

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 231, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 231, 217) contains.

RGB(166, 231, 217)	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, 231, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6E7D9
RGB	166, 231, 217
RGB Percent	65%, 91%, 85%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0941, 0.1490
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.06, 0.09
HSL	167°, 58%, 78%
HSV	167°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	56.8262, 70.2686, 76.2138
YIQ	209.9690, -34.2460, -18.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

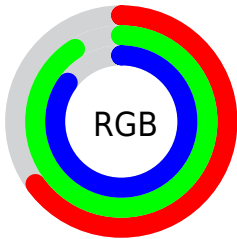
Format	Color
RYB	166, 202, 231
Decimal	10938329
CIELab	87.13, -23.30, 0.23
CIELCh	87, 23.302, 179.434
Yxy	70.2686, 0.2795, 0.3456
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289128409 (0xFFA6E7D9)
YUV	209.9690, 3.4663, -38.5608
Hunter-Lab	83.8264, -25.6903, 4.7728

Details

The RGB color **166, 231, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **231, 166, 180**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 255, 255**, and **112, 175, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 231, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 231, 222**.

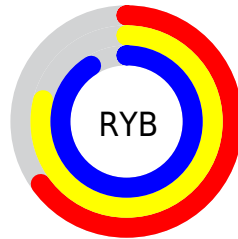
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (91%)

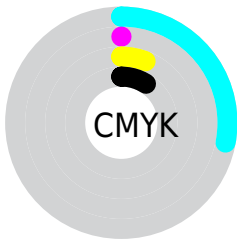
Blue (85%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (91%)

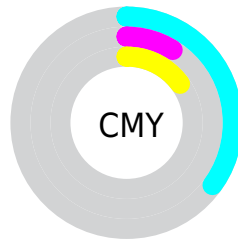


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 231, 217 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, 231, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 231, 217

255, 255, 255


 222, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255


 166, 231, 217

 139, 203, 189

 112, 175, 162


 86, 148, 136

 60, 122, 111

 33, 97, 86

 0, 73, 63

 0, 50, 41

 0, 31, 21

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 231, 217

■ 166, 231, 217

■ 143, 231, 212

■ 189, 231, 222

■ 120, 231, 207

■ 212, 231, 227

■ 97, 231, 202

■ 235, 231, 232

■ 74, 231, 197

■ 255, 231, 237

■ 51, 231, 192

■ 255, 231, 242

■ 27, 231, 187

■ 255, 231, 247

■ 4, 231, 182

■ 255, 231, 252

■ 0, 231, 181

■ 255, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 229, 195



166, 231, 217



158, 230, 239

Triad

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



166, 231, 217



222, 213, 255



255, 209, 181

Complementary

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



166, 231, 217



231, 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, 204, 197



166, 231, 217



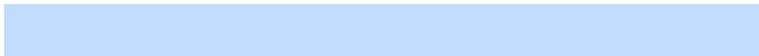
247, 206, 241

Square

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



166, 231, 217



192, 220, 255



255, 203, 219



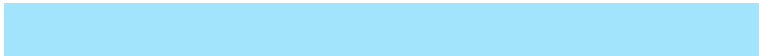
236, 217, 174

Rectangle

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



166, 231, 217



162, 228, 251



255, 203, 219



255, 207, 186

Sweetspot

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



166, 231, 217



235, 255, 251



180, 231, 166



115, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



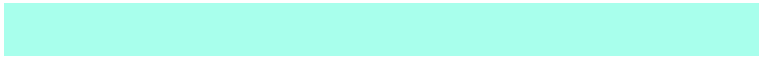
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 231, 217



168, 255, 236



166, 213, 231



103, 115, 112



0, 179, 140



0, 51, 40

Inverse Universe

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



231, 166, 180



255, 168, 187



231, 184, 166



115, 103, 106



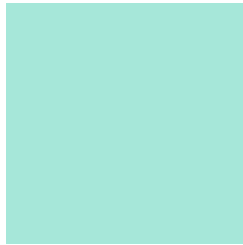
179, 0, 38



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 231, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

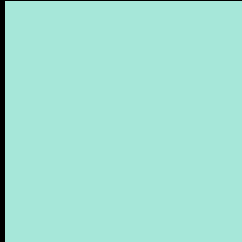
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231, 217 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

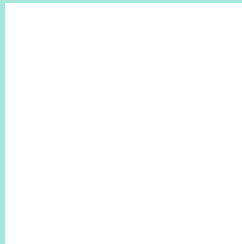
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 231, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 231, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 231, 217.

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





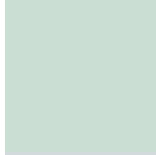
Tritanopia
172, 227, 245

Trichromacy



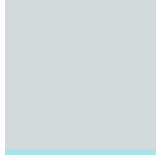
Original Color

166, 231, 217



Protanomaly

202, 222, 212



Deuteranomaly

211, 218, 220



Tritanomaly

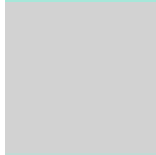
170, 228, 235

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 231, 217



Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210



Achromatomaly

194, 218, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 231, 217 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, 231, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 231, 217)  
}
```

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, 231, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 231, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 231, 217 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, 231, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 231, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 231, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 231, 217); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 231, 217); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 231, 217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 231, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 231, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
231, 217) }
```

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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