

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 210, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 210, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 210, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42D2CE
RGB	66, 210, 206
RGB Percent	26%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.7412, 0.1765, 0.1922
CMYK	0.69, 0.00, 0.02, 0.18
HSL	178°, 62%, 54%
HSV	178°, 69%, 82%
XYZ	36.4339, 51.7077, 66.4528
YIQ	166.4880, -84.5400, -31.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

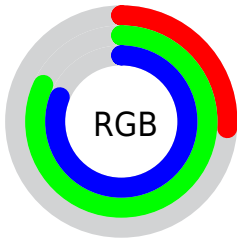
Format	Color
R _{YB}	66, 139, 210
Decimal	4379342
CIE Lab	77.11, -38.11, -9.12
CIE LCh	77, 39.183, 193.460
Yxy	51.7077, 0.2357, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282569422 (0xFF42D2CE)
YUV	166.4880, 19.4794, -88.1280
Hunter-Lab	71.9080, -35.3978, -4.4564

Details

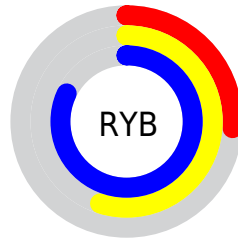
The RGB color **66, 210, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **210, 66, 70**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 255, 255**, and **0, 155, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45, 210, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87, 210, 207**.

Distribution



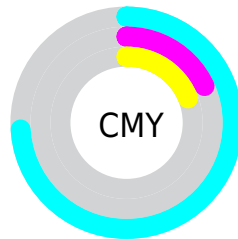
- Red (26%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (18%)



















- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 210, 206 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 66, 210, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 66, 210, 206	 66, 210, 206
 255, 255, 255	 9, 182, 179
 133, 255, 255	 0, 155, 152
 164, 255, 255	 0, 128, 126
 194, 255, 255	 0, 103, 101
 225, 255, 255	 0, 78, 77
	 0, 54, 54
	 0, 33, 33
	 0, 0, 10
	 0, 0, 0

■ 66, 210, 206

■ 66, 210, 206

■ 45, 210, 205

■ 87, 210, 207

■ 24, 210, 205

■ 108, 210, 207

■ 3, 210, 204

■ 129, 210, 208

■ 0, 210, 204

■ 150, 210, 208

■ 171, 210, 209

■ 192, 210, 210

■ 213, 210, 210

■ 234, 210, 211

■ 255, 210, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 208, 169



66, 210, 206



53, 207, 239

Triad

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



66, 210, 206



215, 175, 243



232, 181, 121

Complementary

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



66, 210, 206



210, 66, 70

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, 169, 142



66, 210, 206



249, 165, 212

Square

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



66, 210, 206



165, 188, 255



255, 163, 175



198, 193, 119

Rectangle

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



66, 210, 206



85, 203, 254



255, 163, 175



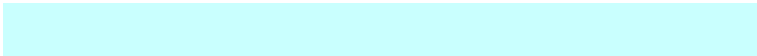
241, 177, 126

Sweetspot

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



66, 210, 206



201, 255, 254



71, 210, 66



96, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



66, 210, 206



46, 255, 249



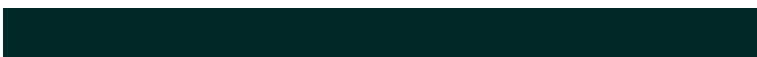
66, 143, 210



94, 105, 104



0, 168, 164



0, 41, 40

Inverse Universe

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



210, 66, 70



255, 46, 52



210, 133, 66



105, 94, 94



168, 0, 5



41, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 210, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

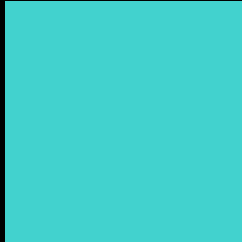
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66, 210, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

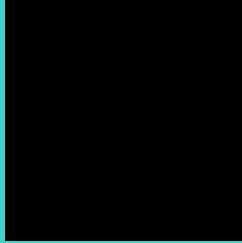
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

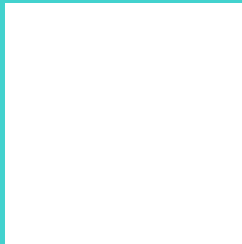
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 66, 210, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 210, 206.

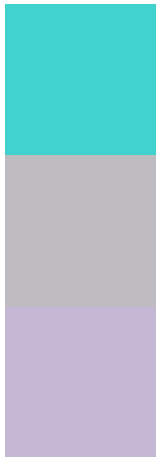


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 210, 206.

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](#).

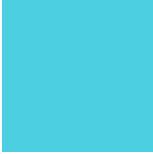
Dichromacy



Original Color
66, 210, 206

Protanopia
191, 188, 193

Deuteranopia
197, 184, 212



Tritanopia
76, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 210, 206



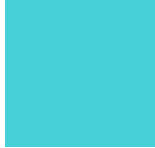
Protanomaly

146, 196, 198



Deuteranomaly

149, 193, 210



Tritanomaly

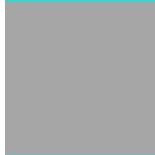
72, 208, 217

Monochromacy



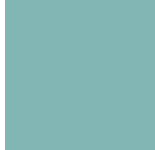
Original Color

66, 210, 206



Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166



Achromatomaly

130, 182, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 210, 206 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(66, 210, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 210, 206)  
}
```

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(66, 210, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 210, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 210, 206 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(66, 210, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 210, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 210, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 210, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 210, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 210,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 210, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 210, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 210,  
206) }
```

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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