

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 164, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 164, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(225, 164, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1A474
RGB	225, 164, 116
RGB Percent	88%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3569, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.48, 0.12
HSL	26°, 64%, 67%
HSV	26°, 48%, 88%
XYZ	47.4792, 43.8194, 22.4786
YIQ	176.7670, 51.7640, -1.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

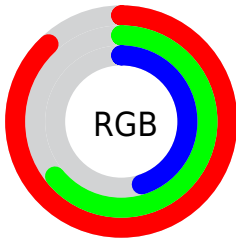
Format	Color
RYB	225, 202, 116
Decimal	14787700
CIELab	72.11, 16.95, 33.71
CIElCh	72, 37.729, 63.299
Yxy	43.8194, 0.4173, 0.3851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292977780 (0xFFE1A474)
YUV	176.7670, -29.9581, 42.3003
Hunter-Lab	66.1962, 12.1855, 26.2040

Details

The RGB color **225, 164, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 177, 225**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 169**, and **167, 112, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 151, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 177, 139**.

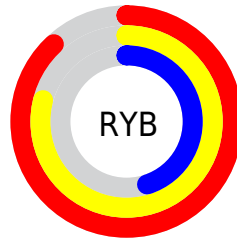
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (64%)

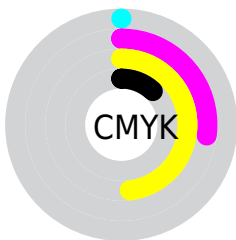
Blue (45%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (45%)

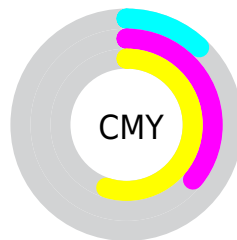


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 164, 116 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, 164, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 225, 164, 116

255, 255, 255

 255, 219, 169

 255, 248, 196

 255, 255, 224


255, 255, 253

 225, 164, 116

 196, 138, 91

 167, 112, 67

 139, 88, 44

 111, 64, 21

 85, 42, 0


 59, 21, 0

 35, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 225, 164, 116


 225, 164, 116

 225, 151, 94


 225, 177, 139

 225, 139, 71

 225, 189, 161

 225, 126, 49

 225, 202, 184

 225, 114, 26

 225, 214, 206

 225, 101, 3

 225, 227, 228

 225, 99, 0

 225, 240, 251

 225, 252, 255

 225, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 154, 141



225, 164, 116



196, 176, 107

Triad

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



225, 164, 116



72, 195, 180



186, 166, 234

Complementary

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



225, 164, 116



116, 177, 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.



134, 179, 245



225, 164, 116



36, 194, 213

Square

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



225, 164, 116



118, 193, 145



74, 189, 237



223, 155, 208

Rectangle

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



225, 164, 116



172, 183, 112



74, 189, 237



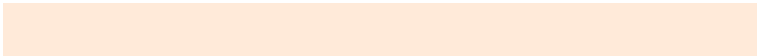
170, 171, 240

Sweetspot

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



225, 164, 116



255, 234, 217



225, 116, 178



128, 115, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 164, 116



255, 172, 107



225, 218, 116



112, 106, 101



176, 77, 0



48, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 177, 225



107, 190, 255



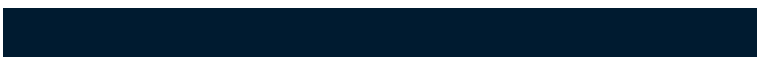
116, 123, 225



101, 107, 112



0, 98, 176



0, 27, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 164, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

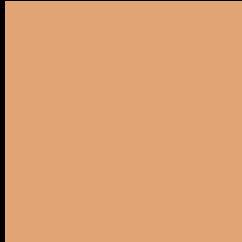
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

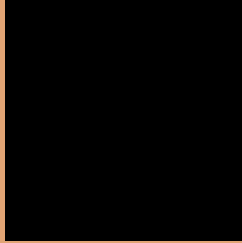
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 164, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 164, 116.

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, 164, 116

Protanopia
192, 177, 121

Deuteranopia
213, 169, 115



Tritanopia
230, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
225, 164, 116

Protanomaly
204, 172, 119

Deuteranomaly
217, 167, 115

Tritanomaly
228, 160, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
225, 164, 116

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
194, 172, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 164, 116 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, 164, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 164, 116)  
}
```

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, 164, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 164, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 164, 116 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, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 164, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 164, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 164, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 164, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 164,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 164, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 164, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
164, 116) }
```

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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