

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 180, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 180, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 180, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4B4D4
RGB	228, 180, 212
RGB Percent	89%, 71%, 83%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2941, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.07, 0.11
HSL	320°, 47%, 80%
HSV	320°, 21%, 89%
XYZ	60.1998, 53.8900, 69.5163
YIQ	198.0000, 18.3360, 20.1280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

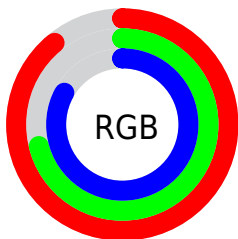
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 180, 212
Decimal	14988500
CIE Lab	78.40, 22.51, -9.46
CIE LCh	78, 24.415, 337.201
Yxy	53.8900, 0.3279, 0.2935
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293178580 (0xFFE4B4D4)
YUV	198.0000, 6.9020, 26.3100
Hunter-Lab	73.4098, 17.9121, -4.7585

Details

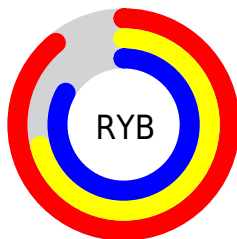
The RGB color **228, 180, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **180, 228, 196**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 255**, and **172, 127, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 157, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 203, 220**.

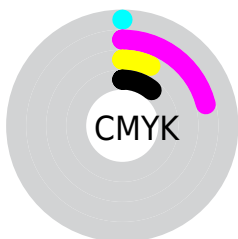
Distribution



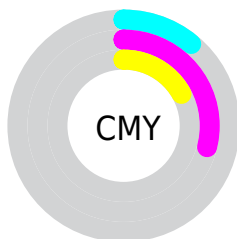
- Red (89%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 180, 212 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, 180, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 228, 180, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 236, 255

■ 228, 180, 212

■ 200, 153, 184

■ 172, 127, 157

■ 145, 102, 131

■ 119, 77, 106

■ 94, 54, 82

■ 70, 31, 59


■ 46, 10, 37

■ 25, 0, 16


■ 0, 0, 0

 228, 180, 212

 228, 180, 212

 228, 157, 204

 228, 203, 220

 228, 134, 197

 228, 226, 227

 228, 112, 189

 228, 248, 235

 228, 89, 182

 228, 255, 242

 228, 66, 174

 228, 255, 250

 228, 43, 166

 228, 255, 255

 228, 20, 159

 228, 0, 152

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 186, 230



228, 180, 212



240, 178, 189

Triad

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



228, 180, 212



206, 194, 149



130, 206, 221

Complementary

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



228, 180, 212



180, 228, 196

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.



135, 207, 199



228, 180, 212



180, 201, 157

Square

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



228, 180, 212



226, 187, 153



155, 205, 176



146, 201, 235

Rectangle

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



228, 180, 212



240, 179, 174



155, 205, 176



130, 206, 214

Sweetspot

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



228, 180, 212



255, 240, 250



196, 180, 228



128, 119, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 180, 212



255, 191, 234



228, 180, 188



115, 103, 111



179, 0, 119



51, 0, 34

Inverse Universe

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



228, 180, 212



255, 191, 234



180, 228, 220



115, 103, 111



179, 0, 119



51, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 180, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

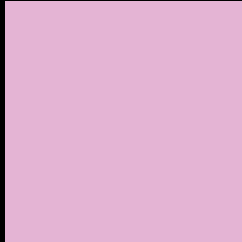
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 212 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, 180, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 180, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 180, 212.

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, 180, 212

Protanopia
190, 193, 220

Deuteranopia
206, 189, 210



Tritanopia
226, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 180, 212

Protanomaly
204, 188, 217

Deuteranomaly
214, 186, 211

Tritanomaly
227, 182, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 180, 212

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
209, 191, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 180, 212 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, 180, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 180, 212)  
}
```

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, 180, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 180, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 180, 212 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, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 180, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 180, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 180, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 180, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 180,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 180, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 180, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
180, 212) }
```

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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