

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 156, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 156, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 156, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9CE2
RGB	255, 156, 226
RGB Percent	100%, 61%, 89%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3882, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	318°, 100%, 81%
HSV	318°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	66.8559, 50.5279, 78.1807
YIQ	193.5810, 36.5340, 42.7580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

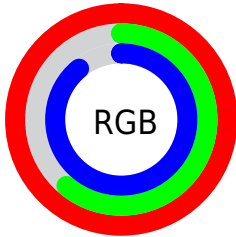
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 156, 226
Decimal	16751842
CIE Lab	76.39, 46.43, -19.80
CIE LCh	76, 50.471, 336.908
Yxy	50.5279, 0.3419, 0.2584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941922 (0xFFFF9CE2)
YUV	193.5810, 15.9826, 53.8645
Hunter-Lab	71.0830, 43.4900, -15.4520

Details

The RGB color **255, 156, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 255, 185**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 212, 255**, and **197, 102, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 131, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 182, 233**.

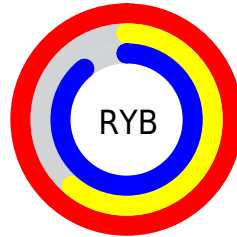
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (61%)

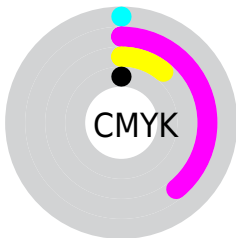
Blue (89%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (89%)

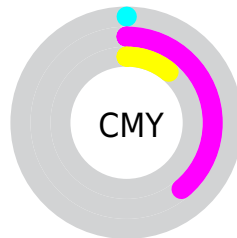


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 156, 226 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 255, 156, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 255, 156, 226

 255, 156, 226


255, 255, 255


 226, 129, 198

 255, 212, 255

 197, 102, 171

 255, 241, 255

 168, 76, 144

 141, 50, 118

 114, 21, 93

 87, 0, 70

 62, 0, 47

 38, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

■ 255, 156, 226

■ 255, 156, 226

■ 255, 131, 219

■ 255, 182, 233

■ 255, 105, 211

■ 255, 207, 241

■ 255, 80, 204

■ 255, 233, 248

■ 255, 54, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 29, 189

■ 255, 3, 181

■ 255, 0, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 172, 255



255, 156, 226



255, 150, 179

Triad

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



255, 156, 226



207, 189, 93



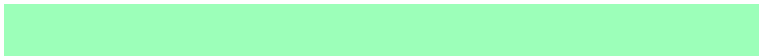
0, 211, 243

Complementary

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



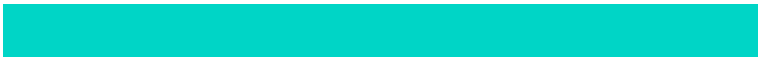
255, 156, 226



156, 255, 185

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.



0, 213, 198



255, 156, 226



157, 202, 111

Square

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



255, 156, 226



246, 173, 103



94, 210, 150



0, 203, 255

Rectangle

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



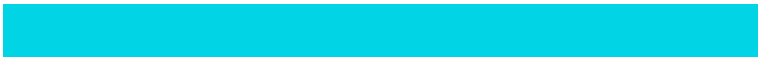
255, 156, 226



255, 153, 149



94, 210, 150



0, 212, 229

Sweetspot

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



255, 156, 226



255, 224, 246



184, 156, 255



128, 110, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 156, 226



255, 135, 220



255, 156, 177



128, 115, 124



191, 0, 135



64, 0, 45

Inverse Universe

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



255, 156, 226



255, 135, 220



156, 255, 234



128, 115, 124



191, 0, 135



64, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 156, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

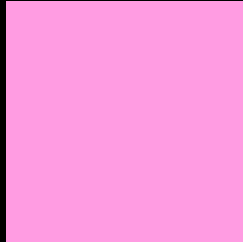
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 255, 156, 226 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 255, 156, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 156, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 156, 226.

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
255, 156, 226

Protanopia
172, 187, 248

Deuteranopia
192, 184, 221



Tritanopia
249, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

255, 156, 226



Protanomaly

202, 176, 240



Deuteranomaly

215, 174, 223



Tritanomaly

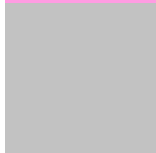
251, 162, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

255, 156, 226



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

216, 180, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 156, 226 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(255, 156, 226) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 156, 226)  
}
```

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(255, 156, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 156, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 156, 226 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(255, 156, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 156, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 156, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 156, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 156, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 156,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 156, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 156, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
156, 226) }
```

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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