

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 243, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 243, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 243, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F3AA
RGB	166, 243, 170
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 67%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0471, 0.3333
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.30, 0.05
HSL	123°, 76%, 80%
HSV	123°, 32%, 95%
XYZ	55.0322, 75.1105, 49.6275
YIQ	211.6550, -22.4590, -39.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

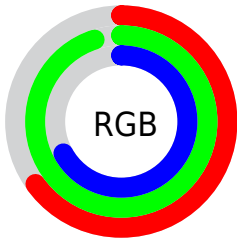
Format	Color
RYB	166, 239, 243
Decimal	10941354
CIELab	89.44, -37.77, 27.89
CIELCh	89, 46.945, 143.559
Yxy	75.1105, 0.3061, 0.4178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289131434 (0xFFA6F3AA)
YUV	211.6550, -20.5359, -40.0394
Hunter-Lab	86.6663, -38.3204, 26.7153

Details

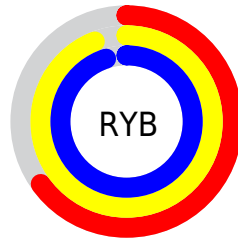
The RGB color **166, 243, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **243, 166, 239**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 226**, and **111, 186, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 243, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 243, 193**.

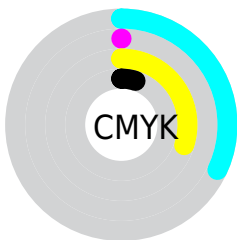
Distribution



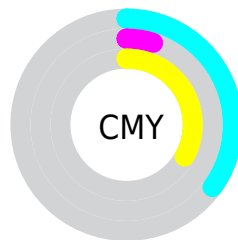
- Red (65%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 243, 170 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, 243, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 243, 170


255, 255, 255

 223, 255, 226

 252, 255, 254

 166, 243, 170


 138, 214, 143

 111, 186, 117

 85, 159, 92

 58, 133, 68

 28, 107, 45

 0, 82, 22

 0, 58, 0

 0, 38, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 166, 243, 170

■ 166, 243, 170

■ 142, 243, 147

■ 190, 243, 193

■ 117, 243, 124

■ 215, 243, 216

■ 93, 243, 101

■ 239, 243, 239

■ 69, 243, 78

■ 255, 243, 255

■ 44, 243, 55

■ 20, 243, 32

■ 0, 243, 13

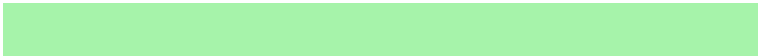
Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 233, 141



166, 243, 170



106, 248, 213

Triad

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



166, 243, 170



142, 232, 255



255, 192, 191

Complementary

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



166, 243, 170



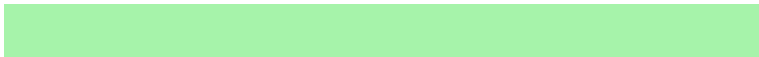
243, 166, 239

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, 191, 236



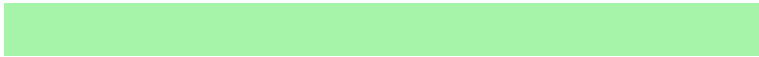
166, 243, 170



216, 217, 255

Square

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



166, 243, 170



57, 243, 255



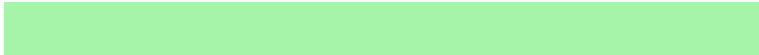
255, 201, 255



255, 203, 154

Rectangle

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



166, 243, 170



59, 249, 244



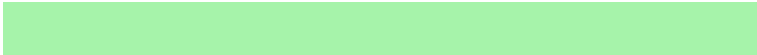
255, 201, 255



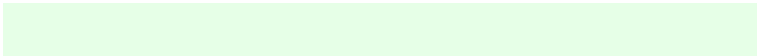
255, 190, 206

Sweetspot

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



166, 243, 170



230, 255, 231



239, 243, 166



112, 128, 113



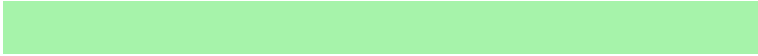
0, 0, 0



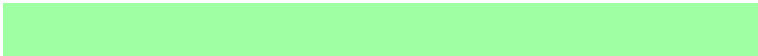
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 243, 170



158, 255, 163



166, 243, 208



110, 122, 111



0, 186, 10



0, 59, 3

Inverse Universe

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



243, 166, 239



255, 158, 250



243, 166, 201



122, 110, 122



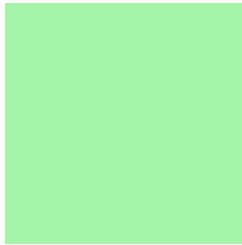
186, 0, 176



59, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 243, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

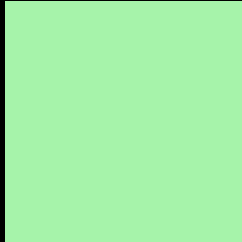
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 243, 170 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, 243, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 243, 170.

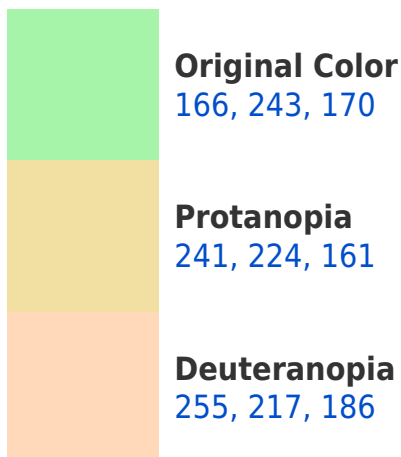


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 243, 170.

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





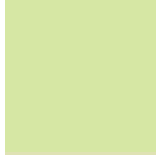
Tritanopia
181, 233, 251

Trichromacy



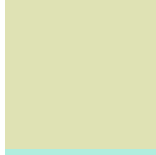
Original Color

166, 243, 170



Protanomaly

214, 231, 164



Deuteranomaly

223, 226, 180



Tritanomaly

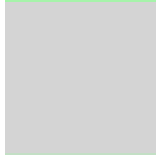
176, 237, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 243, 170



Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212



Achromatomaly

195, 223, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 243, 170 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, 243, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 243, 170)  
}
```

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, 243, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 243, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 243, 170 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, 243, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 243, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 243, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 243, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 243, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 243,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 243, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 243, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
243, 170) }
```

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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