

Converting Colors

RGB(227, 156, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(227, 156, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(227, 156, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E39CC0
RGB	227, 156, 192
RGB Percent	89%, 61%, 75%
CMY	0.1098, 0.3882, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.15, 0.11
HSL	330°, 56%, 75%
HSV	330°, 31%, 89%
XYZ	53.0814, 43.9136, 55.5476
YIQ	181.3330, 30.7600, 26.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

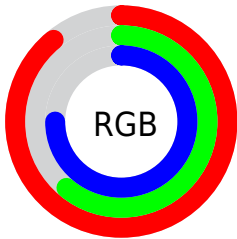
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 156, 192
Decimal	14916800
CIE Lab	72.17, 31.71, -7.79
CIE LCh	72, 32.651, 346.198
Yxy	43.9136, 0.3480, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293106880 (0xFFE39CC0)
YUV	181.3330, 5.2588, 40.0500
Hunter-Lab	66.2673, 27.0142, -3.3119

Details

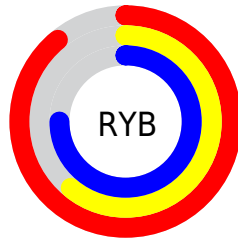
The RGB color **227, 156, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 227, 191**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 248**, and **170, 104, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **227, 133, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 179, 203**.

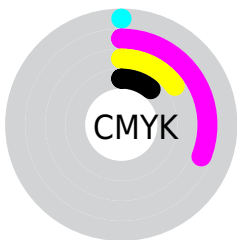
Distribution



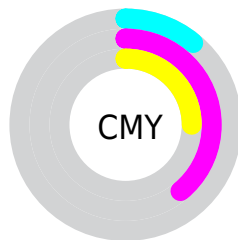
- Red (89%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 156, 192 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, 156, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 227, 156, 192

 227, 156, 192


255, 255, 255

 198, 129, 165


 255, 211, 248

 170, 104, 139

 255, 240, 255

 143, 79, 113


 117, 55, 89


 91, 31, 65

 66, 5, 43

 44, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 227, 156, 192

 227, 156, 192

■ 227, 133, 181

■ 227, 179, 203

■ 227, 111, 170

■ 227, 201, 214

■ 227, 88, 158

■ 227, 224, 226

■ 227, 65, 147

■ 227, 247, 237

■ 227, 43, 136

■ 227, 255, 248

■ 227, 20, 125

■ 227, 255, 255

■ 227, 0, 115

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 164, 218



227, 156, 192



236, 155, 162

Triad

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



227, 156, 192



181, 180, 119



81, 190, 219

Complementary

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



227, 156, 192



156, 227, 191

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.



83, 193, 192



227, 156, 192



148, 188, 135

Square

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



227, 156, 192



210, 170, 119



112, 192, 162



116, 184, 234

Rectangle

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



227, 156, 192



234, 158, 143



112, 192, 162



77, 192, 211

Sweetspot

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



227, 156, 192



255, 232, 244



190, 156, 227



128, 113, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



227, 156, 192



255, 158, 207



227, 156, 157



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 91



51, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



227, 156, 192



255, 158, 207



156, 227, 226



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 91



51, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 156, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

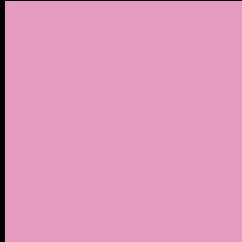
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 192 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, 156, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 156, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 156, 192.

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



Original Color
227, 156, 192

Protanopia
172, 176, 205

Deuteranopia
189, 172, 189



Tritanopia
225, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

227, 156, 192



Protanomaly

192, 169, 200



Deuteranomaly

203, 166, 190



Tritanomaly

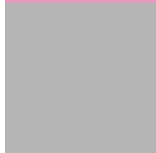
226, 159, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

227, 156, 192



Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181



Achromatomaly

198, 172, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 156, 192 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, 156, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 156, 192)  
}
```

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, 156, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 156, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 156, 192 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, 156, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 156, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 156, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 156, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 156, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 156,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 156, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 156, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
156, 192) }
```

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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