

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 246, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 246, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 246, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F6E0
RGB	166, 246, 224
RGB Percent	65%, 96%, 88%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0353, 0.1216
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.09, 0.04
HSL	163°, 82%, 81%
HSV	163°, 33%, 96%
XYZ	62.1362, 79.4003, 82.5719
YIQ	219.5720, -40.6180, -23.8020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

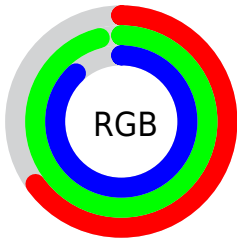
Format	Color
R _Y B	166, 212, 246
Decimal	10942176
CIE Lab	91.42, -29.05, 2.81
CIE LCh	91, 29.183, 174.466
Yxy	79.4003, 0.2773, 0.3543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289132256 (0xFFA6F6E0)
YUV	219.5720, 2.1830, -46.9826
Hunter-Lab	89.1069, -31.4650, 7.4331

Details

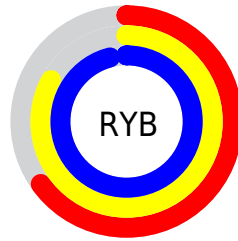
The RGB color **166, 246, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 166, 188**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **111, 189, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 246, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 246, 231**.

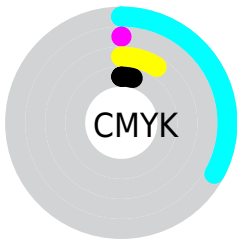
Distribution



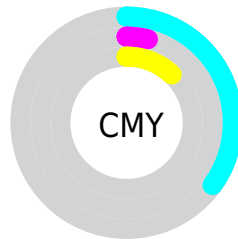
- Red (65%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 246, 224 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, 246, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 246, 224


255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 166, 246, 224


 138, 217, 196

 111, 189, 169


 84, 162, 142

 56, 136, 117

 26, 110, 92

 0, 85, 69


 0, 61, 47


 0, 39, 26

 0, 10, 0

 166, 246, 224

 166, 246, 224

 141, 246, 217

 191, 246, 231

 117, 246, 210

 215, 246, 238

 92, 246, 204

 240, 246, 244

 68, 246, 197

 255, 246, 251

 43, 246, 190

 255, 246, 255

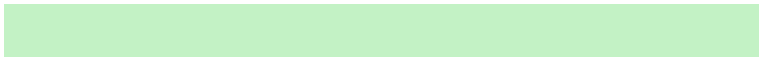
 18, 246, 183

 0, 246, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 242, 197



166, 246, 224



150, 246, 253

Triad

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



166, 246, 224



228, 225, 255



255, 218, 186

Complementary

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



166, 246, 224



246, 166, 188

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, 211, 208



166, 246, 224



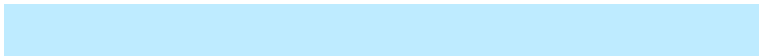
255, 216, 255

Square

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



166, 246, 224



190, 235, 255



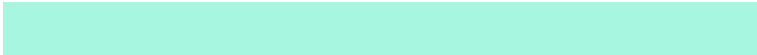
255, 211, 237



255, 227, 175

Rectangle

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



166, 246, 224



153, 244, 255



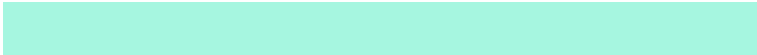
255, 211, 237



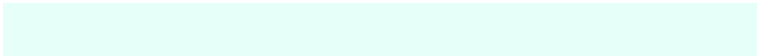
255, 215, 192

Sweetspot

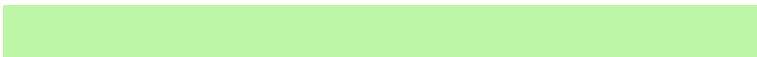
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 246, 224



230, 255, 248



189, 246, 166



112, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 246, 224



156, 255, 228



166, 229, 246



110, 122, 119



0, 186, 135



0, 59, 43

Inverse Universe

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



246, 166, 188



255, 156, 183



246, 183, 166



122, 110, 114



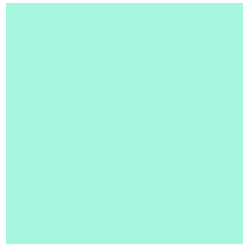
186, 0, 51



59, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 246, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

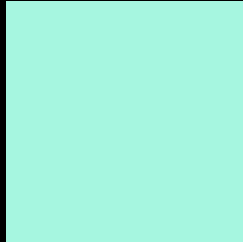
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 246, 224 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, 246, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 246, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 246, 224.

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





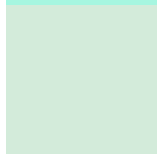
Tritanopia
185, 239, 255

Trichromacy



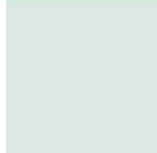
Original Color

166, 246, 224



Protanomaly

211, 235, 218



Deuteranomaly

220, 231, 227



Tritanomaly

178, 242, 244

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 246, 224



Achromatopsia

220, 220, 220



Achromatomaly

200, 229, 221

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 246, 224 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, 246, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 246, 224)  
}
```

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, 246, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 246, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 246, 224 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, 246, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 246, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 246, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 246, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 246, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 246,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 246, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 246, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
246, 224) }
```

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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