blue (78%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (86%)

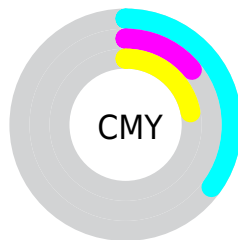


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 220, 198 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, 220, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 220, 198

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


 251, 255, 255

 166, 220, 198

 139, 192, 171

 113, 165, 144

 87, 138, 119

 62, 113, 94

 38, 88, 70

 10, 64, 48

 0, 42, 27

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 220, 198

 166, 220, 198

 144, 220, 189

 188, 220, 207

 122, 220, 180

 210, 220, 216

 100, 220, 171

 232, 220, 225

 78, 220, 162

 254, 220, 234

 56, 220, 153

 255, 220, 243

 34, 220, 144

 255, 220, 252

 12, 220, 135

 255, 220, 255

 0, 220, 130

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 217, 179



166, 220, 198



152, 221, 220

Triad

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



166, 220, 198



200, 206, 249



248, 197, 179

Complementary

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



166, 220, 198



220, 166, 188

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.



253, 194, 197



166, 220, 198



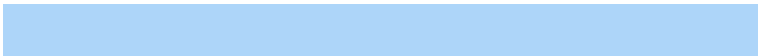
226, 199, 238

Square

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



166, 220, 198



173, 213, 249



245, 195, 219



234, 204, 168

Rectangle

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



166, 220, 198



152, 219, 233



245, 195, 219



251, 196, 184

Sweetspot

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



166, 220, 198



237, 255, 248



188, 220, 166



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



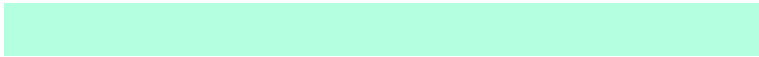
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 220, 198



181, 255, 225



166, 216, 220



99, 110, 105



0, 173, 103



0, 46, 27

Inverse Universe

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



220, 166, 188



255, 181, 211



220, 171, 166



110, 99, 103



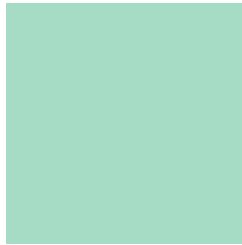
173, 0, 71



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 220, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

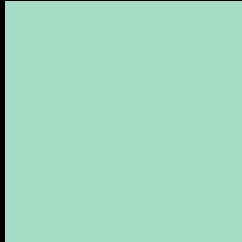
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

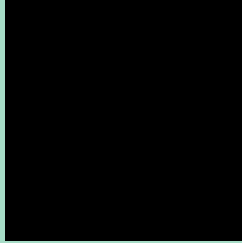
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

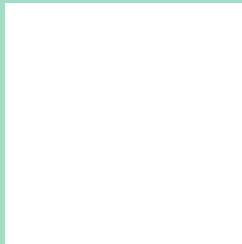
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 220, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 220, 198.

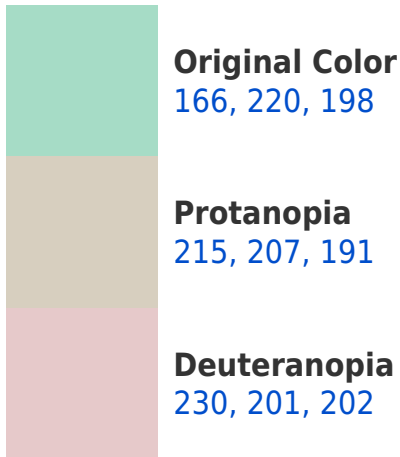


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 220, 198.

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





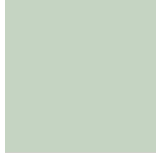
Tritanopia
173, 215, 232

Trichromacy



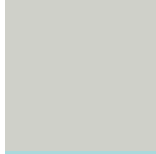
Original Color

166, 220, 198



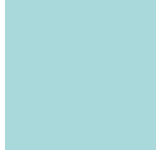
Protanomaly

197, 212, 194



Deuteranomaly

207, 208, 201



Tritanomaly

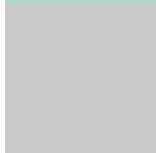
170, 217, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 220, 198



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

188, 208, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 220, 198 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, 220, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 220, 198)  
}
```

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, 220, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 220, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 220, 198 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, 220, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 220, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 220, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 220, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 220, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 220,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 220, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 220, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
220, 198) }
```

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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