

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 149, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 149, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 149, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E495BF
RGB	228, 149, 191
RGB Percent	89%, 58%, 75%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4157, 0.2510
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.16, 0.11
HSL	328°, 59%, 74%
HSV	328°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	52.1463, 41.7505, 54.6004
YIQ	177.4090, 33.6020, 29.8100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

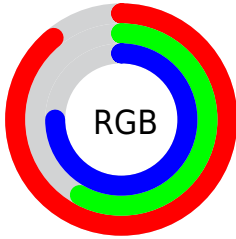
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 149, 191
Decimal	14980543
CIE Lab	70.70, 35.62, -9.41
CIE LCh	71, 36.844, 345.196
Yxy	41.7505, 0.3512, 0.2812
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293170623 (0xFFE495BF)
YUV	177.4090, 6.7004, 44.3683
Hunter-Lab	64.6146, 30.9804, -4.8709

Details

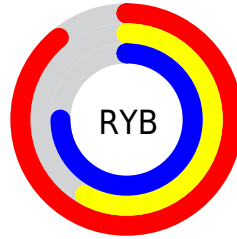
The RGB color **228, 149, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **149, 228, 186**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 204, 247**, and **171, 97, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 126, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 172, 202**.

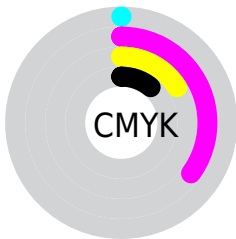
Distribution



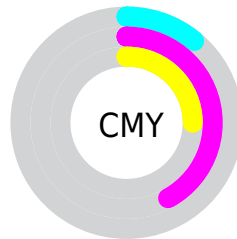
- Red (89%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (11%)




- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 149, 191 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, 149, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 228, 149, 191

 228, 149, 191

255, 255, 255

 199, 123, 164


 255, 204, 247

 171, 97, 138

 255, 233, 255

 144, 72, 112

 117, 47, 88


 91, 22, 64

 66, 0, 42

 45, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 228, 149, 191

 228, 149, 191

■ 228, 126, 180

■ 228, 172, 202

■ 228, 103, 170

■ 228, 195, 212

■ 228, 81, 159

■ 228, 217, 223

■ 228, 58, 148

■ 228, 240, 234

■ 228, 35, 138

■ 228, 255, 244

■ 228, 12, 127

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 0, 121

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 158, 220



228, 149, 191



239, 147, 157

Triad

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



228, 149, 191



178, 176, 107



45, 188, 219

Complementary

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



228, 149, 191



149, 228, 186

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.



54, 191, 189



228, 149, 191



141, 185, 125

Square

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



228, 149, 191



210, 165, 108



99, 190, 155



97, 181, 237

Rectangle

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



228, 149, 191



236, 151, 136



99, 190, 155



39, 190, 210

Sweetspot

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



228, 149, 191



255, 230, 243



186, 149, 228



128, 112, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 149, 191



255, 148, 205



228, 149, 152



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 95



51, 0, 27

Inverse Universe

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



228, 149, 191



255, 148, 205



149, 228, 225



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 95



51, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 149, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

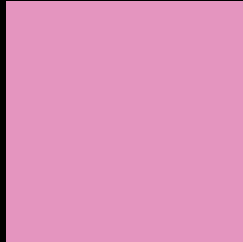
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 191 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, 149, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 149, 191.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 149, 191.

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, 149, 191

Protanopia
166, 172, 206

Deuteranopia
184, 168, 187



Tritanopia
225, 154, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 149, 191



Protanomaly

189, 164, 201



Deuteranomaly

200, 161, 188



Tritanomaly

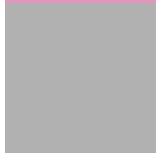
226, 152, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 149, 191



Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177



Achromatomaly

196, 167, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 149, 191 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, 149, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 149, 191)  
}
```

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, 149, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 149, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 149, 191 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, 149, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 149, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 149, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 149, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 149, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 149,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 149, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 149, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
149, 191) }
```

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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