

Converting Colors

RGB(166, 255, 254)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(166, 255, 254) contains.

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Color

RGB(166, 255, 254)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FFFE
RGB	166, 255, 254
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0000, 0.0039
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	179°, 100%, 83%
HSV	179°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	69.3753, 86.7827, 106.8602
YIQ	228.2750, -52.7230, -19.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	166, 211, 255
Decimal	10944510
CIELab	94.65, -26.74, -7.98
CIElCh	95, 27.903, 196.628
Yxy	86.7827, 0.2638, 0.3299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289134590 (0xFFA6FFFE)
YUV	228.2750, 12.6824, -54.6152
Hunter-Lab	93.1573, -30.0942, -2.8012

Details

The RGB color **166, 255, 254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **255, 166, 167**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 255**, and **109, 198, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 255, 254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 255, 254**.

Distribution



- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 166, 255, 254 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, 255, 254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 255, 254

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 166, 255, 254

 138, 226, 225

 109, 198, 197

 81, 171, 170

 51, 144, 144

 7, 118, 118

 0, 93, 93


 0, 69, 70

 0, 46, 48

 0, 26, 27

 166, 255, 254

 166, 255, 254

 141, 255, 254

 192, 255, 254

 115, 255, 253

 217, 255, 255

 90, 255, 253

 243, 255, 255

 64, 255, 253

255, 255, 255

 38, 255, 253

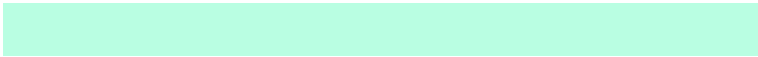
 13, 255, 252

 0, 255, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 254, 226



166, 255, 254



168, 252, 255

Triad

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



166, 255, 254



255, 228, 255



255, 234, 188

Complementary

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



166, 255, 254



255, 166, 167

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, 225, 202



166, 255, 254



255, 222, 253

Square

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



166, 255, 254



228, 237, 255



255, 221, 225



244, 243, 188

Rectangle

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



166, 255, 254



182, 248, 255



255, 221, 225



255, 231, 191

Sweetspot

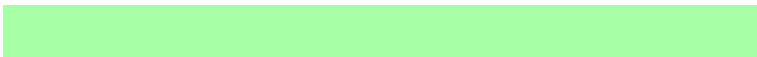
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



166, 255, 254



230, 255, 255



167, 255, 166



112, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

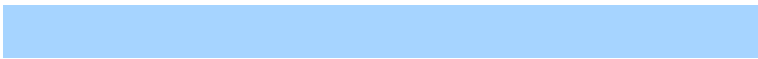
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



166, 255, 254



148, 255, 254



166, 212, 255



115, 128, 127



0, 191, 189



0, 64, 63

Inverse Universe

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



255, 166, 167



255, 148, 149



255, 209, 166



128, 115, 115



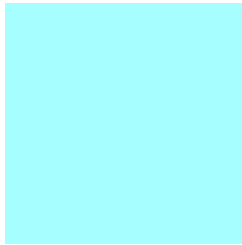
191, 0, 2



64, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 166, 255, 254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

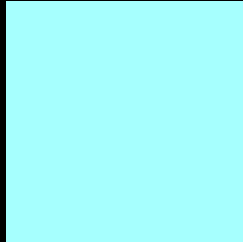
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 254 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

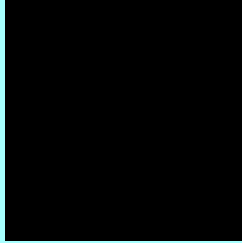
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

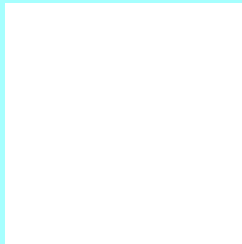
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 166, 255, 254 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 255, 254.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 166, 255, 254.

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





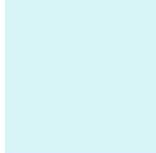
Tritanopia
210, 245, 255

Trichromacy



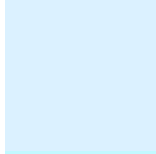
Original Color

166, 255, 254



Protanomaly

214, 244, 247



Deuteranomaly

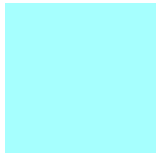
219, 241, 255



Tritanomaly

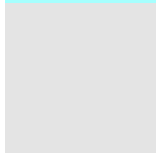
194, 249, 255

Monochromacy



Original Color

166, 255, 254



Achromatopsia

228, 228, 228



Achromatomaly

205, 238, 237

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 255, 254 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, 255, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 255, 254)  
}
```

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, 255, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 255, 254) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 166, 255, 254 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, 255, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 255, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 255, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 255, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255,  
254) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 166, 255, 254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 255, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
255, 254) }
```

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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