

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 162, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 162, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 162, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4A2AE
RGB	228, 162, 174
RGB Percent	89%, 64%, 68%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3647, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.24, 0.11
HSL	349°, 55%, 76%
HSV	349°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	52.5552, 45.3906, 46.0357
YIQ	183.1020, 35.4840, 17.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

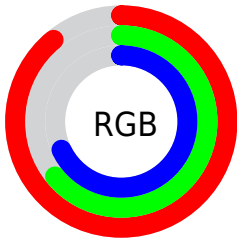
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 162, 174
Decimal	14983854
CIE Lab	73.15, 26.13, 3.59
CIE LCh	73, 26.375, 7.833
Yxy	45.3906, 0.3650, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293173934 (0xFFE4A2AE)
YUV	183.1020, -4.4873, 39.3755
Hunter-Lab	67.3726, 21.3402, 6.6479

Details

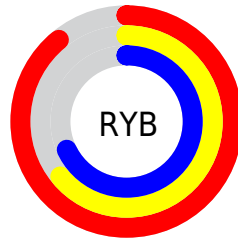
The RGB color **228, 162, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 228, 216**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 217, 229**, and **171, 110, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 139, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 185, 193**.

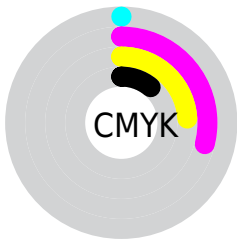
Distribution



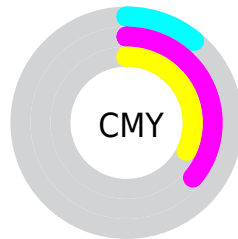
- Red (89%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 162, 174 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, 162, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 162, 174


255, 255, 255

 255, 217, 229

 255, 246, 255


 228, 162, 174

 199, 135, 147

 171, 110, 122

 144, 85, 97

 117, 61, 73


 91, 38, 51

 66, 14, 30

 44, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 228, 162, 174

 228, 162, 174

■ 228, 139, 155

■ 228, 185, 193

■ 228, 116, 137

■ 228, 208, 211

■ 228, 94, 118

■ 228, 230, 230

■ 228, 71, 99

■ 228, 253, 249

■ 228, 48, 81

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 25, 62

■ 228, 2, 43

■ 228, 0, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 164, 198



228, 162, 174



226, 165, 151

Triad

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



228, 162, 174



164, 187, 141



127, 187, 224

Complementary

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



228, 162, 174



162, 228, 216

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.



109, 192, 208



228, 162, 174



137, 192, 161

Square

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



228, 162, 174



191, 180, 132



115, 193, 185



159, 180, 227

Rectangle

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



228, 162, 174



219, 169, 140



115, 193, 185



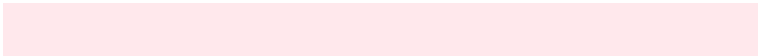
118, 189, 220

Sweetspot

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



228, 162, 174



255, 232, 236



216, 162, 228



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 162, 174



255, 166, 182



228, 183, 162



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 32



51, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



228, 162, 174



255, 166, 182



162, 207, 228



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 32



51, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 162, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

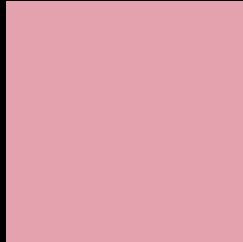
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 174 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, 162, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 162, 174.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 162, 174.

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](#).

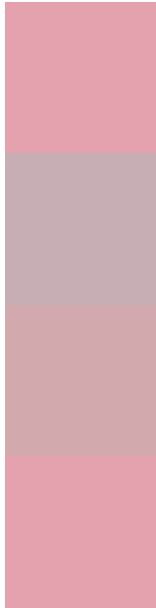
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
228, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 162, 174

Protanomaly
199, 173, 180

Deuteranomaly
210, 170, 173

Tritanomaly
228, 162, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 162, 174

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
199, 175, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 162, 174 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, 162, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 162, 174)  
}
```

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, 162, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 162, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 162, 174 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, 162, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 162, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 162, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 162, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 162, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 162,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 162, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 162, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
162, 174) }
```

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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