

Converting Colors

`RYB(225, 158, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(225, 158, 167) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(225, 158, 167)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E19EA7
RGB	225, 158, 167
RGB Percent	88%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.1176, 0.3804, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.26, 0.12
HSL	352°, 53%, 75%
HSV	352°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	50.2532, 43.2513, 42.2589
YIQ	179.0590, 37.0430, 17.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

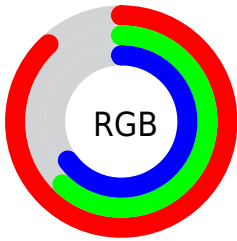
Format	Color
RYB	225, 158, 167
Decimal	14786215
CIELab	71.73, 26.18, 5.36
CIELCh	72, 26.725, 11.577
Yxy	43.2513, 0.3702, 0.3186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292976295 (0xFFE19EA7)
YUV	179.0590, -5.9451, 40.2903
Hunter-Lab	65.7657, 21.3064, 7.9382

Details

The RYB color **225, 158, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 194, 225**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 222**, and **168, 106, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 136, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 181, 186**.

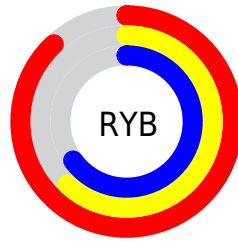
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (62%)

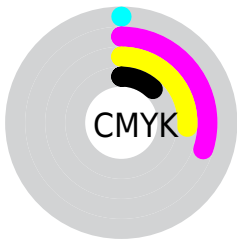
Blue (65%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (65%)

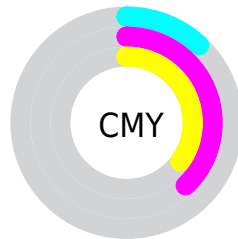


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 225, 158, 167 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 RYB color 225, 158, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 225, 158, 167

255, 255, 255


 255, 213, 222

 255, 242, 251

 225, 158, 167

 196, 132, 141

 168, 106, 115

 141, 81, 91

 114, 57, 67


 88, 34, 45

 63, 11, 25

 43, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 225, 158, 167

 225, 158, 167

 225, 136, 148

 225, 181, 186

 225, 113, 128

 225, 203, 206

 225, 91, 109

 225, 226, 226

 225, 68, 89

 225, 237, 248

 225, 46, 70

 225, 240, 255

 225, 23, 50

 225, 1, 31

 225, 0, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 160, 192



225, 158, 167



222, 167, 144

Triad

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



225, 158, 167



139, 184, 166



125, 161, 221

Complementary

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



225, 158, 167



158, 194, 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.



104, 150, 207



225, 158, 167



129, 168, 188

Square

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



225, 158, 167



136, 184, 128



108, 150, 189



159, 172, 223

Rectangle

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



225, 158, 167



213, 188, 134



108, 150, 189



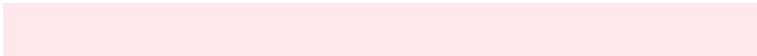
116, 157, 218

Sweetspot

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



225, 158, 167



255, 232, 235



215, 158, 225



128, 113, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



225, 158, 167



255, 163, 176



225, 193, 158



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 24



48, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



225, 158, 167



255, 163, 176



158, 185, 225



112, 101, 102



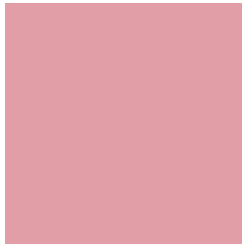
176, 0, 24



48, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 225, 158, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

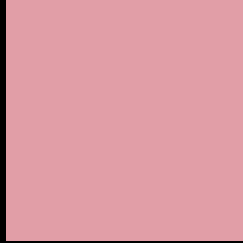
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 225, 158, 167 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](#).

RYB 225, 158, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 225, 158, 167.

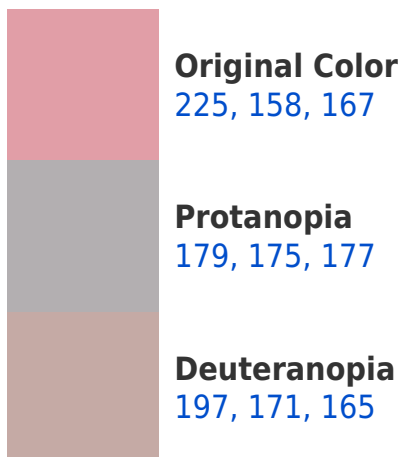


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 225, 158, 167.

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](#).

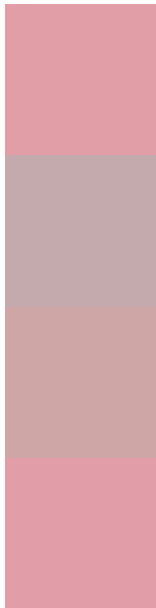
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
225, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
225, 158, 167

Protanomaly
196, 169, 173

Deuteranomaly
207, 166, 166

Tritanomaly
225, 158, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
225, 158, 167

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
196, 171, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 225, 158, 167 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, 158, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 158, 167)  
}
```

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, 158, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 158, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 225, 158, 167 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, 158, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 158, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 158, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 158, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 158, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 158,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 225, 158, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 158, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
158, 167) }
```

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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