

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 241, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 241, 220) contains.

RGB(166, 241, 220)	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, 241, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F1DC
RGB	166, 241, 220
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 86%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0549, 0.1373
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.09, 0.05
HSL	163°, 73%, 80%
HSV	163°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	60.0994, 76.1849, 79.2477
YIQ	216.1810, -37.9590, -22.4310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

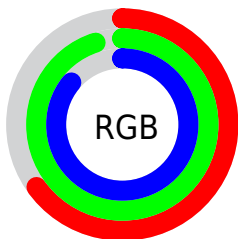
Format	Color
RYB	166, 210, 241
Decimal	10940892
CIELab	89.95, -27.51, 2.76
CIELCh	90, 27.643, 174.268
Yxy	76.1849, 0.2788, 0.3535
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289130972 (0xFFA6F1DC)
YUV	216.1810, 1.8828, -44.0087
Hunter-Lab	87.2840, -29.8406, 7.2676

Details

The RGB color **166, 241, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 166, 187**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **111, 185, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 241, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 241, 227**.

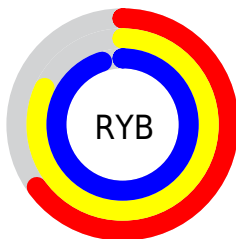
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (95%)

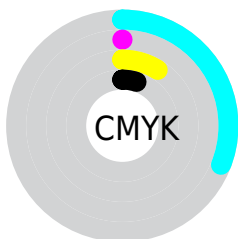
Blue (86%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (95%)

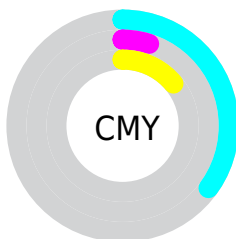


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 241, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 241, 220

 166, 241, 220


255, 255, 255


 138, 212, 192

 223, 255, 255


 111, 185, 165

 252, 255, 255


 85, 158, 139

 58, 131, 113

 29, 106, 89

 0, 81, 66

 0, 58, 44

 0, 36, 23

 0, 0, 0

 166, 241, 220

 166, 241, 220

 142, 241, 213

 190, 241, 227

 118, 241, 207

 214, 241, 233

 94, 241, 200

 238, 241, 240

 70, 241, 193

 255, 241, 247

 46, 241, 186

 255, 241, 254

 21, 241, 180

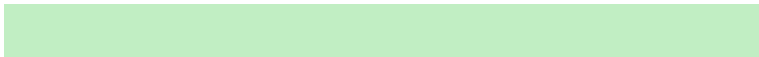
 255, 241, 255

 0, 241, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 238, 195



166, 241, 220



152, 241, 247

Triad

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



166, 241, 220



224, 221, 255



255, 214, 184

Complementary

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



166, 241, 220



241, 166, 187

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, 208, 206



166, 241, 220



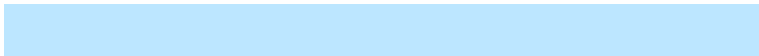
255, 213, 255

Square

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



166, 241, 220



188, 230, 255



255, 208, 232



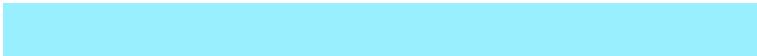
251, 223, 174

Rectangle

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



166, 241, 220



154, 239, 255



255, 208, 232



255, 212, 190

Sweetspot

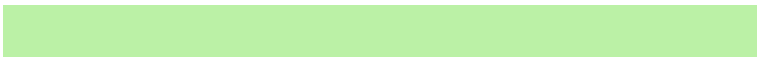
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 241, 220



232, 255, 249



187, 241, 166



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



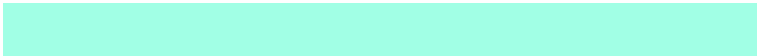
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 241, 220



161, 255, 229



166, 225, 241



108, 120, 116



0, 184, 132



0, 56, 40

Inverse Universe

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



241, 166, 187



255, 161, 187



241, 182, 166



120, 108, 111



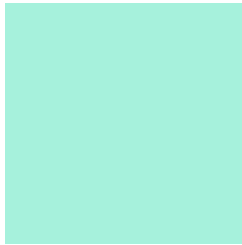
184, 0, 51



56, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 241, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

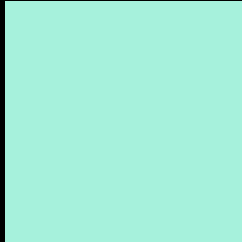
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

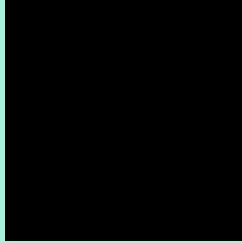
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

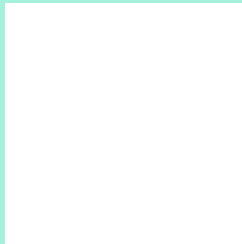
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 241, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 220.

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





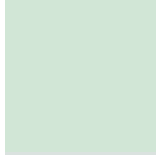
Tritanopia
174, 236, 255

Trichromacy



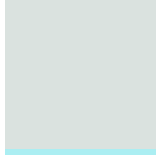
Original Color

166, 241, 220



Protanomaly

209, 230, 214



Deuteranomaly

218, 226, 223



Tritanomaly

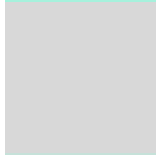
171, 238, 242

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 241, 220



Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216



Achromatomaly

198, 225, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 241, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 241, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 241, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 241, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 241, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 241, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 241, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
241, 220) }
```

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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