

Converting Colors

RGB(234, 166, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(234, 166, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(234, 166, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAA6C8
RGB	234, 166, 200
RGB Percent	92%, 65%, 78%
CMY	0.0824, 0.3490, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.15, 0.08
HSL	330°, 62%, 78%
HSV	330°, 29%, 92%
XYZ	57.9932, 48.9350, 61.0324
YIQ	190.2080, 29.6140, 24.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

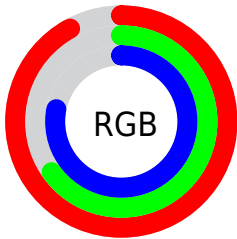
Format	Color
RYB	234, 166, 200
Decimal	15378120
CIELab	75.41, 30.07, -7.30
CIELCh	75, 30.943, 346.357
Yxy	48.9350, 0.3453, 0.2913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293568200 (0xFFEAA6C8)
YUV	190.2080, 4.8275, 38.4056
Hunter-Lab	69.9536, 25.5622, -2.7613

Details

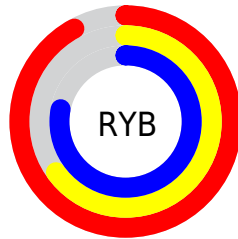
The RGB color **234, 166, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 234, 200**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 255**, and **177, 113, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **234, 143, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **234, 189, 212**.

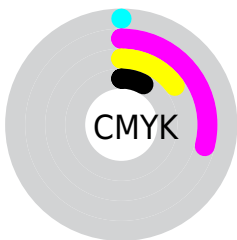
Distribution



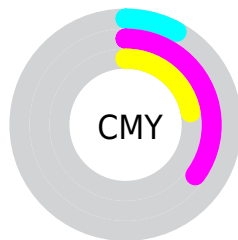
- Red (92%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (8%)




- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 234, 166, 200 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 234, 166, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 234, 166, 200

 234, 166, 200

255, 255, 255

 205, 139, 173

 255, 222, 255

 177, 113, 146

 255, 250, 255

 150, 88, 120

 123, 64, 96

 97, 40, 72

 72, 16, 49

 48, 0, 29

 22, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 234, 166, 200

■ 234, 166, 200

■ 234, 143, 188

■ 234, 189, 212

■ 234, 119, 177

■ 234, 213, 223

■ 234, 96, 165

■ 234, 236, 235

■ 234, 72, 153

■ 234, 255, 247

■ 234, 49, 142

■ 234, 255, 255

■ 234, 26, 130

■ 234, 2, 118

■ 234, 0, 117

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 173, 225



234, 166, 200



243, 165, 171

Triad

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



234, 166, 200



190, 189, 131



100, 199, 226

Complementary

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



234, 166, 200



166, 234, 200

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.



100, 202, 201



234, 166, 200



158, 196, 146

Square

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



234, 166, 200



218, 179, 131



125, 201, 171



130, 192, 241

Rectangle

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



234, 166, 200



241, 168, 153



125, 201, 171



96, 200, 219

Sweetspot

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



234, 166, 200



255, 232, 244



200, 166, 234



128, 113, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



234, 166, 200



255, 166, 210



234, 166, 166



117, 106, 111



181, 0, 91



54, 0, 27

Inverse Universe

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



234, 166, 200



255, 166, 210



166, 234, 234



117, 106, 111



181, 0, 91



54, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 234, 166, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

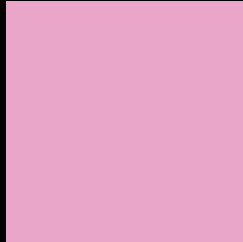
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 234, 166, 200 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 234, 166, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 234, 166, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 234, 166, 200.

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
234, 166, 200

Protanopia
182, 185, 212

Deuteranopia
199, 181, 197



Tritanopia
232, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

234, 166, 200



Protanomaly

201, 178, 208



Deuteranomaly

212, 176, 198



Tritanomaly

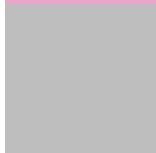
233, 168, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color

234, 166, 200



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

206, 181, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 234, 166, 200 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(234, 166, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 166, 200)  
}
```

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(234, 166, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 166, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 234, 166, 200 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(234, 166, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 166, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 166, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 166, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 166, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 166,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 234, 166, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 166, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
166, 200) }
```

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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