

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 142, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 142, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(225, 142, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E18EA7
RGB	225, 142, 167
RGB Percent	88%, 56%, 65%
CMY	0.1176, 0.4431, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.26, 0.12
HSL	342°, 58%, 72%
HSV	342°, 37%, 88%
XYZ	47.6994, 38.1436, 41.4076
YIQ	169.6670, 41.4430, 25.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

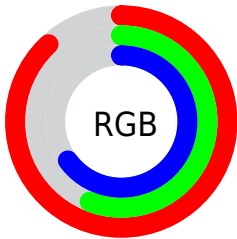
Format	Color
R_{YB}	225, 142, 167
Decimal	14782119
CIE _{Lab}	68.13, 34.73, 0.14
CIE _{LCh}	68, 34.726, 0.239
Yxy	38.1436, 0.3748, 0.2998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292972199 (0xFFE18EA7)
YUV	169.6670, -1.3148, 48.5270
Hunter-Lab	61.7605, 29.7798, 3.4811

Details

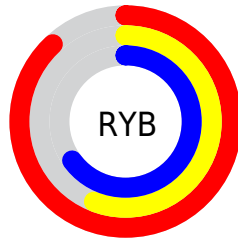
The RGB color **225, 142, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 225, 200**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 222**, and **168, 90, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 119, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 165, 183**.

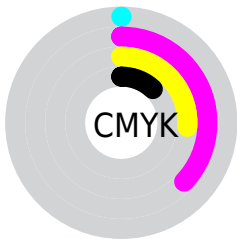
Distribution



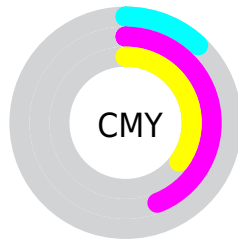
- Red (88%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 142, 167 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, 142, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 225, 142, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 197, 222

 255, 225, 251

255, 254, 255

 225, 142, 167

 196, 116, 141

 168, 90, 115

 140, 65, 91

 113, 41, 67

 87, 15, 45

 61, 0, 25

 40, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 225, 142, 167


 225, 142, 167

 225, 119, 151


 225, 165, 183

 225, 97, 136

 225, 187, 198

 225, 75, 120

 225, 210, 214

 225, 52, 104

 225, 232, 230

 225, 30, 88

 225, 255, 246

 225, 7, 73

 225, 255, 255

 225, 0, 68

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 147, 198



225, 142, 167



226, 145, 136

Triad

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



225, 142, 167



154, 174, 111



72, 177, 220

Complementary

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



225, 142, 167



142, 225, 200

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.



48, 182, 197



225, 142, 167



117, 180, 134

Square

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



225, 142, 167



187, 164, 103



77, 183, 165



122, 169, 228

Rectangle

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



225, 142, 167



219, 150, 119



77, 183, 165



58, 179, 213

Sweetspot

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



225, 142, 167



255, 227, 235



199, 142, 225



128, 111, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 142, 167



255, 143, 177



225, 157, 142



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 53



48, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



225, 142, 167



255, 143, 177



142, 210, 225



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 53



48, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 142, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

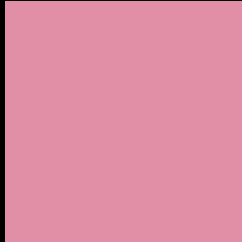
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

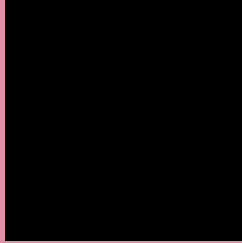
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 142, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 142, 167.

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, 142, 167

Protanopia
165, 165, 181

Deuteranopia
184, 161, 164



Tritanopia
224, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

225, 142, 167

Protanomaly

187, 157, 176

Deuteranomaly

199, 154, 165

Tritanomaly

224, 143, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

225, 142, 167

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

190, 160, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 142, 167 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, 142, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 142, 167)  
}
```

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, 142, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 142, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 142, 167 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, 142, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 142, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 142, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 142, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 142, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 142,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 142, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 142, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
142, 167) }
```

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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