

# Converting Colors

RGB(166, 245, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(166, 245, 240) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(166, 245, 240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F5F0
RGB	166, 245, 240
RGB Percent	65%, 96%, 94%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0392, 0.0588
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.02, 0.04
HSL	176°, 80%, 81%
HSV	176°, 32%, 96%
XYZ	64.1065, 79.7031, 94.4435
YIQ	220.8090, -45.4790, -18.3030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

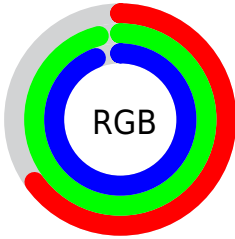
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 207, 245
Decimal	10941936
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.55, -25.10, -5.30
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 25.650, 191.932
Yxy	79.7031, 0.2691, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289132016 (0xFFA6F5F0)
YUV	220.8090, 9.4612, -48.0675
Hunter-Lab	89.2766, -28.0592, -0.2279

# Details

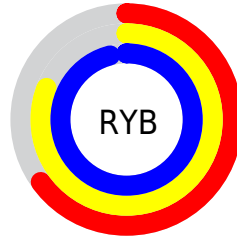
The RGB color **166, 245, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **245, 166, 171**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **111, 189, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 245, 238**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 245, 242**.

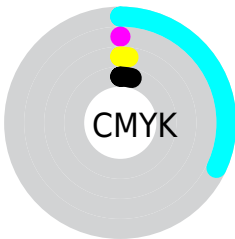
# Distribution



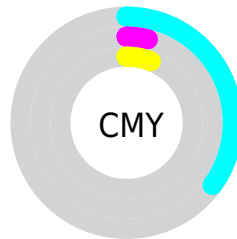
- Red (65%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 245, 240 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, 245, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 166, 245, 240

 166, 245, 240


255, 255, 255


 138, 216, 212

 223, 255, 255


 111, 189, 184

253, 255, 255

 83, 161, 157


 55, 135, 131

 22, 109, 106

 0, 85, 82

 0, 61, 59

 0, 39, 37

 0, 11, 17

 166, 245, 240

 166, 245, 240

 142, 245, 238

 191, 245, 242

 117, 245, 237

 215, 245, 243

 93, 245, 235

 240, 245, 245

 68, 245, 234

 255, 245, 246

 44, 245, 232

 255, 245, 248

 19, 245, 231

 255, 245, 249

 0, 245, 229

 255, 245, 251

 255, 245, 252

 255, 245, 254

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185, 244, 215



166, 245, 240



165, 243, 255

# Triad

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



166, 245, 240



247, 221, 255



255, 224, 185

# Complementary

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



166, 245, 240



245, 166, 171

# 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, 217, 199



166, 245, 240



255, 215, 247

# Square

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



166, 245, 240



215, 230, 255



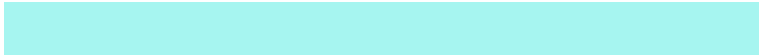
255, 213, 222



239, 232, 183

# Rectangle

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



166, 245, 240



176, 240, 255



255, 213, 222

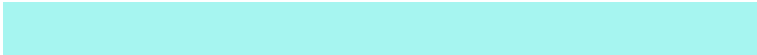


255, 221, 188



# Sweetspot

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



166, 245, 240



230, 255, 253



171, 245, 166



112, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

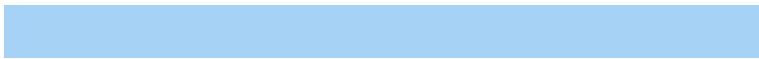
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



166, 245, 240



156, 255, 249



166, 211, 245



110, 122, 122



0, 186, 174



0, 59, 55



# Inverse Universe

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



245, 166, 171



255, 156, 162



245, 200, 166



122, 110, 111



186, 0, 12

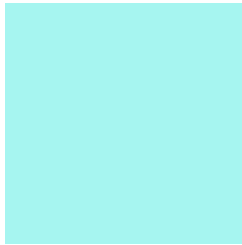


59, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 245, 240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

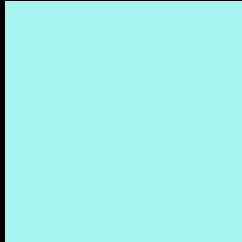
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 245, 240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

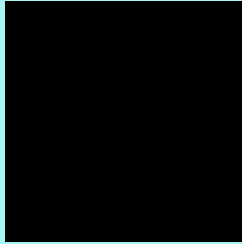
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 166, 245, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 245, 240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 245, 240.

# 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





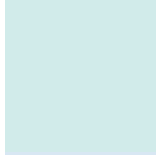
**Tritanopia**  
185, 239, 255

# Trichromacy



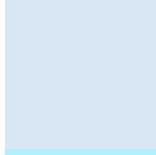
**Original Color**

166, 245, 240



**Protanomaly**

209, 235, 234



**Deuteranomaly**

216, 231, 243



**Tritanomaly**

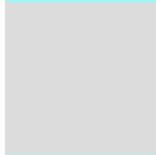
178, 241, 250

# Monochromacy



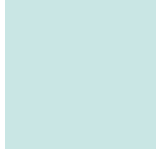
**Original Color**

166, 245, 240



**Achromatopsia**

221, 221, 221



**Achromatomaly**

201, 230, 228

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 245, 240 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, 245, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 245, 240)  
}
```

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, 245, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 245, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 245, 240 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, 245, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 245, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(166, 245, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 245, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 245, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 245,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 245, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 245, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
245, 240) }
```

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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