

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 212, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 212, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 212, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD4A8
RGB	255, 212, 168
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 66%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1686, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.34, 0.00
HSL	30°, 100%, 83%
HSV	30°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	71.8514, 71.1741, 46.9968
YIQ	219.8410, 39.7520, -4.5680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

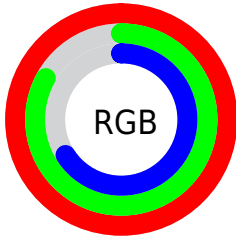
Format	Color
R_{YB}	253, 255, 168
Decimal	16766120
CIE _{Lab}	87.57, 9.06, 27.42
CIE _{LCh}	88, 28.879, 71.718
Yxy	71.1741, 0.3781, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956200 (0xFFFFD4A8)
YUV	219.8410, -25.5576, 30.8344
Hunter-Lab	84.3648, 4.3857, 26.0268

Details

The RGB color **255, 212, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **168, 211, 255**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 223**, and **197, 157, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 199, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 225, 194**.

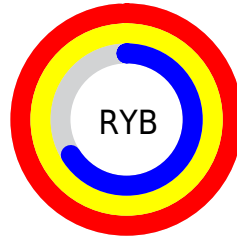
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

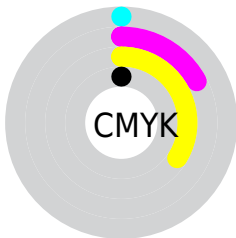
Blue (66%)



Red (99%)

Yellow (100%)

Blue (66%)

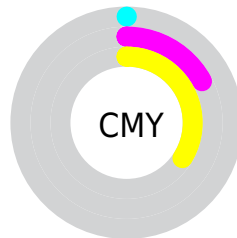


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 212, 168 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, 212, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 255, 212, 168

 255, 212, 168

255, 255, 255


 226, 184, 141

 255, 255, 223

 197, 157, 116

 255, 255, 252

 169, 131, 91

 141, 106, 67

 115, 82, 44

 89, 59, 22

 64, 37, 0

 39, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 255, 212, 168


 255, 212, 168

 255, 199, 143


 255, 225, 194

 255, 187, 117


 255, 237, 219


 255, 174, 91

 255, 250, 245

 255, 162, 66

255, 255, 255

 255, 149, 40

 255, 136, 15

 255, 129, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 204, 184



255, 212, 168



229, 221, 166

Triad

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



255, 212, 168



145, 235, 230



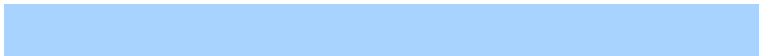
237, 209, 255

Complementary

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



255, 212, 168



168, 211, 255

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.



201, 218, 255



255, 212, 168



142, 233, 255

Square

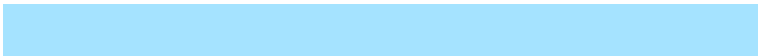
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



255, 212, 168



167, 234, 201



165, 227, 255



255, 202, 237

Rectangle

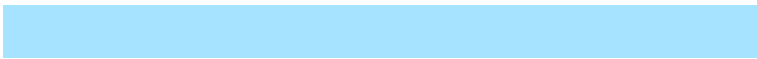
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



255, 212, 168



208, 227, 172



165, 227, 255



226, 212, 255

Sweetspot

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



255, 212, 168



255, 242, 230



255, 168, 211



128, 120, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 212, 168



255, 203, 150



255, 255, 168



128, 121, 115



191, 97, 0



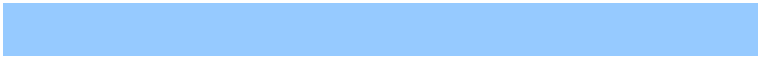
64, 32, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 211, 255



150, 202, 255



168, 168, 255



115, 121, 128



0, 95, 191



0, 32, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 212, 168 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, 212, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

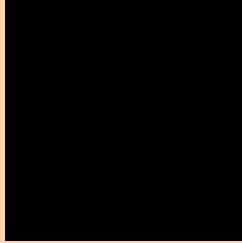
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 212, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 212, 168.

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, 212, 168

Protanopia
234, 219, 171

Deuteranopia
255, 212, 173



Tritanopia
255, 207, 221

Trichromacy



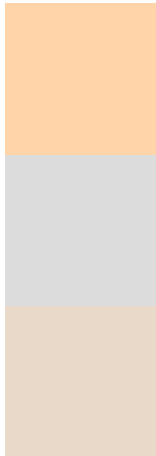
Original Color
255, 212, 168

Protanomaly
242, 216, 170

Deuteranomaly
255, 212, 171

Tritanomaly
255, 209, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
255, 212, 168

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
233, 217, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 212, 168 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, 212, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 212, 168)  
}
```

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, 212, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 212, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 212, 168 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

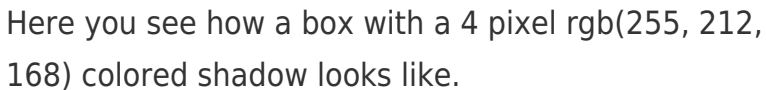
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 212, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 212, 168) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 212, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 168); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 168); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 212, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 212, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
212, 168) }
```

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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