

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 227, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 227, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 227, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6E3D5
RGB	166, 227, 213
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 84%
CMY	0.3490, 0.1098, 0.1647
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.06, 0.11
HSL	166°, 52%, 77%
HSV	166°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	55.2052, 67.8493, 73.1374
YIQ	207.1650, -31.8620, -17.2860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

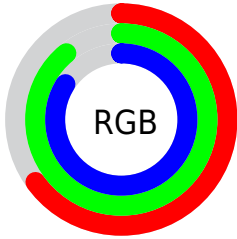
Format	Color
RYB	166, 200, 227
Decimal	10937301
CIELab	85.93, -22.18, 0.59
CIELCh	86, 22.192, 178.482
Yxy	67.8493, 0.2814, 0.3458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289127381 (0xFFA6E3D5)
YUV	207.1650, 2.8767, -36.1017
Hunter-Lab	82.3707, -24.5171, 5.0155

Details

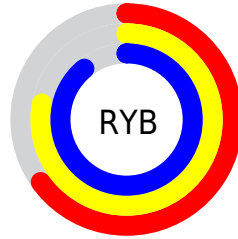
The RGB color **166, 227, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 166, 180**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **112, 171, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 227, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 227, 218**.

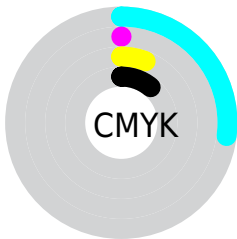
Distribution



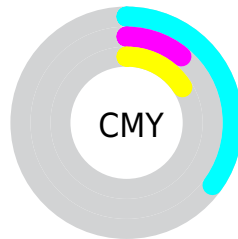
- Red (65%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 227, 213 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, 227, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 227, 213

255, 255, 255

 222, 255, 255


 251, 255, 255

 166, 227, 213

 139, 199, 185

 112, 171, 158

 86, 145, 132

 61, 119, 107

 34, 94, 83

 2, 70, 60

 0, 47, 38

 0, 28, 18

 0, 0, 0

 166, 227, 213

 166, 227, 213

 143, 227, 208

 189, 227, 218

 121, 227, 203

 211, 227, 223

 98, 227, 197

 234, 227, 229

 75, 227, 192

 255, 227, 234

 53, 227, 187

 255, 227, 239

 30, 227, 182

 255, 227, 244

 7, 227, 177

 255, 227, 249

 0, 227, 175

 255, 227, 255

 255, 227, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 225, 192



166, 227, 213



158, 226, 234

Triad

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



166, 227, 213



217, 210, 252



250, 206, 180

Complementary

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



166, 227, 213



227, 166, 180

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, 201, 196



166, 227, 213



241, 204, 237

Square

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



166, 227, 213



190, 217, 255



255, 200, 217



232, 213, 173

Rectangle

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



166, 227, 213



162, 224, 246



255, 200, 217



254, 204, 184

Sweetspot

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



166, 227, 213



235, 255, 250



180, 227, 166



115, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



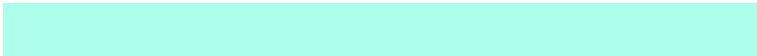
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 227, 213



173, 255, 236



166, 211, 227



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 138



0, 51, 39

Inverse Universe

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



227, 166, 180



255, 173, 192



227, 182, 166



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 41



51, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 227, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

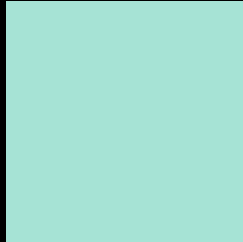
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 213 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

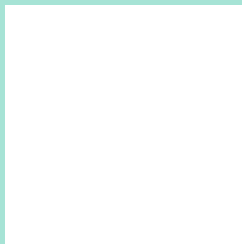
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 227, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 227, 213.

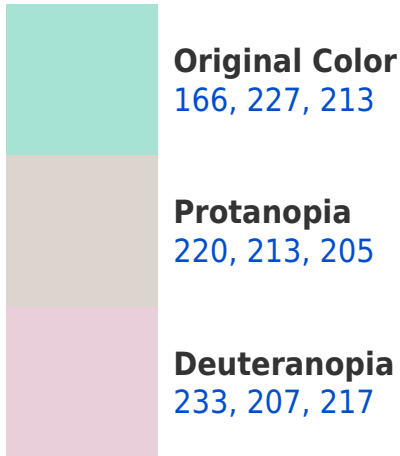


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 227, 213.

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





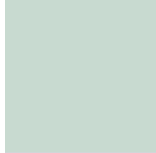
Tritanopia
172, 223, 241

Trichromacy



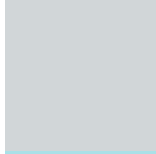
Original Color

166, 227, 213



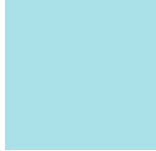
Protanomaly

200, 218, 208



Deuteranomaly

209, 214, 216



Tritanomaly

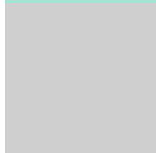
170, 224, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 227, 213



Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207



Achromatomaly

192, 214, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 227, 213 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, 227, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 227, 213)  
}
```

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, 227, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 227, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 227, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

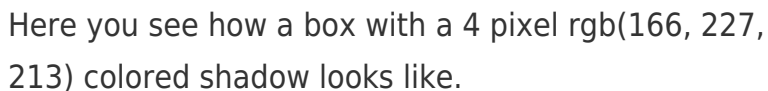
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(166, 227, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 227, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 227, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 227, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 227, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 227, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 227, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 227, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
227, 213) }
```

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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