Converting Colors

RGB(166, 242, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(166, 242, 184) contains.

Color

RGB(166, 242, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F2B8
RGB	166, 242, 184
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 72%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0510, 0.2784
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.24, 0.05
HSL	134°, 75%, 80%
HSV	134°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	56.1297, 75.0719, 56.8794
YIQ	212.6640, -26.6780, -34.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

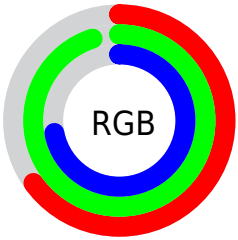
Format	Color
RYB	166, 227, 242
Decimal	10941112
CIELab	89.43, -34.94, 20.70
CIELCh	89, 40.605, 149.358
Yxy	75.0719, 0.2984, 0.3991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289131192 (0xFFA6F2B8)
YUV	212.6640, -14.1314, -40.9243
Hunter-Lab	86.6441, -35.9913, 21.7286

Details

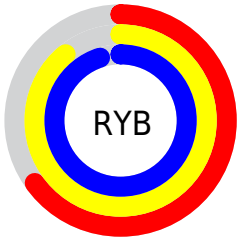
The RGB color 166, 242, 184 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99FFCC. A complement of this color would be 242, 166, 224, and the grayscale version is 213, 213, 213.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 223, 255, 240, and 112, 185, 131 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 142, 242, 166, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 190, 242, 202.

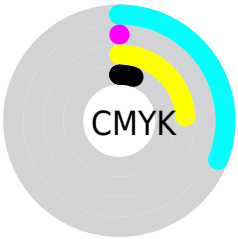
Distribution



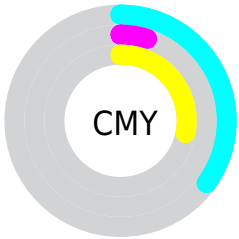
- Red (65%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 242, 184 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, 242, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

166, 242, 184

255, 255, 255

223, 255, 240

252, 255, 255

166, 242, 184

138, 213, 157

112, 185, 131

85, 158, 105

58, 132, 81

30, 106, 58

0, 81, 35

0, 58, 14

0, 37, 0

0, 0, 0

166, 242, 184

142, 242, 166

118, 242, 147

93, 242, 129

69, 242, 110

45, 242, 92

21, 242, 73

0, 242, 57

166, 242, 184

190, 242, 202

214, 242, 221

239, 242, 239

255, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

211, 234, 156

166, 242, 184

120, 246, 223

Triad

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

166, 242, 184

171, 229, 255

255, 198, 189

Complementary

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

166, 242, 184

242, 166, 224

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, 195, 227

166, 242, 184

229, 215, 255

Square

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

166, 242, 184

113, 239, 255

255, 202, 255

255, 209, 159

Rectangle

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

166, 242, 184

96, 246, 249

255, 202, 255

255, 196, 201

Sweetspot

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

166, 242, 184

232, 255, 237

224, 242, 166

113, 128, 117

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

166, 242, 184

158, 255, 181

166, 242, 222

108, 120, 111

0, 184, 43

0, 56, 13

Inverse Universe

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

242, 166, 224

255, 158, 232

242, 166, 186

120, 108, 117

184, 0, 140

56, 0, 43

Previews

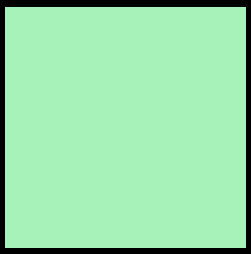
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 242, 184 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



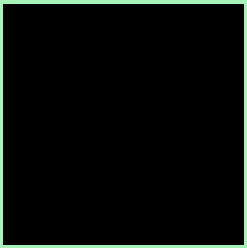
This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 242, 184 looks on a black background.

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, 242, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 242, 184.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 242, 184.

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

Original Color
166, 242, 184

Protanopia
238, 223, 175

Deuteranopia
255, 216, 193

Tritanopia
179, 233, 252

Trichromacy

Original Color
166, 242, 184

Protanomaly
212, 230, 178

Deuteranomaly
223, 225, 190

Tritanomaly
174, 236, 227

Monochromacy

Original Color
166, 242, 184

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
196, 224, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 242, 184 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, 242, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(166, 242, 184)
}
```

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, 242, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 242, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 242, 184 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, 242, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 242, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 242, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 242, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 242, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 242, 184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 242, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(166, 242, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(166,
242, 184) }
```

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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