

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 159, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 159, 162) contains.

RGB(255, 159, 162)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(255, 159, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9FA2
RGB	255, 159, 162
RGB Percent	100%, 62%, 64%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3765, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.36, 0.00
HSL	358°, 100%, 81%
HSV	358°, 38%, 100%
XYZ	60.1597, 48.6649, 40.4049
YIQ	188.0460, 56.2530, 21.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

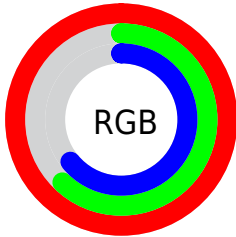
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 159, 162
Decimal	16752546
CIE _{Lab}	75.24, 36.01, 13.59
CIE _{LCh}	75, 38.492, 20.679
Yxy	48.6649, 0.4031, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294942626 (0xFFFF9FA2)
YUV	188.0460, -12.8407, 58.7187
Hunter-Lab	69.7602, 31.8541, 14.4916

Details

The RGB color **255, 159, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 255, 252**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 217**, and **196, 106, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 133, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 185, 187**.

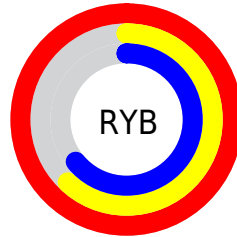
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (62%)

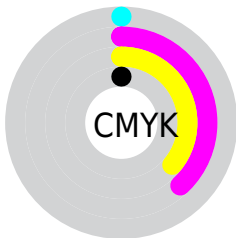
Blue (64%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (64%)

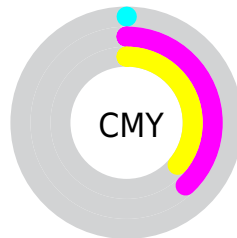


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 159, 162 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, 159, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 255, 159, 162

 255, 159, 162

255, 255, 255

 225, 132, 136


 255, 215, 217

 196, 106, 110

 255, 243, 245

 167, 81, 86

 139, 56, 63

 111, 31, 41

 84, 1, 21

 58, 0, 0

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 255, 159, 162

■ 255, 159, 162

■ 255, 133, 137

■ 255, 185, 187

■ 255, 108, 113

■ 255, 210, 211

■ 255, 82, 88

■ 255, 236, 236

■ 255, 57, 63

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 31, 38

■ 255, 6, 14

■ 255, 0, 8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



247, 159, 198



255, 159, 162



244, 167, 132

Triad

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



255, 159, 162



143, 199, 139



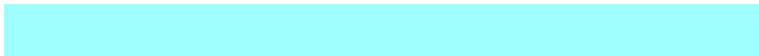
116, 192, 255

Complementary

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



255, 159, 162



159, 255, 252

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.



60, 200, 239



255, 159, 162



98, 204, 173

Square

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



255, 159, 162



184, 191, 118



54, 204, 209



174, 180, 251

Rectangle

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



255, 159, 162



229, 175, 119



54, 204, 209



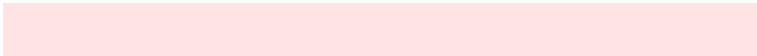
96, 195, 251

Sweetspot

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



255, 159, 162



255, 227, 228



252, 159, 255



128, 111, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 159, 162



255, 140, 144



255, 204, 159



128, 115, 115



191, 0, 6



64, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

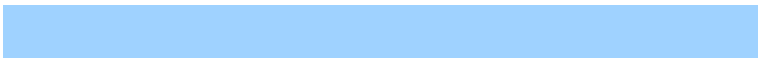
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 159, 162



255, 140, 144



159, 210, 255



128, 115, 115



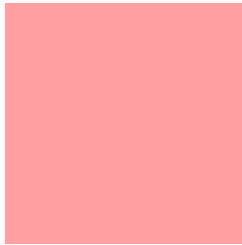
191, 0, 6



64, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 159, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

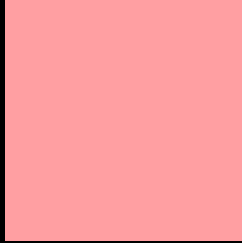
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 162 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, 159, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 159, 162.

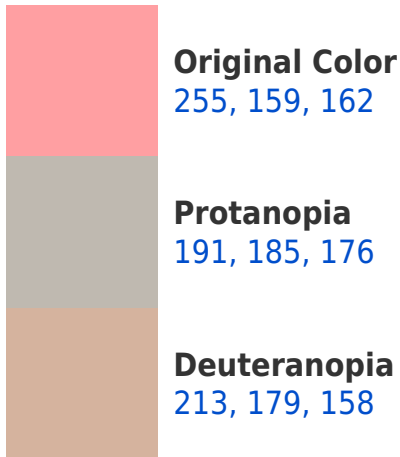


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 159, 162.

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
255, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

255, 159, 162



Protanomaly

214, 176, 171



Deuteranomaly

228, 172, 159



Tritanomaly

255, 158, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

255, 159, 162



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

212, 177, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 159, 162 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, 159, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 159, 162)  
}
```

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, 159, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 159, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 159, 162 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, 159, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 159, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 159, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 159, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 159,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 159, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 159, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
159, 162) }
```

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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