

Converting Colors

RGB(227, 133, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(227, 133, 130) contains.

RGB(227, 133, 130)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(227, 133, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E38582
RGB	227, 133, 130
RGB Percent	89%, 52%, 51%
CMY	0.1098, 0.4784, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.43, 0.11
HSL	2°, 63%, 70%
HSV	2°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	44.0953, 34.7177, 25.4962
YIQ	160.7640, 56.9870, 18.9950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

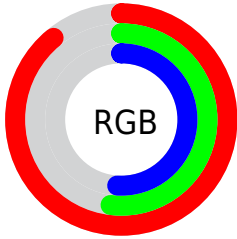
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 133, 130
Decimal	14910850
CIE Lab	65.53, 35.65, 17.29
CIE LCh	66, 39.626, 25.874
Yxy	34.7177, 0.4227, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293100930 (0xFFE38582)
YUV	160.7640, -15.1667, 58.0890
Hunter-Lab	58.9217, 30.4715, 15.5896

Details

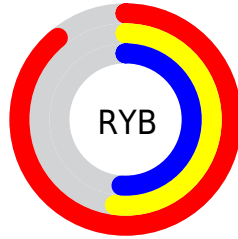
The RGB color **227, 133, 130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 224, 227**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 183**, and **168, 81, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **227, 111, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 155, 153**.

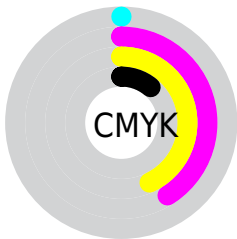
Distribution



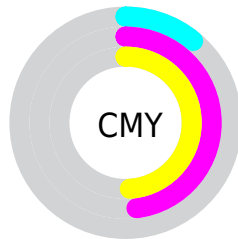
- Red (89%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 133, 130 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 227, 133, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 227, 133, 130

 227, 133, 130

255, 255, 255

 197, 107, 105

 255, 187, 183

 168, 81, 81

 255, 215, 211

 140, 57, 58

 255, 244, 239

 112, 32, 36


 85, 2, 16

 58, 0, 0

 30, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 227, 133, 130

 227, 133, 130

■ 227, 111, 107

■ 227, 155, 153

■ 227, 89, 85

■ 227, 177, 175

■ 227, 67, 62

■ 227, 199, 198

■ 227, 45, 39

■ 227, 221, 221

■ 227, 23, 17

■ 227, 243, 243

■ 227, 7, 0

■ 227, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 131, 166



227, 133, 130



213, 143, 101

Triad

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



227, 133, 130



108, 174, 118



95, 164, 229

Complementary

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



227, 133, 130



130, 224, 227

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.



0, 173, 217



227, 133, 130



54, 178, 153

Square

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



227, 133, 130



150, 166, 94



0, 177, 189



155, 152, 223

Rectangle

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



227, 133, 130



196, 151, 90



0, 177, 189



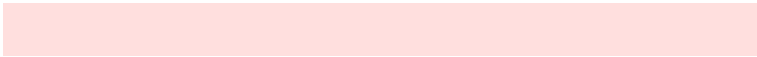
70, 168, 227

Sweetspot

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



227, 133, 130



255, 223, 222



227, 130, 225



128, 108, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



227, 133, 130



255, 129, 125



227, 180, 130



115, 104, 103



179, 6, 0



51, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 224, 227



125, 251, 255



130, 177, 227



103, 114, 115



0, 173, 179



0, 49, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 133, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

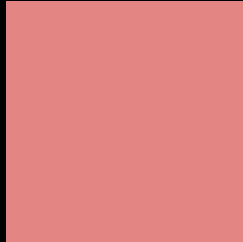
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 227, 133, 130 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 227, 133, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 133, 130.

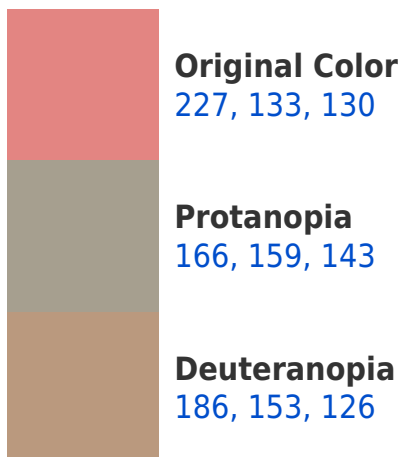



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 133, 130.

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](#).

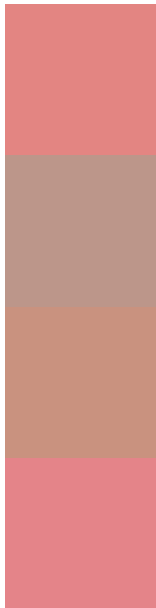
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
228, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
227, 133, 130

Protanomaly
188, 150, 138

Deuteranomaly
201, 146, 127

Tritanomaly
228, 132, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
227, 133, 130

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
185, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 133, 130 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(227, 133, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 133, 130)  
}
```

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(227, 133, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 133, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 133, 130 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(227, 133, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 133, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 133, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 133, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 133, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 133,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 133, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 133, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
133, 130) }
```

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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