

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 148, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 148, 145) contains.

RGB(228, 148, 145)	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(228, 148, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E49491
RGB	228, 148, 145
RGB Percent	89%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4196, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.36, 0.11
HSL	2°, 61%, 73%
HSV	2°, 36%, 89%
XYZ	47.6956, 39.7181, 31.9406
YIQ	171.5780, 48.6430, 16.0270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

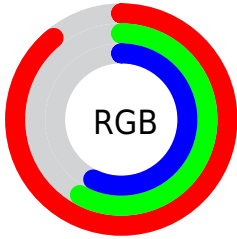
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 148, 145
Decimal	14980241
CIE Lab	69.27, 29.79, 14.12
CIE LCh	69, 32.972, 25.365
Yxy	39.7181, 0.3996, 0.3328
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293170321 (0xFFE49491)
YUV	171.5780, -13.1030, 49.4821
Hunter-Lab	63.0223, 24.8008, 14.0666

Details

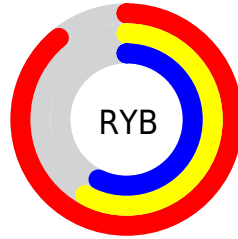
The RGB color **228, 148, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 225, 228**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 199**, and **170, 96, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 126, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 170, 168**.

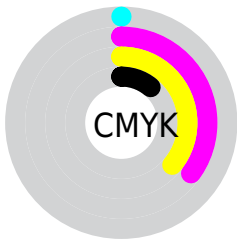
Distribution



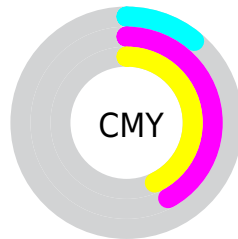
- Red (89%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 148, 145 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, 148, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 148, 145

 228, 148, 145

255, 255, 255

 199, 122, 119

 255, 203, 199

 170, 96, 95

 255, 231, 227

 142, 72, 71

 115, 48, 49

 88, 24, 28

 63, 0, 1

 40, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 228, 148, 145

 228, 148, 145

■ 228, 126, 122

■ 228, 170, 168

■ 228, 104, 99

■ 228, 192, 191

■ 228, 82, 77

■ 228, 214, 213

■ 228, 60, 54

■ 228, 236, 236

■ 228, 38, 31

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 16, 8

■ 228, 8, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 147, 175



228, 148, 145



217, 156, 121

Triad

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



228, 148, 145



129, 182, 134



121, 173, 228

Complementary

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



228, 148, 145



145, 225, 228

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.



78, 181, 217



228, 148, 145



93, 185, 163

Square

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



228, 148, 145



163, 175, 114



66, 185, 194



167, 163, 223

Rectangle

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



228, 148, 145



203, 162, 112



66, 185, 194



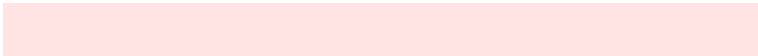
106, 176, 226

Sweetspot

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



228, 148, 145



255, 228, 227



228, 145, 225



128, 112, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 148, 145



255, 147, 143



228, 189, 145



115, 104, 103



179, 6, 0



51, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 225, 228



143, 251, 255



145, 184, 228



103, 114, 115



0, 172, 179



0, 49, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 148, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

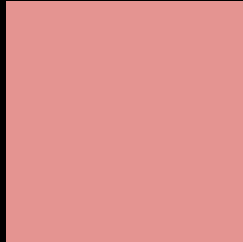
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 145 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, 148, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 148, 145.

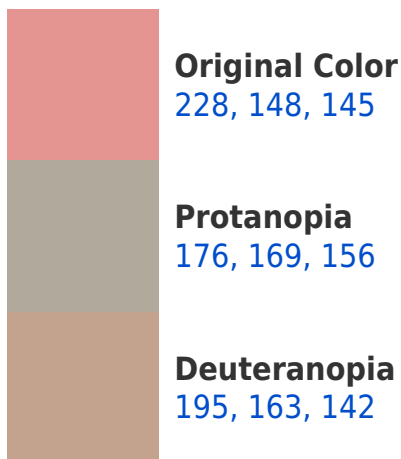


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 148, 145.

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
229, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 148, 145

Protanomaly

195, 161, 152

Deuteranomaly

207, 158, 143

Tritanomaly

229, 147, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 148, 145

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

192, 163, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 148, 145 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, 148, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 148, 145)  
}
```

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, 148, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 148, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 148, 145 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, 148, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 148, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 148, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 148, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 148, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 148,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 148, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 148, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
148, 145) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor