

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 166, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 166, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 166, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFA6E9
RGB	255, 166, 233
RGB Percent	100%, 65%, 91%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3490, 0.0863
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.09, 0.00
HSL	315°, 100%, 83%
HSV	315°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	69.5842, 54.4156, 83.9266
YIQ	200.2490, 31.5370, 39.7050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

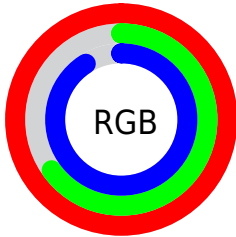
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 166, 233
Decimal	16754409
CIE Lab	78.70, 42.43, -20.09
CIE LCh	79, 46.950, 334.660
Yxy	54.4156, 0.3347, 0.2617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294944489 (0xFFFFA6E9)
YUV	200.2490, 16.1462, 48.0166
Hunter-Lab	73.7669, 39.2865, -15.8189

Details

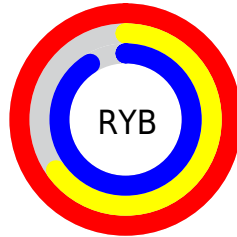
The RGB color **255, 166, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 255, 188**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 255**, and **197, 112, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 141, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 192, 239**.

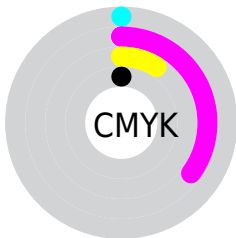
Distribution



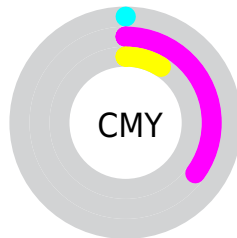
- Red (100%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 166, 233 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, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 255, 166, 233

 255, 166, 233

255, 255, 255


 226, 139, 205

 255, 222, 255

 197, 112, 177

 255, 251, 255

 169, 86, 150

 141, 61, 124

 115, 35, 99

 88, 3, 75

 63, 0, 52

 42, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2

■ 255, 166, 233

■ 255, 166, 233

■ 255, 141, 227

■ 255, 192, 239

■ 255, 115, 220

■ 255, 217, 246

■ 255, 90, 214

■ 255, 243, 252

■ 255, 64, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 38, 201

■ 255, 13, 195

■ 255, 0, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 181, 255



255, 166, 233



255, 160, 190

Triad

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



255, 166, 233



216, 194, 106



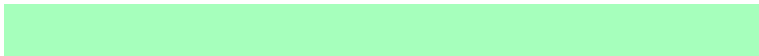
0, 216, 243

Complementary

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



255, 166, 233



166, 255, 188

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.



26, 218, 200



255, 166, 233



170, 207, 121

Square

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



255, 166, 233



253, 179, 116



115, 215, 156



30, 209, 255

Rectangle

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



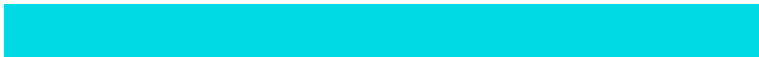
255, 166, 233



255, 162, 161



115, 215, 156



0, 217, 230

Sweetspot

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



255, 166, 233



255, 230, 249



187, 166, 255



128, 112, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 166, 233



255, 148, 229



255, 166, 190



128, 115, 124



191, 0, 144



64, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

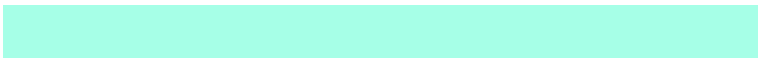
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 166, 233



255, 148, 229



166, 255, 231



128, 115, 124



191, 0, 144



64, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 166, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

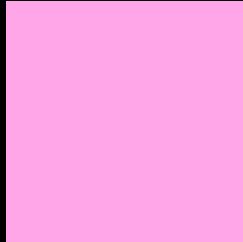
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233 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, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 166, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 166, 233.

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, 166, 233

Protanopia
180, 193, 252

Deuteranopia
198, 190, 229



Tritanopia
249, 175, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

255, 166, 233



Protanomaly

207, 183, 245



Deuteranomaly

219, 181, 230



Tritanomaly

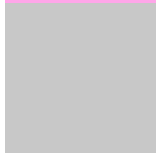
251, 172, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

255, 166, 233



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

220, 188, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 166, 233 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, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 166, 233)  
}
```

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, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 166, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 166, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 166, 233) }
```

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, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 166, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 166,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 166, 233 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, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
166, 233) }
```

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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