

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 156, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 156, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(225, 156, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E19C85
RGB	225, 156, 133
RGB Percent	88%, 61%, 52%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3882, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.41, 0.12
HSL	15°, 61%, 70%
HSV	15°, 41%, 88%
XYZ	47.1734, 41.4779, 27.7100
YIQ	174.0090, 48.5070, 7.4750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

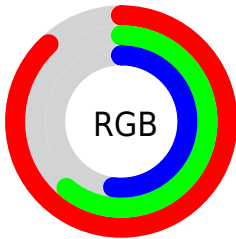
Format	Color
R _Y B	225, 164, 133
Decimal	14785669
CIE Lab	70.51, 22.99, 22.41
CIE LCh	71, 32.105, 44.273
Yxy	41.4779, 0.4054, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292975749 (0xFFE19C85)
YUV	174.0090, -20.2174, 44.7191
Hunter-Lab	64.4034, 18.0397, 19.5724

Details

The RGB color **225, 156, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 202, 225**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 186**, and **167, 104, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 139, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 173, 155**.

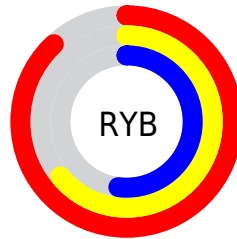
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (61%)

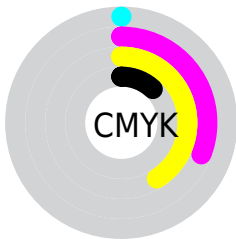
Blue (52%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (52%)

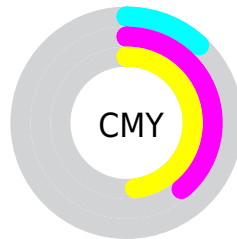


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 156, 133 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, 156, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 225, 156, 133

 225, 156, 133

255, 255, 255

 196, 130, 108

 255, 211, 186

 167, 104, 83

 255, 239, 214

 140, 80, 60

 255, 255, 242

 112, 56, 38


 86, 34, 17

 60, 11, 0

 38, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 225, 156, 133

 225, 156, 133

■ 225, 139, 111

■ 225, 173, 155

■ 225, 122, 88

■ 225, 190, 178

■ 225, 105, 66

■ 225, 207, 201

■ 225, 89, 43

■ 225, 224, 223

■ 225, 72, 21

■ 225, 240, 246

■ 225, 56, 0

■ 225, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 151, 159



225, 156, 133



206, 165, 117

Triad

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



225, 156, 133



111, 187, 156



155, 170, 229

Complementary

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



225, 156, 133



133, 202, 225

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.



110, 180, 228



225, 156, 133



81, 188, 186

Square

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



225, 156, 133



146, 183, 130



78, 186, 212



194, 160, 214

Rectangle

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



225, 156, 133



189, 172, 114



78, 186, 212



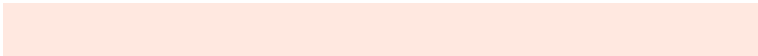
140, 174, 230

Sweetspot

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



225, 156, 133



255, 232, 224



225, 133, 202



128, 114, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 156, 133



255, 161, 130



225, 202, 133



112, 104, 101



176, 44, 0



48, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 202, 225



130, 224, 255



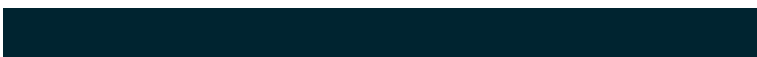
133, 156, 225



101, 109, 112



0, 132, 176



0, 36, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 156, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

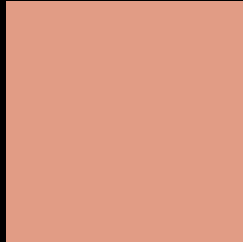
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 133 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, 156, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 156, 133.

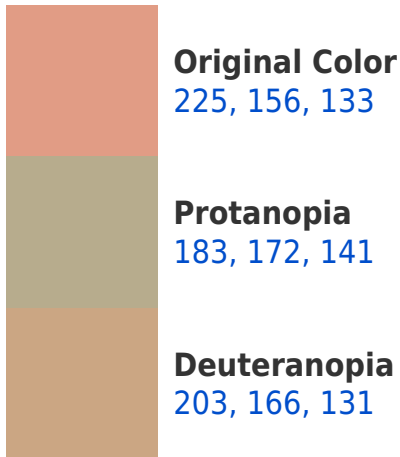



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 156, 133.

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
228, 152, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
225, 156, 133

Protanomaly
198, 166, 138

Deuteranomaly
211, 162, 132

Tritanomaly
227, 153, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
225, 156, 133

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
193, 167, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 156, 133 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, 156, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 156, 133)  
}
```

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, 156, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 156, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 156, 133 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, 156, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 156, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 156, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 156, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 156, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 156,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 156, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 156, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
156, 133) }
```

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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