

Converting Colors

RGB(255, 228, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(255, 228, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(255, 228, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFE4A6
RGB	255, 228, 166
RGB Percent	100%, 89%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1059, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	42°, 100%, 83%
HSV	42°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	75.8663, 79.5000, 47.4228
YIQ	229.0050, 35.9940, -13.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

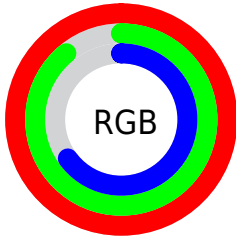
Format	Color
R_{YB}	205, 255, 166
Decimal	16770214
CIE _{Lab}	91.46, 0.62, 33.67
CIE _{LCh}	91, 33.679, 88.945
Yxy	79.5000, 0.3741, 0.3920
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294960294 (0xFFFFE4A6)
YUV	229.0050, -31.0615, 22.7976
Hunter-Lab	89.1628, -4.1537, 30.8795

Details

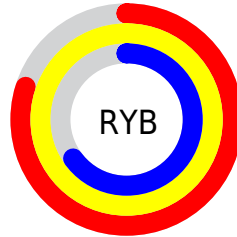
The RGB color **255, 228, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 193, 255**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 222**, and **197, 173, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 220, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 236, 192**.

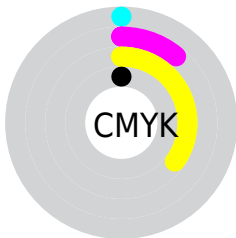
Distribution



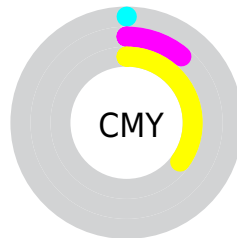
- Red (100%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 255, 228, 166 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, 228, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 255, 228, 166

 255, 228, 166

255, 255, 255

 226, 200, 139


 255, 255, 222

 197, 173, 113

 255, 255, 250

 169, 146, 88

 142, 121, 64

 115, 96, 41

 89, 72, 17

 64, 50, 0

 40, 29, 0

 10, 5, 0

■ 255, 228, 166

■ 255, 228, 166

■ 255, 220, 141

■ 255, 236, 192

■ 255, 213, 115

■ 255, 243, 217

■ 255, 205, 90

■ 255, 251, 243

■ 255, 197, 64

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 189, 38

■ 255, 182, 13

■ 255, 178, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 217, 176



255, 228, 166



221, 238, 173

Triad

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



255, 228, 166



132, 248, 255



255, 212, 255

Complementary

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



255, 228, 166



166, 193, 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.



234, 223, 255



255, 228, 166



148, 243, 255

Square

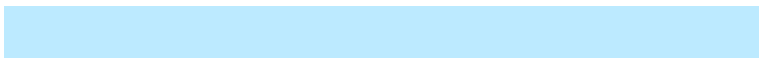
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



255, 228, 166



150, 249, 228



188, 234, 255



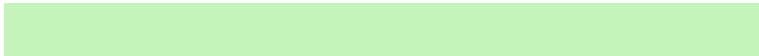
255, 207, 233

Rectangle

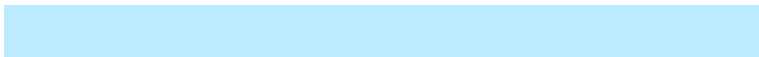
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



255, 228, 166



196, 243, 187



188, 234, 255



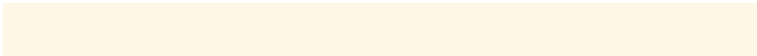
255, 215, 255

Sweetspot

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



255, 228, 166



255, 247, 230



255, 166, 194



128, 123, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

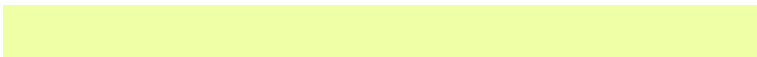
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



255, 228, 166



255, 223, 148



239, 255, 166



128, 124, 115



191, 133, 0



64, 44, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 193, 255



148, 180, 255



182, 166, 255



115, 119, 128



0, 58, 191



0, 19, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 255, 228, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

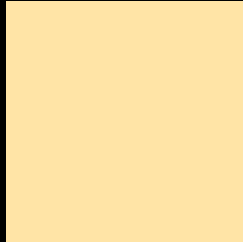
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

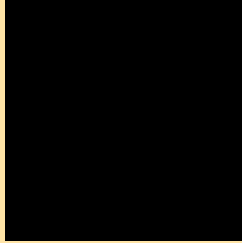
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 228, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 255, 228, 166.

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

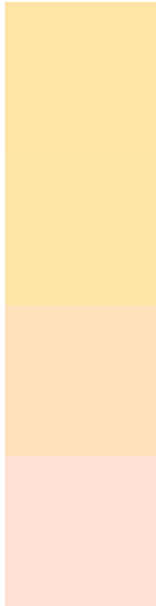




Tritanopia

255, 222, 235

Trichromacy



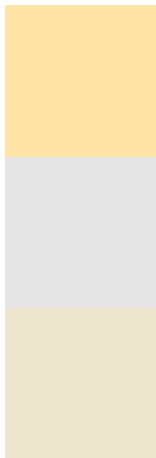
Original Color
255, 228, 166

Protanomaly
251, 229, 167

Deuteranomaly
255, 226, 187

Tritanomaly
255, 224, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
255, 228, 166

Achromatopsia
229, 229, 229

Achromatomaly
238, 229, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 255, 228, 166 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, 228, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 228, 166)  
}
```

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, 228, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 228, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 255, 228, 166 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, 228, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 228, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 228, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 228, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 255, 228, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 228, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
228, 166) }
```

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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