

Converting Colors

RGB(229, 46, 46)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(229, 46, 46) contains.

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Color

RGB(229, 46, 46)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | E52E2E |
| RGB | 229, 46, 46 |
| RGB Percent | 90%, 18%, 18% |
| CMY | 0.1020, 0.8196, 0.8196 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.80, 0.80, 0.10 |
| HSL | 0°, 78%, 54% |
| HSV | 0°, 80%, 90% |
| XYZ | 33.7832, 18.8093, 4.4347 |
| YIQ | 100.7170, 109.0680, 38.7960 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

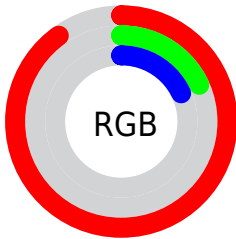
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 229, 46, 46 |
| Decimal | 15019566 |
| CIE Lab | 50.46, 67.70, 45.78 |
| CIE LCh | 50, 81.726, 34.067 |
| Yxy | 18.8093, 0.5924, 0.3298 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4293209646 (0xFFE52E2E) |
| YUV | 100.7170, -26.9755, 112.5042 |
| Hunter-Lab | 43.3696, 63.1476, 24.2961 |

Details

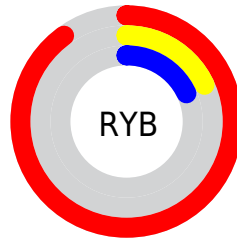
The RGB color **229, 46, 46** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3333**. The color can be described as dark washed red. A complement of this color would be **46, 229, 229**, and the grayscale version is **101, 101, 101**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 109, 93**, and **164, 0, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **229, 23, 23**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 69, 69**.

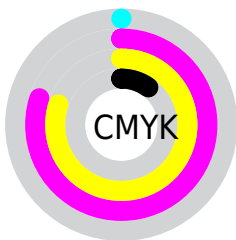
Distribution



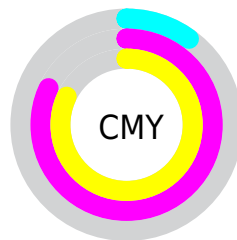
- Red (90%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (18%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 229, 46, 46 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 229, 46, 46 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



229, 46, 46



229, 46, 46

255, 255, 255



196, 0, 24



255, 109, 93



164, 0, 0



255, 138, 118



132, 0, 0



255, 168, 144



101, 0, 0



255, 197, 171



72, 0, 3



255, 226, 199



40, 0, 1



255, 255, 227



0, 0, 0



229, 46, 46



229, 46, 46



229, 23, 23



229, 69, 69

 229, 0, 0

 229, 92, 92

 229, 0, 0

 229, 115, 115

 229, 138, 138

 229, 161, 161

 229, 183, 183

 229, 206, 206

 229, 229, 229

 229, 252, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 0, 114



229, 46, 46



193, 92, 0

Triad

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



229, 46, 46



0, 145, 54



0, 127, 255

Complementary

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



229, 46, 46



46, 229, 229

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.



0, 143, 246



229, 46, 46



0, 149, 128

Square

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



229, 46, 46



62, 137, 0



0, 149, 197



125, 96, 237

Rectangle

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



229, 46, 46



158, 113, 0



0, 149, 197



0, 134, 255

Sweetspot

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



229, 46, 46



255, 194, 194



229, 46, 229



128, 91, 91



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



229, 46, 46



255, 10, 10



229, 138, 46



115, 103, 103



179, 0, 0



51, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



46, 229, 229



10, 255, 255



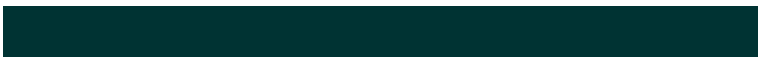
46, 138, 229



103, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 229, 46, 46 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

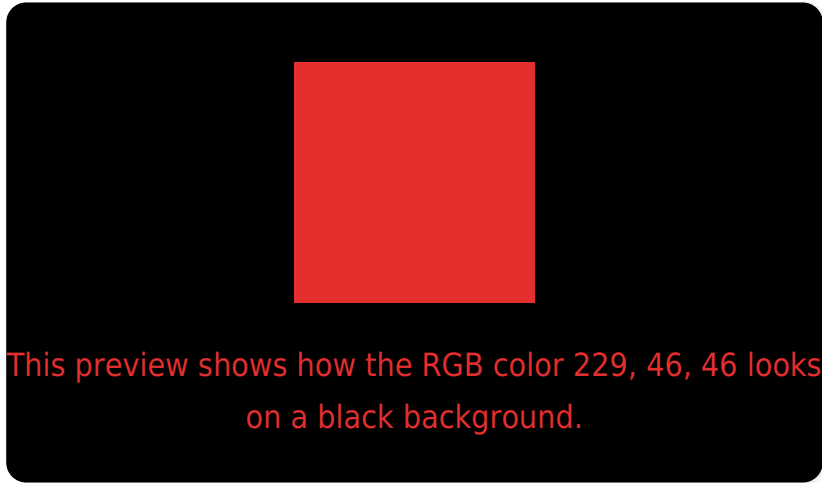
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 229, 46, 46 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 46, 46.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 46, 46.

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
229, 46, 46

Protanopia
133, 121, 67

Deuteranopia
152, 115, 30



Tritanopia
229, 46, 46

Trichromacy



Original Color
229, 46, 46

Protanomaly
168, 94, 59

Deuteranomaly
180, 90, 36

Tritanomaly
229, 46, 46

Monochromacy



Original Color
229, 46, 46

Achromatopsia
101, 101, 101

Achromatomaly
148, 81, 81

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 229, 46, 46 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(229, 46, 46)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 46, 46)  
}
```

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(229, 46, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 46, 46) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 229, 46, 46 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(229, 46, 46) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 46, 46) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(229, 46, 46) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 46, 46); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 46, 46);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 46,  
46) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 229, 46, 46 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 46, 46) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229, 46,  
46) }
```

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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