

Converting Colors

RGB(227, 148, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(227, 148, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(227, 148, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E39494
RGB	227, 148, 148
RGB Percent	89%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.1098, 0.4196, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.35, 0.11
HSL	0°, 59%, 74%
HSV	0°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	47.6138, 39.6488, 33.1604
YIQ	171.6210, 47.0840, 16.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

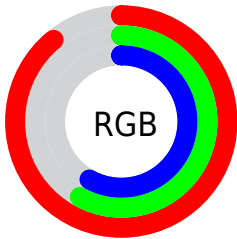
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 148, 148
Decimal	14914708
CIE Lab	69.22, 29.78, 12.37
CIE LCh	69, 32.246, 22.555
Yxy	39.6488, 0.3954, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293104788 (0xFFE39494)
YUV	171.6210, -11.6452, 48.5674
Hunter-Lab	62.9673, 24.7829, 12.8533

Details

The RGB color **227, 148, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 227, 227**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 202**, and **169, 96, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **227, 125, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 171, 171**.

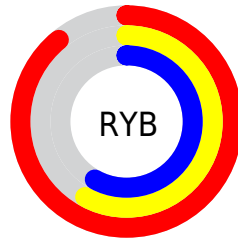
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (58%)

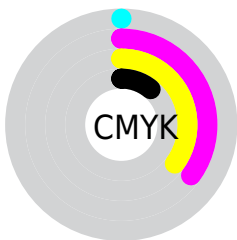
Blue (58%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

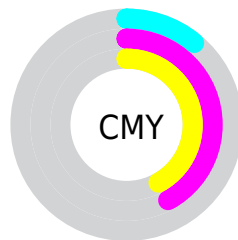


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)


Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 148, 148 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, 148, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 227, 148, 148

 227, 148, 148

255, 255, 255


 198, 122, 122

 255, 203, 202

 169, 96, 97

 255, 231, 230

 142, 72, 74


 114, 48, 51


 88, 24, 30

 62, 0, 5

 40, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 227, 148, 148

 227, 148, 148

■ 227, 125, 125

■ 227, 171, 171

■ 227, 103, 103

■ 227, 193, 193

■ 227, 80, 80

■ 227, 216, 216

■ 227, 57, 57

■ 227, 239, 239

■ 227, 35, 35

■ 227, 255, 255

■ 227, 12, 12

■ 227, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 148, 178



227, 148, 148



217, 155, 124

Triad

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



227, 148, 148



133, 181, 133



118, 174, 226

Complementary

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



227, 148, 148



148, 227, 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.



79, 181, 214



227, 148, 148



98, 185, 160

Square

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



227, 148, 148



166, 174, 114



71, 185, 190



163, 164, 223

Rectangle

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



227, 148, 148



204, 161, 114



71, 185, 190



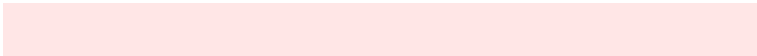
104, 177, 224

Sweetspot

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



227, 148, 148



255, 230, 230



227, 148, 227



128, 112, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



227, 148, 148



255, 148, 148



227, 188, 148



115, 103, 103



179, 0, 0



51, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 227, 227



148, 255, 255



148, 188, 227



103, 115, 115



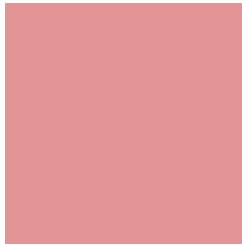
0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 148, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

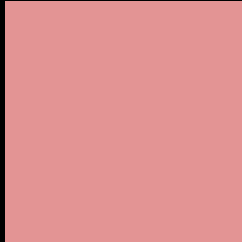
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 148 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, 148, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 148, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 148, 148.

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](#).

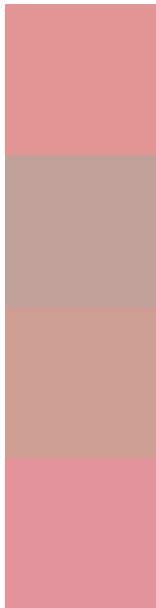
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
228, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
227, 148, 148

Protanomaly
194, 161, 155

Deuteranomaly
206, 158, 146

Tritanomaly
228, 147, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
227, 148, 148

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
192, 163, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 148, 148 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, 148, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 148, 148)  
}
```

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, 148, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 148, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 148, 148 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, 148, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 148, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 148, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 148, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 148, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 148,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 148, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 148, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
148, 148) }
```

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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