

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 136, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 136, 166) contains.

RGB(225, 136, 166)	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(225, 136, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E188A6
RGB	225, 136, 166
RGB Percent	88%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.1176, 0.4667, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.26, 0.12
HSL	340°, 60%, 71%
HSV	340°, 40%, 88%
XYZ	46.7384, 36.3690, 40.6329
YIQ	166.0310, 43.4140, 28.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

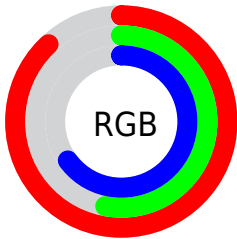
Format	Color
R _Y B	225, 136, 166
Decimal	14780582
CIE Lab	66.80, 37.75, -1.23
CIE LCh	67, 37.772, 358.132
Yxy	36.3690, 0.3777, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292970662 (0xFFE188A6)
YUV	166.0310, -0.0153, 51.7158
Hunter-Lab	60.3068, 32.8027, 2.2668

Details

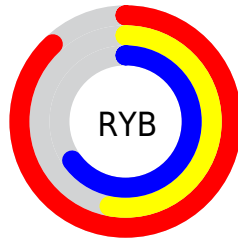
The RGB color **225, 136, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 225, 195**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 191, 221**, and **168, 84, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 114, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 159, 181**.

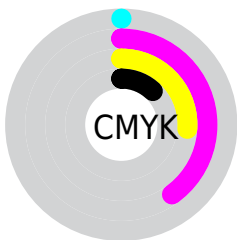
Distribution



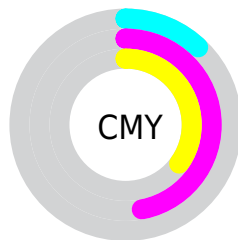
- Red (88%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (12%)




- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 136, 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 225, 136, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 225, 136, 166

 225, 136, 166

255, 255, 255

 196, 110, 140

 255, 191, 221

 168, 84, 114

 255, 219, 250

 140, 59, 90

 255, 248, 255

 113, 34, 66


 86, 4, 44

 61, 0, 24

 38, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 225, 136, 166

 225, 136, 166

■ 225, 114, 151

■ 225, 159, 181

■ 225, 91, 136

■ 225, 181, 196

■ 225, 68, 121

■ 225, 203, 211

■ 225, 46, 106

■ 225, 226, 226

■ 225, 24, 91

■ 225, 248, 241

■ 225, 1, 77

■ 225, 255, 255

■ 225, 0, 76

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 143, 199



225, 136, 166



228, 138, 132

Triad

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



225, 136, 166



152, 170, 101



40, 175, 219

Complementary

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



225, 136, 166



136, 225, 195

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.



0, 180, 193



225, 136, 166



111, 177, 125

Square

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



225, 136, 166



187, 160, 94



63, 180, 159



108, 167, 230

Rectangle

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



225, 136, 166



220, 144, 113



63, 180, 159



5, 177, 212

Sweetspot

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



225, 136, 166



255, 224, 235



194, 136, 225



128, 110, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 136, 166



255, 135, 176



225, 149, 136



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 59



48, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



225, 136, 166



255, 135, 176



136, 212, 225



112, 101, 105



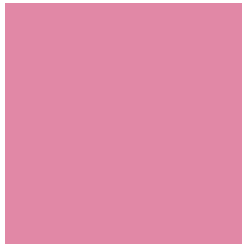
176, 0, 59



48, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 136, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

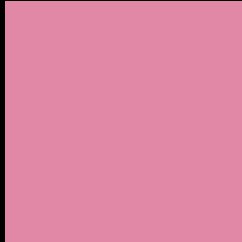
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 225, 136, 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 225, 136, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 136, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 136, 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



Original Color
225, 136, 166

Protanopia
160, 162, 182

Deuteranopia
179, 158, 162



Tritanopia
223, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
225, 136, 166

Protanomaly
184, 153, 176

Deuteranomaly
196, 150, 163

Tritanomaly
224, 138, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
225, 136, 166

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
187, 155, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 136, 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(225, 136, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 136, 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(225, 136, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 136, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 136, 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(225, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 136, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 136, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 136, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 136, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 136,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 136, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
136, 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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