

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 186, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 186, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 186, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4BAF0
RGB	228, 186, 240
RGB Percent	89%, 73%, 94%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2706, 0.0588
CMYK	0.05, 0.23, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	287°, 64%, 84%
HSV	287°, 23%, 94%
XYZ	65.2820, 57.9031, 90.1738
YIQ	204.7140, 7.6980, 25.6980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

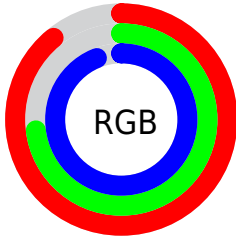
Format	Color
R_{YB}	228, 186, 240
Decimal	14990064
CIE _{Lab}	80.68, 24.41, -21.12
CIE _{LCh}	81, 32.276, 319.130
Yxy	57.9031, 0.3060, 0.2714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293180144 (0xFFE4BAF0)
YUV	204.7140, 17.3960, 20.4218
Hunter-Lab	76.0941, 19.9726, -16.9946

Details

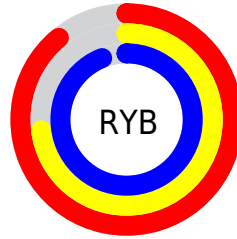
The RGB color **228, 186, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **198, 240, 186**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 242, 255**, and **172, 133, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 162, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 210, 240**.

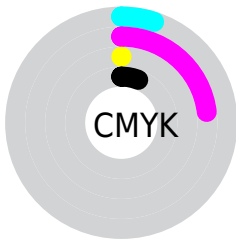
Distribution



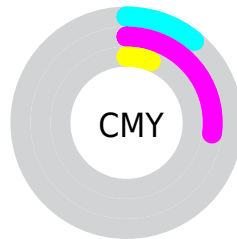
- Red (89%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 186, 240 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, 186, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 228, 186, 240

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 242, 255

■ 228, 186, 240

■ 200, 159, 212

■ 172, 133, 184

■ 145, 107, 157

■ 119, 82, 131

■ 94, 59, 105

■ 70, 36, 81

■ 46, 14, 58

■ 29, 0, 37


■ 0, 0, 12

 228, 186, 240


 228, 186, 240

 223, 162, 240

 233, 210, 240

 217, 138, 240


 239, 234, 240

 212, 114, 240

 244, 255, 240

 207, 90, 240


 249, 255, 240

 201, 66, 240

 255, 255, 240

 196, 42, 240

 255, 255, 240

 191, 18, 240

 187, 0, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 196, 255



228, 186, 240



253, 179, 213

Triad

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



228, 186, 240



232, 195, 141



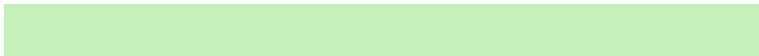
109, 217, 219

Complementary

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



228, 186, 240



198, 240, 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.



133, 216, 188



228, 186, 240



202, 204, 143

Square

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



228, 186, 240



253, 185, 156



167, 212, 160



112, 214, 245

Rectangle

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



228, 186, 240



255, 178, 192



167, 212, 160



115, 217, 209

Sweetspot

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



228, 186, 240



251, 237, 255



186, 199, 240



125, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 186, 240



240, 186, 255



240, 186, 226



117, 108, 120



143, 0, 184



44, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

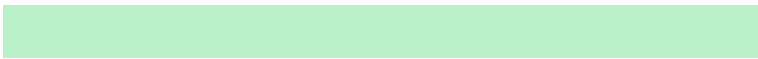
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



240, 186, 198



255, 186, 201



186, 240, 200



120, 108, 111



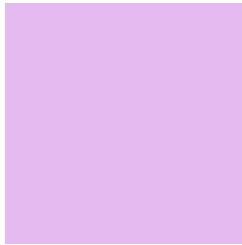
184, 0, 41



56, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 186, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

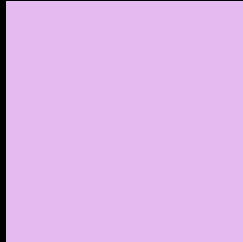
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186, 240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

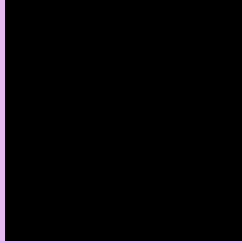
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 186, 240.

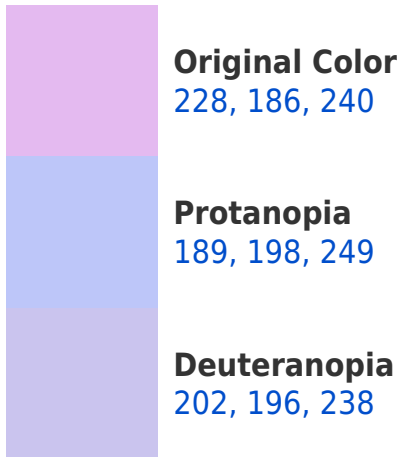



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 186, 240.

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
223, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 186, 240

Protanomaly
203, 194, 246

Deuteranomaly
211, 192, 239

Tritanomaly
225, 190, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 186, 240

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
213, 198, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 186, 240 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, 186, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 186, 240)  
}
```

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, 186, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 186, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 186, 240 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, 186, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 186, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 186, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 186, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 186, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 186,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 186, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 186, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
186, 240) }
```

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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