

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 160, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 160, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(225, 160, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1A0C0
RGB	225, 160, 192
RGB Percent	88%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3725, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.15, 0.12
HSL	330°, 52%, 75%
HSV	330°, 29%, 88%
XYZ	53.1366, 44.9549, 55.7457
YIQ	183.0830, 28.4680, 23.7320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

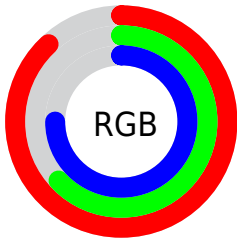
Format	Color
R _Y B	225, 160, 192
Decimal	14786752
CIE Lab	72.86, 28.87, -6.79
CIE LCh	73, 29.657, 346.771
Yxy	44.9549, 0.3454, 0.2922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292976832 (0xFFE1A0C0)
YUV	183.0830, 4.3961, 36.7612
Hunter-Lab	67.0484, 24.1283, -2.3613

Details

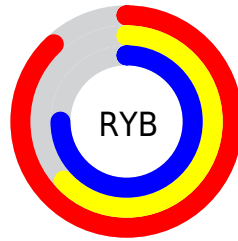
The RGB color **225, 160, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 225, 193**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 248**, and **169, 108, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 138, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 183, 203**.

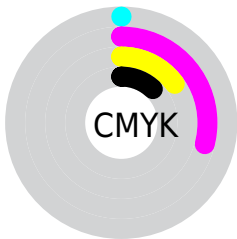
Distribution



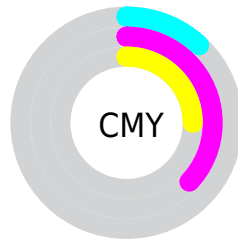
- Red (88%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 160, 192 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, 160, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 225, 160, 192

 225, 160, 192

255, 255, 255

 197, 133, 165


 255, 215, 248

 169, 108, 139

 255, 244, 255

 142, 83, 113

 115, 59, 89

 90, 35, 65

 65, 11, 43

 43, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 225, 160, 192

 225, 160, 192

 225, 138, 181


 225, 183, 203

 225, 115, 169

 225, 205, 215

 225, 93, 158


 225, 227, 226

 225, 70, 146

 225, 250, 238

 225, 48, 135

 225, 255, 249

 225, 25, 123

 225, 255, 255

 225, 3, 112

 225, 0, 111

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 167, 216



225, 160, 192



234, 159, 164

Triad

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



225, 160, 192



183, 182, 126



98, 191, 217

Complementary

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



225, 160, 192



160, 225, 193

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.



97, 194, 193



225, 160, 192



152, 189, 141

Square

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



225, 160, 192



209, 173, 126



121, 193, 165



127, 185, 231

Rectangle

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



225, 160, 192



231, 162, 148



121, 193, 165



94, 192, 210

Sweetspot

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



225, 160, 192



255, 232, 243



193, 160, 225



128, 113, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 160, 192



255, 166, 210



225, 160, 160



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 87



48, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



225, 160, 192



255, 166, 210



160, 225, 225



112, 101, 107



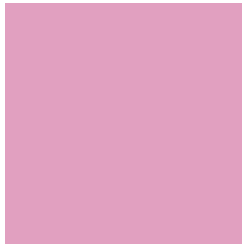
176, 0, 87



48, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 160, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

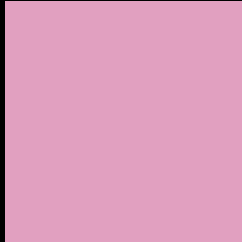
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 192 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, 160, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 160, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 160, 192.

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, 160, 192

Protanopia
175, 178, 203

Deuteranopia
192, 174, 189



Tritanopia
223, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

225, 160, 192



Protanomaly

193, 171, 199



Deuteranomaly

204, 169, 190



Tritanomaly

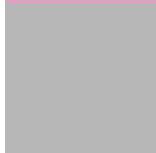
224, 162, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

225, 160, 192



Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183



Achromatomaly

198, 175, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 160, 192 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, 160, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 160, 192)  
}
```

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, 160, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 160, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 160, 192 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, 160, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 160, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 160, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 160, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 160, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 160, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 160, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 160, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
160, 192) }
```

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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