

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 177, 187)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 177, 187) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 177, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6BBB9
RGB	166, 187, 185
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 73%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2667, 0.2742
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.01, 0.27
HSL	175°, 13%, 69%
HSV	175°, 11%, 73%
XYZ	42.2628, 47.1543, 52.8235
YIQ	180.4930, -11.8740, -5.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

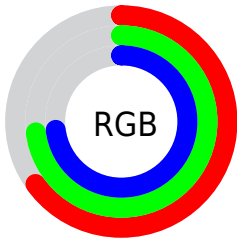
Format	Color
R_{YB}	166, 177, 187
Decimal	10927033
CIE _{Lab}	74.29, -7.54, -1.48
CIE _{LCh}	74, 7.687, 191.116
Yxy	47.1543, 0.2971, 0.3315
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289117113 (0xFFA6BBB9)
YUV	180.4930, 2.2220, -12.7104
Hunter-Lab	68.6690, -10.3117, 2.4596

Details

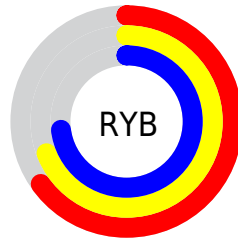
The RYB color **166, 177, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 166, 168**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 233, 243**, and **114, 125, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 168, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 186, 187**.

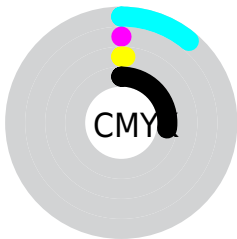
Distribution



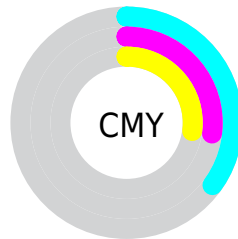
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 177, 187 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 RYB color 166, 177, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 166, 177, 187


255, 255, 255

 221, 233, 243


 250, 253, 255

 166, 177, 187

 140, 151, 160

 114, 125, 134

 89, 100, 109

 66, 75, 84

 43, 52, 61

 22, 31, 39

 0, 10, 19

 0, 0, 0

 166, 177, 187

 166, 177, 187

■ 147, 168, 187

■ 185, 186, 187

■ 129, 159, 187

■ 203, 187, 188

■ 110, 150, 187

■ 222, 187, 190

■ 91, 141, 187

■ 241, 187, 192

■ 73, 133, 187

■ 255, 187, 194

■ 54, 124, 187

■ 255, 187, 195

■ 35, 115, 187

■ 255, 187, 197

■ 16, 106, 187

■ 255, 187, 199

■ 0, 98, 187

■ 255, 187, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 182, 187



166, 177, 187



166, 177, 192

Triad

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



166, 177, 187



187, 180, 193



193, 191, 170

Complementary

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



166, 177, 187



187, 166, 168

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.



197, 180, 174



166, 177, 187



194, 178, 187

Square

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



166, 177, 187



179, 182, 196



198, 178, 180



173, 186, 169

Rectangle

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



166, 177, 187



169, 179, 195



198, 178, 180



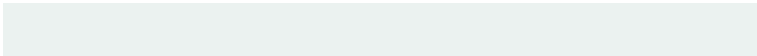
195, 185, 171

Sweetspot

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



166, 177, 187



235, 239, 242



166, 187, 185



118, 120, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



166, 177, 187



211, 227, 242



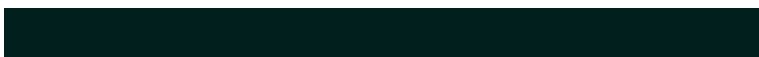
166, 174, 187



85, 90, 94



0, 83, 158



0, 16, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 166, 168



242, 211, 214



187, 179, 166



94, 85, 86



158, 0, 14



31, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 177, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

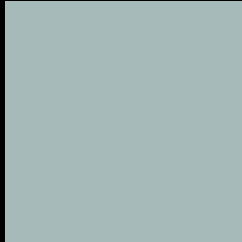
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 177, 187 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

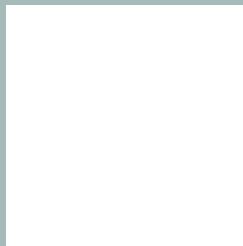
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 166, 177, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 177, 187.

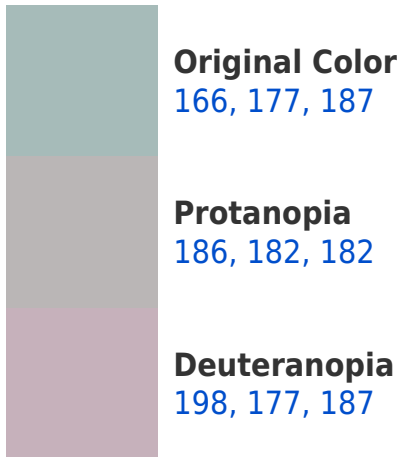


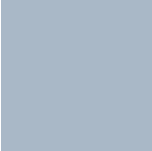
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 177, 187.

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
169, 179, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 177, 187

Protanomaly
179, 182, 184

Deuteranomaly
186, 181, 186

Tritanomaly
168, 179, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 177, 187

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
176, 180, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 166, 177, 185 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, 187, 185) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 187, 185)  
}
```

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, 187, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 187, 185) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 177, 187 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, 187, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 187, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 187, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 187, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 187,  
185) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 177, 185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 187, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
187, 185) }
```

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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