

Converting Colors

`RYB(166, 198, 201)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(166, 198, 201) contains.

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Color

R_YB(166, 198, 201)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6C9A9
RGB	166, 201, 169
RGB Percent	65%, 79%, 66%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2118, 0.3362
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.16, 0.21
HSL	126°, 24%, 72%
HSV	126°, 17%, 79%
XYZ	43.8004, 52.7554, 45.5490
YIQ	186.8870, -10.5880, -17.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

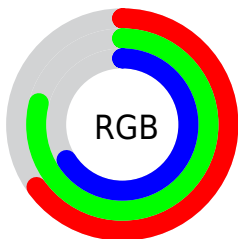
Format	Color
RYB	166, 198, 201
Decimal	10930601
CIELab	77.73, -17.81, 12.03
CIELCh	78, 21.487, 145.967
Yxy	52.7554, 0.3082, 0.3712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289120681 (0xFFA6C9A9)
YUV	186.8870, -8.8183, -18.3179
Hunter-Lab	72.6329, -19.4654, 13.6616

Details

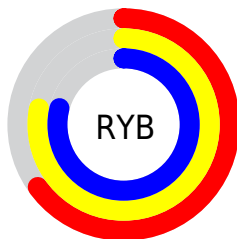
The RYB color **166, 198, 201** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **201, 166, 198**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 252, 255**, and **114, 144, 147** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 196, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 200, 201**.

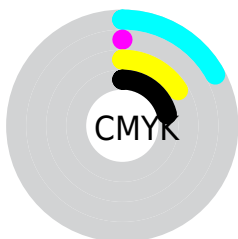
Distribution



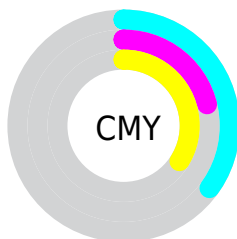
- Red (65%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 166, 198, 201 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, 198, 201 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 166, 198, 201


255, 255, 255


 221, 251, 255

 250, 253, 255

 166, 198, 201

 139, 170, 174

 114, 144, 147

 89, 118, 121

 65, 92, 96

 42, 68, 72

 19, 45, 50

 0, 29, 29


 0, 0, 0

 166, 198, 201

 166, 198, 201

 146, 196, 201


 186, 200, 201

 126, 195, 201


 206, 201, 206

 106, 193, 201


 226, 201, 224


 86, 192, 201

 246, 201, 242

 66, 190, 201

 255, 201, 255

 45, 187, 201

 25, 185, 201

 5, 184, 201

 0, 184, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 196, 163



166, 198, 201



147, 179, 203

Triad

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



166, 198, 201



166, 186, 231



234, 179, 176

Complementary

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



166, 198, 201



201, 166, 198

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.



230, 178, 196



166, 198, 201



192, 188, 228

Square

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



166, 198, 201



145, 177, 224



216, 182, 215



226, 195, 160

Rectangle

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



166, 198, 201



139, 172, 204



216, 182, 215



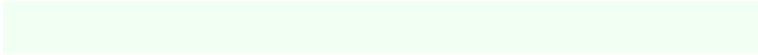
234, 178, 182

Sweetspot

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



166, 198, 201



242, 254, 255



166, 201, 169



120, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



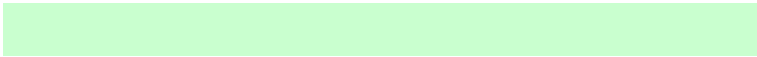
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



166, 198, 201



201, 250, 255



166, 188, 201



90, 99, 99



0, 149, 163



0, 33, 36

Inverse Universe

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



201, 166, 198



255, 201, 250



201, 166, 181



99, 90, 99



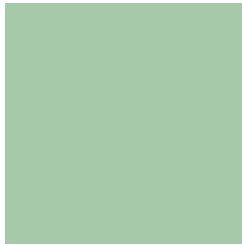
163, 0, 148



36, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 166, 198, 201 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

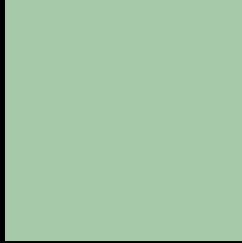
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 201 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

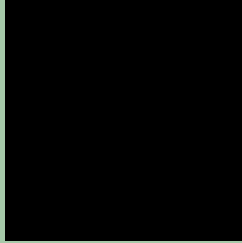
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 166, 198, 201 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 198, 201.

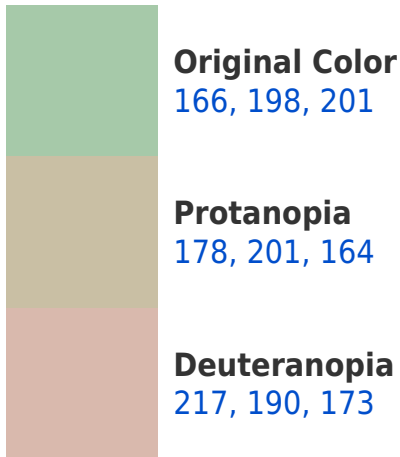


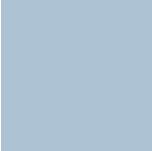
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 166, 198, 201.

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
173, 187, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
166, 198, 201

Protanomaly
166, 195, 173

Deuteranomaly
182, 198, 172

Tritanomaly
170, 184, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
166, 198, 201

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
179, 190, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 166, 198, 201 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, 201, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 201, 169)  
}
```

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, 201, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 201, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 166, 198, 201 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, 201, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 201, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 201, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 201, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 201, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 201,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 166, 198, 201 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 201, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
201, 169) }
```

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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