

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 241, 197)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 241, 197) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 241, 197)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F1C5
RGB	166, 241, 197
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 77%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0549, 0.2275
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.18, 0.05
HSL	145°, 73%, 80%
HSV	145°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	57.2592, 75.0488, 64.2913
YIQ	213.5590, -30.5760, -29.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

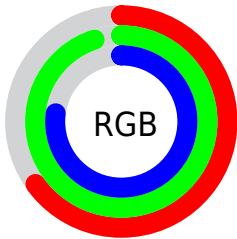
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 219, 241
Decimal	10940869
CIE Lab	89.42, -32.09, 13.96
CIE LCh	89, 35.000, 156.487
Yxy	75.0488, 0.2912, 0.3817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289130949 (0xFFA6F1C5)
YUV	213.5590, -8.1636, -41.7092
Hunter-Lab	86.6307, -33.6228, 16.6406

Details

The RGB color **166, 241, 197** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **241, 166, 210**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 254**, and **112, 185, 143** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 241, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 241, 211**.

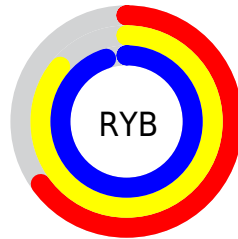
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (95%)

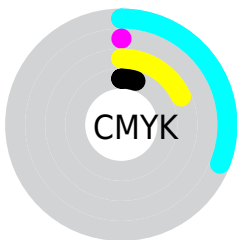
Blue (77%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (95%)

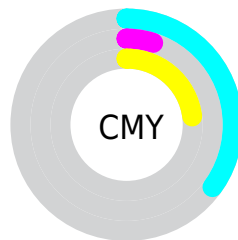


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 241, 197 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, 241, 197 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 241, 197

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 254

 252, 255, 255


 166, 241, 197


 139, 212, 170

 112, 185, 143

 85, 157, 117

 59, 131, 93

 31, 105, 69

 0, 81, 47

 0, 57, 25

 0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0

 166, 241, 197

 166, 241, 197

 142, 241, 183

 190, 241, 211

 118, 241, 169

 214, 241, 225

 94, 241, 155

 238, 241, 239

 70, 241, 140

 255, 241, 254

 46, 241, 126

 255, 241, 255

 21, 241, 112

 0, 241, 100

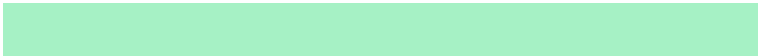
Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 235, 170



166, 241, 197



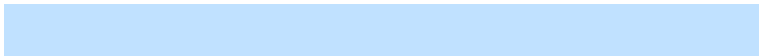
132, 243, 231

Triad

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



166, 241, 197



192, 225, 255



255, 204, 187

Complementary

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



166, 241, 197



241, 166, 210

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, 200, 219



166, 241, 197



239, 214, 255

Square

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



166, 241, 197



146, 235, 255



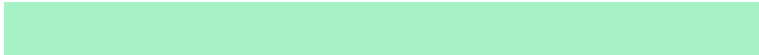
255, 204, 252



255, 214, 164

Rectangle

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



166, 241, 197



121, 243, 253



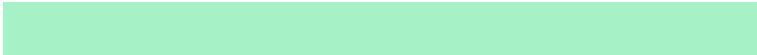
255, 204, 252



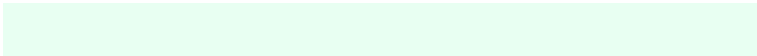
255, 202, 197

Sweetspot

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



166, 241, 197



232, 255, 242



211, 241, 166



113, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



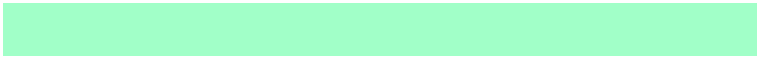
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 241, 197



161, 255, 200



166, 241, 233



108, 120, 113



0, 184, 76



0, 56, 23

Inverse Universe

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



241, 166, 210



255, 161, 216



241, 166, 174



120, 108, 115



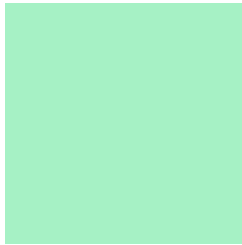
184, 0, 108



56, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 241, 197 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, 241, 197 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, 241, 197 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 197.

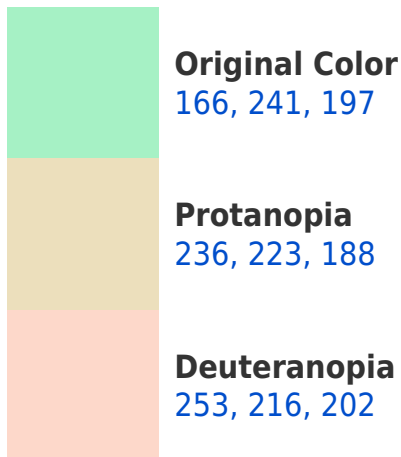


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 197.

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





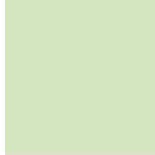
Tritanopia
177, 233, 252

Trichromacy



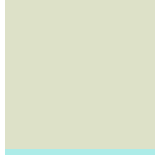
Original Color

166, 241, 197



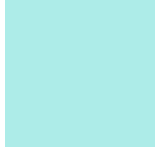
Protanomaly

211, 230, 191



Deuteranomaly

221, 225, 200



Tritanomaly

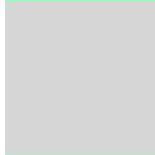
173, 236, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 241, 197



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

197, 224, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 241, 197 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, 241, 197)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 241, 197)  
}
```

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, 241, 197) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 241, 197) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 241, 197 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, 241, 197) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 241, 197) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 241, 197)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 241, 197); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241, 197);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241,  
197) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 241, 197 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 241, 197) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
241, 197) }
```

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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