

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 136, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 136, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 136, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E488BD
RGB	228, 136, 189
RGB Percent	89%, 53%, 74%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4667, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.17, 0.11
HSL	325°, 63%, 71%
HSV	325°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	49.9844, 37.7764, 52.8012
YIQ	169.5500, 37.8190, 35.9870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

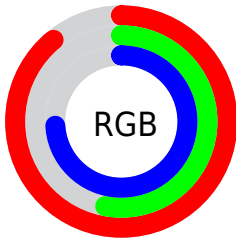
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 136, 189
Decimal	14977213
CIE Lab	67.86, 42.14, -12.55
CIE LCh	68, 43.969, 343.414
Yxy	37.7764, 0.3556, 0.2688
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293167293 (0xFFE488BD)
YUV	169.5500, 9.5889, 51.2607
Hunter-Lab	61.4625, 37.6056, -7.9111

Details

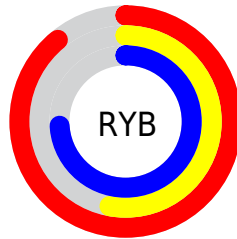
The RGB color **228, 136, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 228, 175**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 191, 245**, and **171, 84, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 113, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 159, 199**.

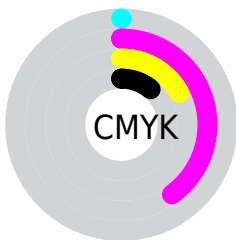
Distribution



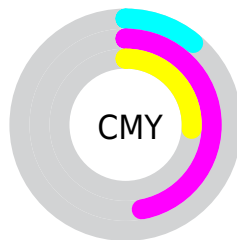
- Red (89%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 136, 189 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 228, 136, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 136, 189

255, 255, 255


 255, 191, 245


 255, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 228, 136, 189

 199, 110, 162

 171, 84, 136

 143, 58, 110


 116, 32, 86

 90, 0, 63

 64, 0, 41

 42, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 228, 136, 189

 228, 136, 189

 228, 113, 179

 228, 159, 199

 228, 90, 170

 228, 182, 208

 228, 68, 160

 228, 204, 218

 228, 45, 150

 228, 227, 228

 228, 22, 141

 228, 250, 237

 228, 0, 131

 228, 255, 247

 228, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 148, 223



228, 136, 189



241, 133, 149

Triad

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



228, 136, 189



173, 169, 86



0, 183, 219

Complementary

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



228, 136, 189



136, 228, 175

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, 186, 182



228, 136, 189



129, 179, 106

Square

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



228, 136, 189



209, 155, 89



72, 184, 141



43, 176, 241

Rectangle

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



228, 136, 189



238, 138, 124



72, 184, 141



0, 185, 208

Sweetspot

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



228, 136, 189



255, 224, 242



174, 136, 228



128, 110, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 136, 189



255, 133, 203



228, 136, 144



115, 103, 110



179, 0, 103



51, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



228, 136, 189



255, 133, 203



136, 228, 220



115, 103, 110



179, 0, 103



51, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 136, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

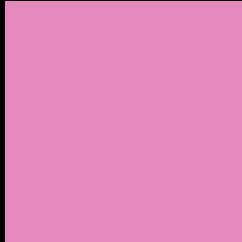
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 228, 136, 189 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 228, 136, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 136, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 136, 189.

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
228, 136, 189

Protanopia
155, 164, 208

Deuteranopia
173, 161, 185



Tritanopia
224, 143, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 136, 189



Protanomaly

182, 154, 201



Deuteranomaly

193, 152, 186



Tritanomaly

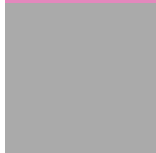
225, 140, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 136, 189



Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly

191, 158, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 136, 189 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(228, 136, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 136, 189)  
}
```

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(228, 136, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 136, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 136, 189 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(228, 136, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 136, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 136, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 136, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 136, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 136,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 136, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 136, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
136, 189) }
```

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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