

Converting Colors

RGB(229, 165, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(229, 165, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(229, 165, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5A59C
RGB	229, 165, 156
RGB Percent	90%, 65%, 61%
CMY	0.1020, 0.3529, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	7°, 58%, 75%
HSV	7°, 32%, 90%
XYZ	51.7690, 45.9686, 37.5968
YIQ	183.1100, 41.0330, 10.7690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

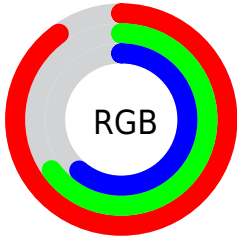
Format	Color
R _Y B	229, 166, 156
Decimal	15050140
CIE Lab	73.53, 22.45, 14.04
CIE LCh	74, 26.478, 32.028
Yxy	45.9686, 0.3825, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293240220 (0xFFE5A59C)
YUV	183.1100, -13.3652, 40.2455
Hunter-Lab	67.8001, 17.6439, 14.5824

Details

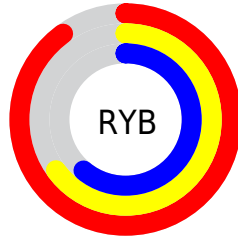
The RGB color **229, 165, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 220, 229**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 220, 210**, and **172, 113, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **229, 145, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 185, 179**.

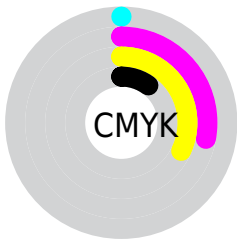
Distribution



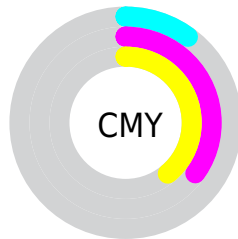
- Red (90%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (10%)





- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 229, 165, 156 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 229, 165, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 229, 165, 156

 229, 165, 156

255, 255, 255

 200, 138, 130


 255, 220, 210

 172, 113, 105

 255, 249, 239

 144, 88, 81

 117, 64, 58


 91, 41, 36

 66, 19, 15

 43, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 229, 165, 156

 229, 165, 156

■ 229, 145, 133

■ 229, 185, 179

■ 229, 125, 110

■ 229, 205, 202

■ 229, 105, 87

■ 229, 225, 225

■ 229, 85, 64

■ 229, 245, 248

■ 229, 65, 42

■ 229, 255, 255

■ 229, 45, 19

■ 229, 28, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



228, 163, 180



229, 165, 156



218, 171, 139

Triad

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



229, 165, 156



143, 192, 157



153, 182, 229

Complementary

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



229, 165, 156



156, 220, 229

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.



122, 189, 223



229, 165, 156



119, 194, 181

Square

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



229, 165, 156



170, 187, 139



109, 193, 205



187, 174, 222

Rectangle

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



229, 165, 156



205, 177, 133



109, 193, 205



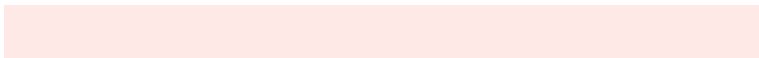
142, 185, 228

Sweetspot

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



229, 165, 156



255, 233, 230



229, 156, 220



128, 114, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



229, 165, 156



255, 170, 158



229, 201, 156



115, 105, 103



179, 22, 0



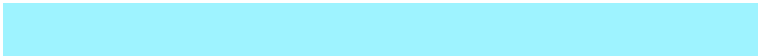
51, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 220, 229



158, 243, 255



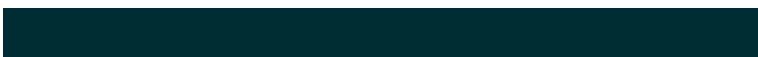
156, 184, 229



103, 113, 115



0, 156, 179



0, 45, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 229, 165, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

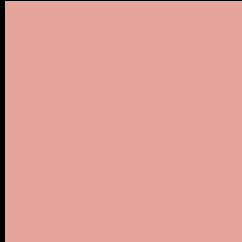
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 229, 165, 156 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 229, 165, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 165, 156.

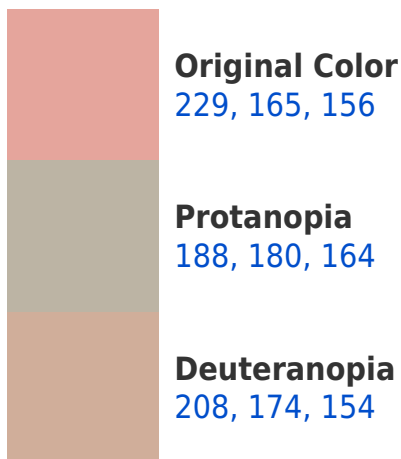



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 165, 156.

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
231, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
229, 165, 156

Protanomaly
203, 175, 161

Deuteranomaly
216, 171, 155

Tritanomaly
230, 163, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
229, 165, 156

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
200, 176, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 229, 165, 156 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(229, 165, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 165, 156)  
}
```

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(229, 165, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 165, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 229, 165, 156 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(229, 165, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 165, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 165, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 165, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 165, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 165, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 229, 165, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 165, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
165, 156) }
```

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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