

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 166, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 166, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 166, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA6D3
RGB	255, 166, 211
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 83%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3490, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.17, 0.00
HSL	330°, 100%, 83%
HSV	330°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	66.6341, 53.2356, 68.3915
YIQ	197.7410, 38.5990, 32.8630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

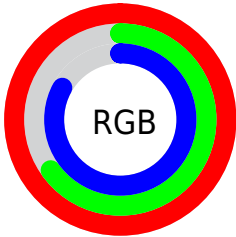
Format	Color
R_{YB}	255, 166, 211
Decimal	16754387
CIE Lab	78.01, 38.94, -9.19
CIE LCh	78, 40.014, 346.724
Yxy	53.2356, 0.3539, 0.2828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944467 (0xFFFFA6D3)
YUV	197.7410, 6.5367, 50.2161
Hunter-Lab	72.9627, 35.3325, -4.5015

Details

The RGB color **255, 166, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 255, 210**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 255**, and **197, 113, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 141, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 192, 224**.

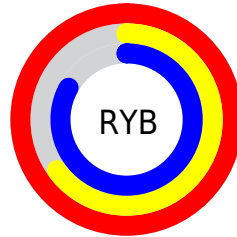
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (65%)

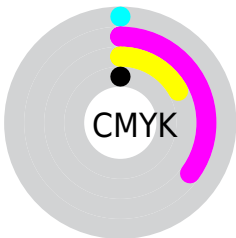
Blue (83%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (83%)

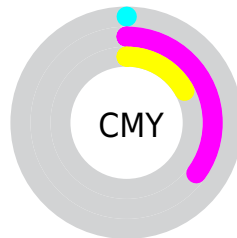


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 166, 211 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, 166, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 255, 166, 211

 255, 166, 211

255, 255, 255


 226, 139, 183

 255, 222, 255

 197, 113, 156

 255, 251, 255


 169, 87, 130

 141, 62, 105

 114, 36, 81

 88, 7, 58

 62, 0, 36

 41, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

■ 255, 166, 211

■ 255, 166, 211

■ 255, 141, 198

■ 255, 192, 224

■ 255, 115, 186

■ 255, 217, 236

■ 255, 90, 173

■ 255, 243, 249

■ 255, 64, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 38, 148

■ 255, 13, 135

■ 255, 0, 129

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 176, 244



255, 166, 211



255, 165, 173

Triad

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



255, 166, 211



197, 197, 121



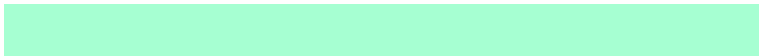
53, 209, 246

Complementary

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



255, 166, 211



166, 255, 210

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.



59, 213, 213



255, 166, 211



155, 206, 141

Square

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



255, 166, 211



232, 185, 121



108, 212, 175



112, 201, 255

Rectangle

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



255, 166, 211



255, 169, 150



108, 212, 175



44, 211, 236

Sweetspot

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



255, 166, 211



255, 230, 242



209, 166, 255



128, 112, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 166, 211



255, 148, 202



255, 166, 167



128, 115, 121



191, 0, 97



64, 0, 32

Inverse Universe

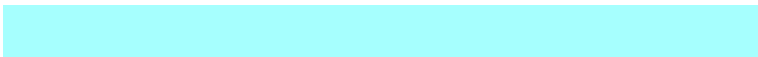
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 166, 211



255, 148, 202



166, 255, 254



128, 115, 121



191, 0, 97



64, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 166, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

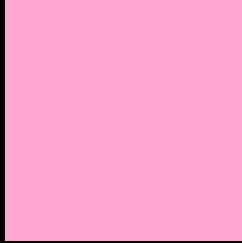
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 211 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, 166, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 166, 211.

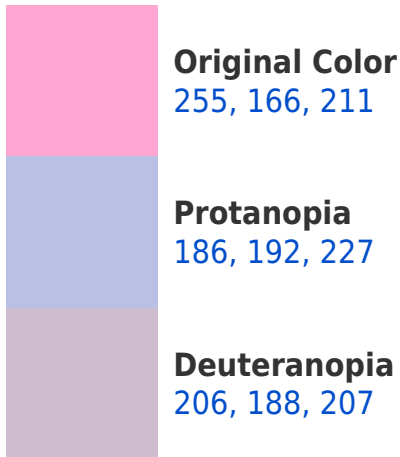


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 166, 211.

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
252, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
255, 166, 211



Protanomaly
211, 183, 221



Deuteranomaly
224, 180, 208

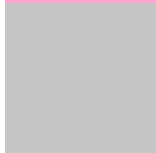


Tritanomaly
253, 169, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
255, 166, 211



Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly
219, 186, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 166, 211 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, 166, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 166, 211)  
}
```

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, 166, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 166, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 166, 211 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, 166, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 166, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 166, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 166, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 166, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 166, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
166, 211) }
```

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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