Converting Colors

RGB(166, 224, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 224, 163) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 224, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6E0A3
RGB	166, 224, 163
RGB Percent	65%, 88%, 64%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1216, 0.3608
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.27, 0.12
HSL	117°, 50%, 76%
HSV	117°, 27%, 88%
XYZ	48.9924, 64.0626, 44.4335
YIQ	199.7040, -14.9870, -31.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

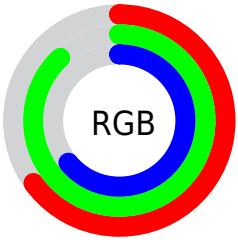
Format	Color
RYB	163, 224, 221
Decimal	10936483
CIELab	84.00, -30.13, 24.06
CIELCh	84, 38.560, 141.387
Yxy	64.0626, 0.3111, 0.4068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289126563 (0xFFA6E0A3)
YUV	199.7040, -18.0951, -29.5584
Hunter-Lab	80.0391, -30.8077, 23.1127

Details

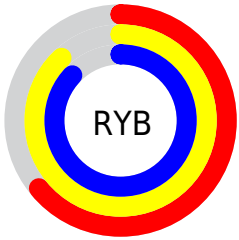
The RGB color 166, 224, 163 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 221, 163, 224, and the grayscale version is 200, 200, 200.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 222, 255, 218, and 112, 168, 111 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 145, 224, 141, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 187, 224, 185.

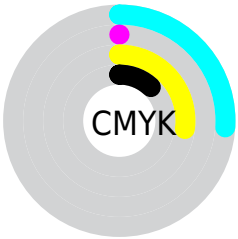
Distribution



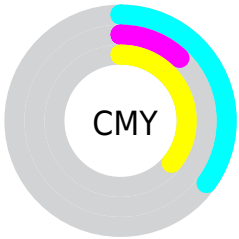
- Red (65%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 224, 163 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, 224, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 224, 163

255, 255, 255

222, 255, 218

251, 255, 247

166, 224, 163

139, 196, 137

112, 168, 111

87, 142, 86

61, 116, 62

36, 91, 40

6, 67, 18

0, 44, 0

0, 23, 0

0, 0, 0

166, 224, 163

145, 224, 141

123, 224, 118

102, 224, 96

81, 224, 73

60, 224, 51

38, 224, 29

17, 224, 6

11, 224, 0

166, 224, 163

187, 224, 185

209, 224, 208

230, 224, 230

251, 224, 253

255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

208, 215, 141

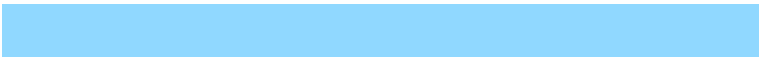
166, 224, 163

122, 229, 197

Triad

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

166, 224, 163



144, 216, 255

255, 183, 185

Complementary

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

166, 224, 163

221, 163, 224

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, 183, 222

166, 224, 163

200, 204, 255

Square

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

166, 224, 163

94, 225, 255

245, 191, 255

255, 191, 154

Rectangle

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

166, 224, 163

96, 229, 223

245, 191, 255

255, 182, 197

Sweetspot

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

166, 224, 163

236, 255, 235

224, 221, 163

115, 128, 115

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

166, 224, 163

175, 255, 171

163, 224, 190

102, 112, 101

9, 176, 0

2, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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

221, 163, 224

251, 171, 255

224, 163, 197

112, 101, 112

167, 0, 176

46, 0, 48

Previews

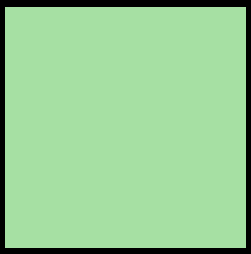
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 224, 163 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



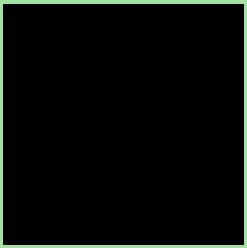
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 224, 163 looks on a black background.

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, 224, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 224, 163.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 224, 163.

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, 224, 163

Protanopia
224, 208, 156

Deuteranopia
243, 201, 168

Tritanopia
178, 215, 232

Trichromacy

Original Color
166, 224, 163

Protanomaly
203, 214, 159

Deuteranomaly
215, 209, 166

Tritanomaly
174, 218, 207

Monochromacy

Original Color
166, 224, 163

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
188, 209, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 224, 163 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, 224, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 224, 163)
}
```

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, 224, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 224, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 224, 163 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, 224, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 224, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 224, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 224, 163); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 224, 163); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 224, 163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 224, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 224, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
224, 163) }
```

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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