

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 161, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 161, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 161, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4A1B8
RGB	228, 161, 184
RGB Percent	89%, 63%, 72%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3686, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.19, 0.11
HSL	339°, 55%, 76%
HSV	339°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	53.3915, 45.4444, 51.3050
YIQ	183.6550, 32.5490, 21.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

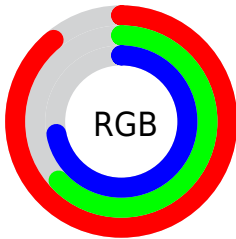
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 161, 184
Decimal	14983608
CIE Lab	73.18, 28.14, -1.87
CIE LCh	73, 28.204, 356.206
Yxy	45.4444, 0.3556, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293173688 (0xFFE4A1B8)
YUV	183.6550, 0.1701, 38.8906
Hunter-Lab	67.4125, 23.4024, 2.0654

Details

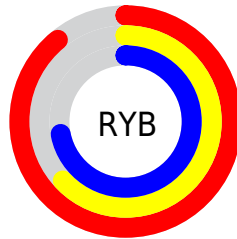
The RGB color **228, 161, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 228, 205**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 240**, and **171, 109, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 138, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 184, 199**.

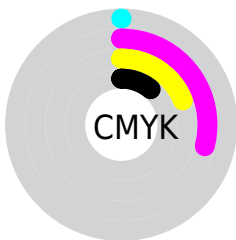
Distribution



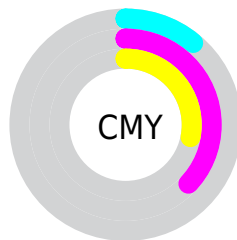
- Red (89%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 161, 184 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, 161, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 161, 184

 228, 161, 184

255, 255, 255

 199, 134, 157

 255, 216, 240

 171, 109, 131

 255, 245, 255

 144, 84, 106

 118, 60, 82

 92, 36, 59

 67, 12, 37

 44, 0, 16

 0, 0, 0

 228, 161, 184

 228, 161, 184

■ 228, 138, 169

■ 228, 184, 199

■ 228, 115, 154

■ 228, 207, 214

■ 228, 93, 139

■ 228, 229, 229

■ 228, 70, 124

■ 228, 252, 244

■ 228, 47, 109

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 24, 94

■ 228, 1, 79

■ 228, 0, 78

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 166, 209



228, 161, 184



232, 162, 158

Triad

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



228, 161, 184



174, 185, 133



111, 190, 222

Complementary

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



228, 161, 184



161, 228, 205

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.



101, 194, 202



228, 161, 184



145, 191, 150

Square

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



228, 161, 184



201, 177, 128



117, 194, 175



142, 183, 231

Rectangle

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



228, 161, 184



226, 166, 143



117, 194, 175



105, 192, 216

Sweetspot

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



228, 161, 184



255, 232, 240



205, 161, 228



128, 113, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 161, 184



255, 166, 196



228, 171, 161



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 61



51, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



228, 161, 184



255, 166, 196



161, 218, 228



115, 103, 107



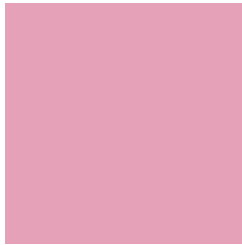
179, 0, 61



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 161, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

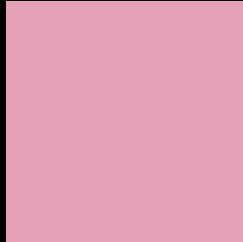
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 184 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, 161, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 161, 184.

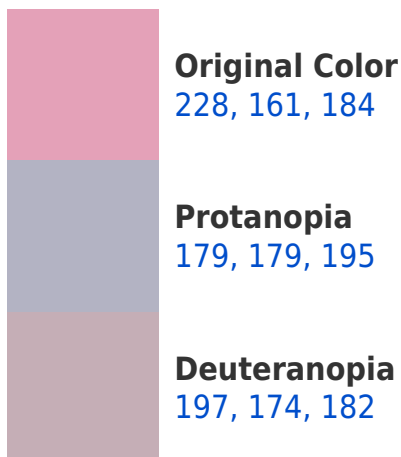


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 161, 184.

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
227, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 161, 184

Protanomaly
197, 172, 191

Deuteranomaly
208, 169, 183

Tritanomaly
227, 162, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 161, 184

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
200, 176, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 161, 184 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, 161, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 161, 184)  
}
```

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, 161, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 161, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 161, 184 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, 161, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 161, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 161, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 161, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 161, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 161,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 161, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 161, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
161, 184) }
```

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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