

Converting Colors

RGB(225, 164, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(225, 164, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(225, 164, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1A493
RGB	225, 164, 147
RGB Percent	88%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3569, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.35, 0.12
HSL	13°, 57%, 73%
HSV	13°, 35%, 88%
XYZ	49.5933, 44.6651, 33.6111
YIQ	180.3010, 41.8130, 7.6450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

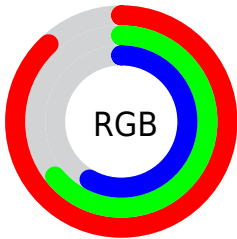
Format	Color
R _Y B	225, 169, 147
Decimal	14787731
CIE Lab	72.67, 20.33, 17.71
CIE LCh	73, 26.963, 41.068
Yxy	44.6651, 0.3878, 0.3493
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292977811 (0xFFE1A493)
YUV	180.3010, -16.4174, 39.2010
Hunter-Lab	66.8319, 15.5018, 16.9642

Details

The RGB color **225, 164, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 208, 225**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 201**, and **168, 112, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 146, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 182, 170**.

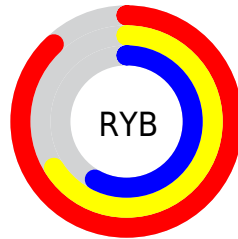
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (64%)

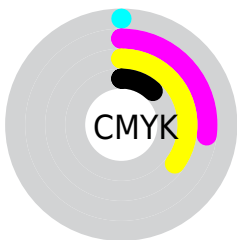
Blue (58%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (58%)

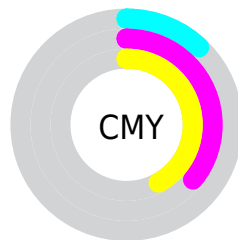


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 225, 164, 147 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, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 225, 164, 147

 225, 164, 147

255, 255, 255

 196, 138, 121

 255, 219, 201

 168, 112, 96

 255, 248, 229

 140, 87, 73

 114, 63, 50


 87, 41, 29

 62, 19, 4

 39, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 225, 164, 147


 225, 164, 147

 225, 146, 124

 225, 182, 170

 225, 129, 102

 225, 199, 192

 225, 111, 79

 225, 217, 214

 225, 94, 57

 225, 234, 237

 225, 76, 35

 225, 252, 255

 225, 58, 12

 225, 255, 255

 225, 49, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 160, 170



225, 164, 147



210, 171, 132

Triad

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



225, 164, 147



131, 191, 162



161, 177, 226

Complementary

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



225, 164, 147



147, 208, 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.



127, 185, 224



225, 164, 147



110, 192, 187

Square

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



225, 164, 147



159, 187, 141



106, 190, 210



194, 169, 216

Rectangle

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



225, 164, 147



195, 177, 129



106, 190, 210



149, 180, 227

Sweetspot

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



225, 164, 147



255, 235, 230



225, 147, 208



128, 116, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 164, 147



255, 171, 148



225, 203, 147



112, 103, 101



176, 38, 0



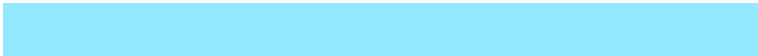
48, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 208, 225



148, 232, 255



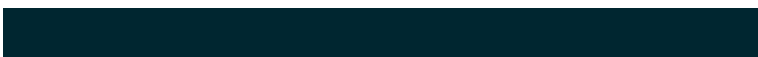
147, 169, 225



101, 110, 112



0, 138, 176



0, 38, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 225, 164, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

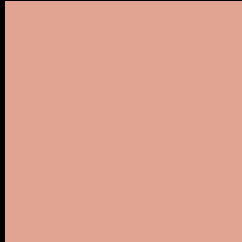
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

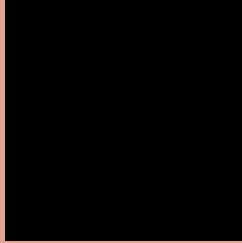
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 164, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 225, 164, 147.

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, 147

Protanopia
187, 178, 154

Deuteranopia
207, 172, 146



Tritanopia
228, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
225, 164, 147

Protanomaly
201, 173, 151

Deuteranomaly
214, 169, 146

Tritanomaly
227, 161, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
225, 164, 147

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
196, 174, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 225, 164, 147 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, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 164, 147)  
}
```

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, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 164, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 225, 164, 147 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 164, 147) }
```

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, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 164, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 164, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 164,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 225, 164, 147 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, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
164, 147) }
```

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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