

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 241, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 241, 249) contains.

RGB(166, 241, 249)	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, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F1F9
RGB	166, 241, 249
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 98%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0549, 0.0235
CMYK	0.33, 0.03, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	186°, 87%, 81%
HSV	186°, 33%, 98%
XYZ	64.2801, 77.8571, 101.2625
YIQ	219.4870, -47.2680, -13.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

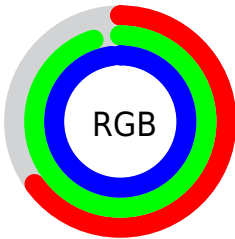
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 205, 249
Decimal	10940921
CIE Lab	90.71, -21.09, -11.23
CIE LCh	91, 23.897, 208.031
Yxy	77.8571, 0.2641, 0.3199
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289131001 (0xFFA6F1F9)
YUV	219.4870, 14.5499, -46.9081
Hunter-Lab	88.2367, -24.3777, -6.2769

Details

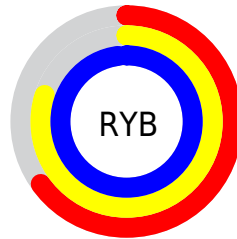
The RGB color **166, 241, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **249, 174, 166**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **110, 185, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 239, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 243, 249**.

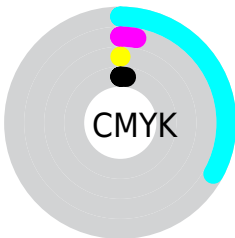
Distribution



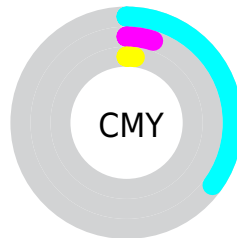
- Red (65%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 241, 249 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, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 241, 249

 166, 241, 249


255, 255, 255


 138, 213, 220


 223, 255, 255


 110, 185, 193

253, 255, 255

 83, 158, 165

 54, 131, 139

 20, 106, 114

 0, 82, 89

 0, 58, 66

 0, 36, 44

 0, 6, 24

 166, 241, 249

 166, 241, 249

 141, 239, 249

 191, 243, 249

 116, 236, 249

 216, 246, 249

 91, 234, 249

 241, 248, 249

 66, 231, 249

 255, 251, 249

 42, 229, 249

 255, 253, 249

 17, 227, 249

 255, 255, 249

 0, 225, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

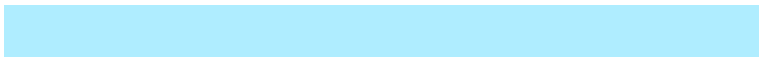
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



175, 242, 226



166, 241, 249



175, 237, 255

Triad

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



166, 241, 249



255, 216, 253



248, 226, 183

Complementary

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



166, 241, 249



249, 174, 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, 219, 190



166, 241, 249



255, 212, 231

Square

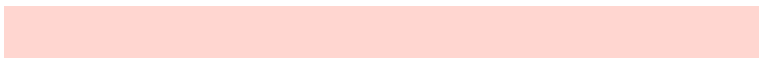
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



166, 241, 249



231, 223, 255



255, 214, 208



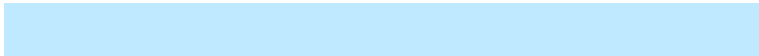
223, 234, 188

Rectangle

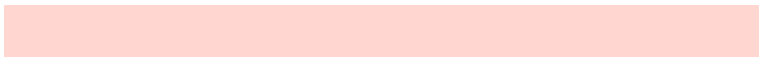
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



166, 241, 249



191, 233, 255



255, 214, 208



255, 224, 184

Sweetspot

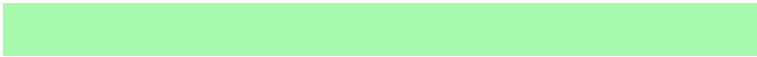
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 241, 249



230, 253, 255



166, 249, 173



112, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

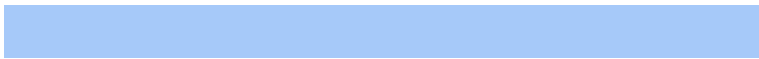
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



166, 241, 249



153, 245, 255



166, 201, 249



112, 124, 125



0, 171, 189



0, 55, 61

Inverse Universe

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



249, 166, 241



255, 153, 245



249, 214, 166



125, 112, 124



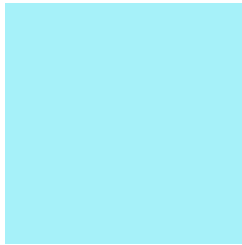
189, 0, 171



61, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 241, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

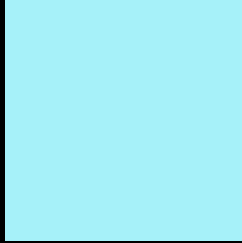
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 249 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, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 241, 249.

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





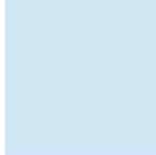
Tritanopia
177, 238, 255

Trichromacy



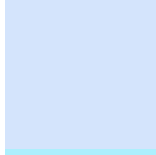
Original Color

166, 241, 249



Protanomaly

205, 231, 243



Deuteranomaly

212, 228, 252



Tritanomaly

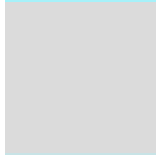
173, 239, 253

Monochromacy



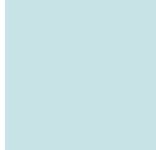
Original Color

166, 241, 249



Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219



Achromatomaly

200, 227, 230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 241, 249 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, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 241, 249)  
}
```

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, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 241, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 241, 249 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, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 241, 249) }
```

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, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 241, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 241,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 241, 249 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, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
241, 249) }
```

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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