

Converting Colors

RGB(224, 168, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(224, 168, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(224, 168, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0A8D6
RGB	224, 168, 214
RGB Percent	88%, 66%, 84%
CMY	0.1216, 0.3412, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.04, 0.12
HSL	311°, 47%, 77%
HSV	311°, 25%, 88%
XYZ	56.8807, 48.7076, 70.0219
YIQ	189.9880, 18.6100, 26.1780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

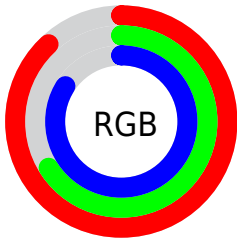
Format	Color
RYB	224, 168, 214
Decimal	14723286
CIELab	75.27, 27.95, -15.27
CIELCh	75, 31.851, 331.349
Yxy	48.7076, 0.3239, 0.2774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292913366 (0xFFE0A8D6)
YUV	189.9880, 11.8379, 29.8285
Hunter-Lab	69.7908, 23.3466, -10.6327

Details

The RGB color **224, 168, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 224, 178**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 255**, and **168, 115, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 146, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 190, 218**.

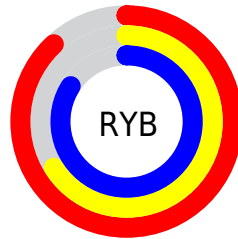
Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (66%)

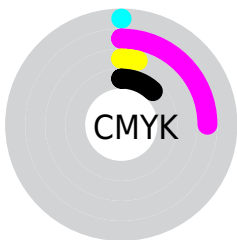
Blue (84%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (84%)

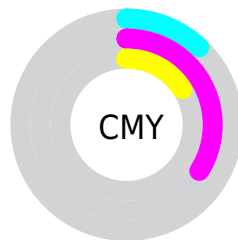


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (12%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 224, 168, 214 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 224, 168, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 224, 168, 214

 224, 168, 214


255, 255, 255

 196, 141, 186

 255, 224, 255

 168, 115, 159

 255, 252, 255


 141, 90, 133

 115, 66, 108

 90, 43, 83

 65, 20, 60

 43, 0, 38

 11, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

224, 168, 214

224, 168, 214

224, 146, 210

224, 190, 218

224, 123, 206

224, 213, 222

224, 101, 202

224, 235, 226

224, 78, 198

224, 255, 230

224, 56, 194

224, 255, 234

224, 34, 190

224, 255, 238

224, 11, 186

224, 255, 242

224, 0, 184

224, 255, 246

224, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 177, 235



224, 168, 214



242, 164, 185

Triad

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



224, 168, 214



205, 184, 127



91, 201, 215

Complementary

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



224, 168, 214



168, 224, 178

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.



107, 202, 186



224, 168, 214



173, 193, 135

Square

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



224, 168, 214



229, 174, 135



139, 199, 156



109, 196, 236

Rectangle

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



224, 168, 214



244, 164, 165



139, 199, 156



93, 201, 206

Sweetspot

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



224, 168, 214



255, 235, 251



177, 168, 224



128, 115, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



224, 168, 214



255, 179, 241



224, 168, 187



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 145



48, 0, 40

Inverse Universe

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



224, 168, 214



255, 179, 241



168, 224, 205



112, 101, 110



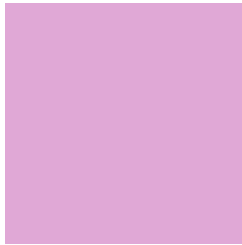
176, 0, 145



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 224, 168, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

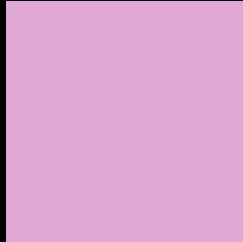
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 224, 168, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

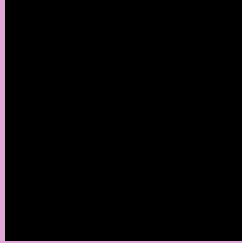
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 224, 168, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 168, 214.

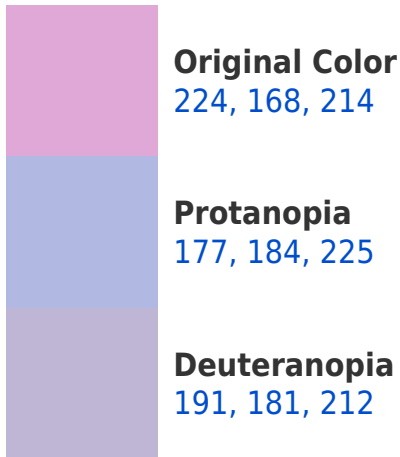


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 224, 168, 214.

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
220, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

224, 168, 214



Protanomaly

194, 178, 221



Deuteranomaly

203, 176, 213



Tritanomaly

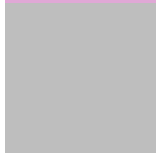
221, 171, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

224, 168, 214



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

202, 182, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 224, 168, 214 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(224, 168, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 168, 214)  
}
```

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(224, 168, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 168, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 224, 168, 214 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(224, 168, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 168, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(224, 168, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 168, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 168, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 168,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 224, 168, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 168, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
168, 214) }
```

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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