

Converting Colors

RGB(254, 166, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(254, 166, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(254, 166, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FEA6A5
RGB	254, 166, 165
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.0039, 0.3490, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	1°, 98%, 82%
HSV	1°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	61.3008, 51.0599, 42.2219
YIQ	192.1980, 52.7690, 18.3450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

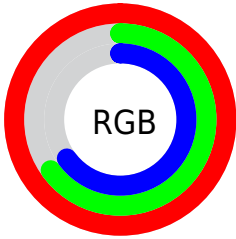
Format	Color
RYB	254, 166, 165
Decimal	16688805
CIELab	76.72, 32.36, 14.01
CIELCh	77, 35.263, 23.409
Yxy	51.0599, 0.3966, 0.3303
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294878885 (0xFFFEA6A5)
YUV	192.1980, -13.4086, 54.2004
Hunter-Lab	71.4562, 28.0831, 14.9861

Details

The RGB color **254, 166, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 253, 254**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 220**, and **195, 113, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **254, 141, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **254, 191, 190**.

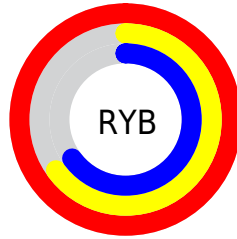
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (65%)

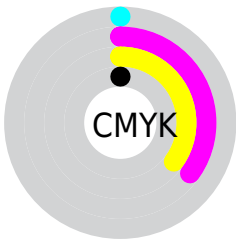
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

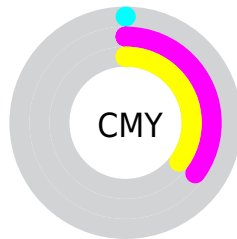


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 254, 166, 165 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 254, 166, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 254, 166, 165

 254, 166, 165

255, 255, 255

 224, 139, 139


 255, 222, 220


 195, 113, 113

 255, 251, 248

 166, 88, 89

 138, 63, 65

 111, 39, 43

 84, 13, 23

 59, 0, 0

 32, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 254, 166, 165

■ 254, 166, 165

■ 254, 141, 140

■ 254, 191, 190

■ 254, 116, 114

■ 254, 216, 216

■ 254, 91, 89

■ 254, 241, 241

■ 254, 66, 63

254, 255, 255

■ 254, 40, 38

■ 254, 15, 13

■ 254, 3, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 165, 198



254, 166, 165



243, 174, 138

Triad

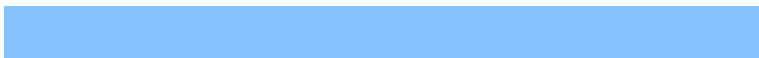
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



254, 166, 165



148, 203, 149



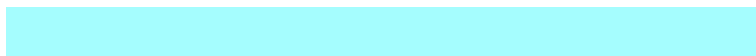
134, 195, 254

Complementary

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



254, 166, 165



165, 253, 254

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.



89, 203, 241



254, 166, 165



109, 207, 181

Square

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



254, 166, 165



185, 195, 129



79, 207, 214



184, 184, 249

Rectangle

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



254, 166, 165



228, 181, 127



79, 207, 214



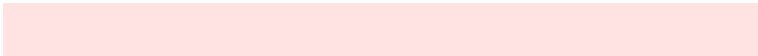
117, 198, 251

Sweetspot

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



254, 166, 165



255, 227, 227



254, 165, 254



128, 111, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



254, 166, 165



255, 149, 148



254, 210, 165



128, 115, 115



191, 2, 0



64, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

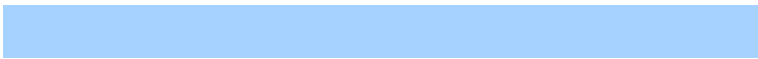
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



165, 253, 254



148, 254, 255



165, 210, 254



115, 127, 128



0, 189, 191



0, 63, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 254, 166, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

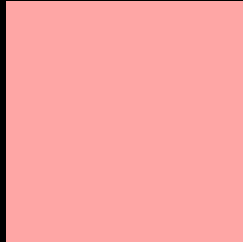
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 254, 166, 165 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 254, 166, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 254, 166, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 254, 166, 165.

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
254, 166, 165

Protanopia
196, 189, 177

Deuteranopia
218, 183, 162



Tritanopia
255, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

254, 166, 165



Protanomaly

217, 181, 173



Deuteranomaly

231, 177, 163



Tritanomaly

255, 165, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

254, 166, 165



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

215, 183, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 254, 166, 165 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(254, 166, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(254, 166, 165)  
}
```

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(254, 166, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(254, 166, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 254, 166, 165 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(254, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(254, 166, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(254, 166, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(254, 166, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 166, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(254, 166,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 254, 166, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(254, 166, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(254,  
166, 165) }
```

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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