

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 236, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 236, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 236, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex | A6ECF3 |
| RGB | 166, 236, 243 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 93%, 95% |
| CMY | 0.3490, 0.0745, 0.0471 |
| CMYK | 0.32, 0.03, 0.00, 0.05 |
| HSL | 185°, 76%, 80% |
| HSV | 185°, 32%, 95% |
| XYZ | 61.8990, 74.5690, 95.9248 |
| YIQ | 215.8680, -43.9670, -12.6630 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

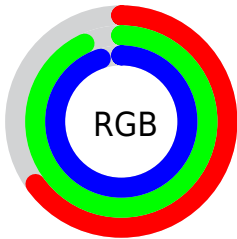
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 166, 203, 243 |
| Decimal | 10939635 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 89.19, -20.01, -10.37 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 89, 22.537, 207.382 |
| Y _{xy} | 74.5690, 0.2664, 0.3209 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289129715 (0xFFA6ECF3) |
| YUV | 215.8680, 13.3761, -43.7342 |
| Hunter-Lab | 86.3533, -23.1676, -5.4145 |

Details

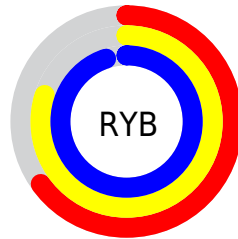
The RGB color **166, 236, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **243, 173, 166**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **111, 180, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 234, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 238, 243**.

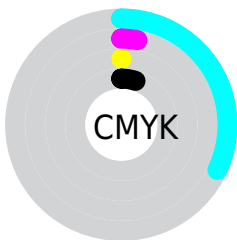
Distribution



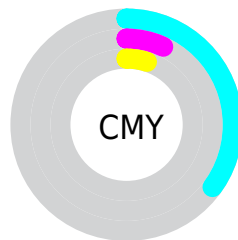
- Red (65%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 236, 243 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, 236, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 236, 243

 166, 236, 243


255, 255, 255


 138, 208, 215


 223, 255, 255

 111, 180, 187

253, 255, 255

 84, 153, 160

 56, 127, 134

 25, 102, 109

 0, 78, 84

 0, 55, 61

 0, 33, 39

 0, 1, 19

 166, 236, 243

 166, 236, 243

 142, 234, 243

 190, 238, 243

 117, 232, 243

 215, 240, 243

 93, 229, 243

 239, 243, 243

 69, 227, 243

 255, 245, 243

 44, 225, 243

 255, 247, 243

 20, 223, 243

 255, 249, 243

 0, 221, 243

 255, 251, 243

 255, 254, 243

 255, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

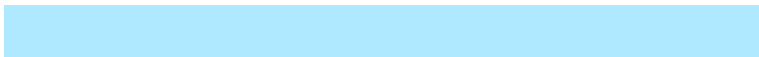
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



175, 236, 221



166, 236, 243



174, 233, 255

Triad

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



166, 236, 243



250, 213, 248



243, 222, 181

Complementary

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



166, 236, 243



243, 173, 166

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, 215, 189



166, 236, 243



255, 209, 227

Square

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



166, 236, 243



226, 219, 255



255, 210, 205



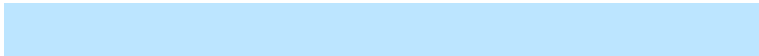
219, 229, 186

Rectangle

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



166, 236, 243



188, 229, 255



255, 210, 205



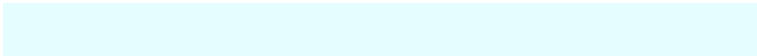
249, 220, 183

Sweetspot

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



166, 236, 243



230, 253, 255



166, 243, 172



112, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 236, 243



158, 246, 255



166, 198, 243



110, 121, 122



0, 169, 186



0, 53, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 166, 236



255, 158, 246



243, 211, 166



122, 110, 121



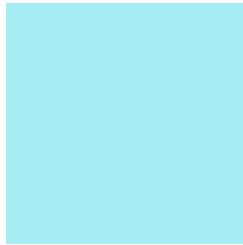
186, 0, 169



59, 0, 53

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 236, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

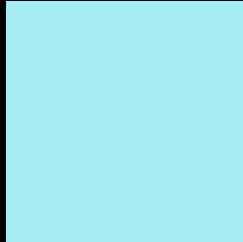
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

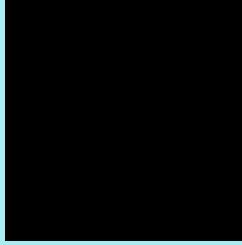
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 236, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 236, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 236, 243.

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





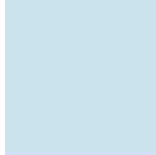
Tritanopia
168, 234, 253

Trichromacy



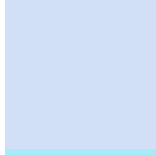
Original Color

166, 236, 243



Protanomaly

203, 227, 237



Deuteranomaly

209, 224, 246



Tritanomaly

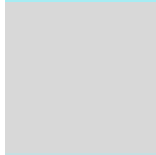
167, 235, 249

Monochromacy



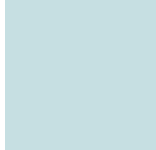
Original Color

166, 236, 243



Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216



Achromatomaly

198, 223, 226

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 236, 243 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, 236, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 236, 243)  
}
```

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, 236, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 236, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 236, 243 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, 236, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 236, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 236, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 236, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 236, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 236,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 236, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 236, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
236, 243) }
```

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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