

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 146, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 146, 222) contains.

RGB(232, 146, 222)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(232, 146, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E892DE
RGB	232, 146, 222
RGB Percent	91%, 57%, 87%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4275, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.04, 0.09
HSL	307°, 65%, 74%
HSV	307°, 37%, 91%
XYZ	56.7424, 42.9875, 74.4140
YIQ	180.3780, 26.8600, 41.8680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

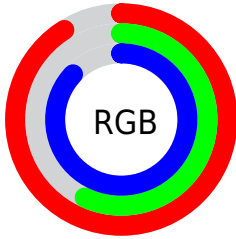
Format	Color
R _Y B	232, 146, 222
Decimal	15241950
CIE Lab	71.55, 43.66, -25.23
CIE LCh	72, 50.420, 329.978
Yxy	42.9875, 0.3258, 0.2469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293432030 (0xFFE892DE)
YUV	180.3780, 20.5196, 45.2725
Hunter-Lab	65.5649, 39.7425, -21.3969

Details

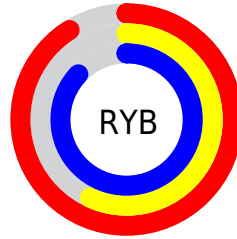
The RGB color **232, 146, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **146, 232, 156**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 255**, and **175, 93, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 123, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 169, 225**.

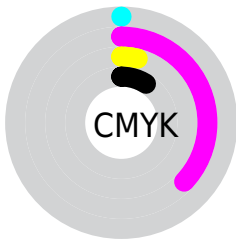
Distribution



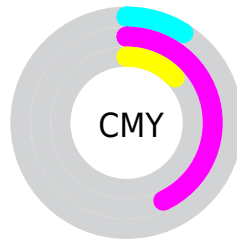
- Red (91%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (9%)





- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 146, 222 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 232, 146, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 146, 222

 232, 146, 222

255, 255, 255

 203, 119, 194

 255, 201, 255

 175, 93, 167

 255, 230, 255

 147, 68, 140

 120, 42, 114

 94, 12, 90


 69, 0, 66


 46, 0, 44


 7, 0, 22


 0, 0, 0


 232, 146, 222

 232, 146, 222

 232, 123, 219

 232, 169, 225

 232, 100, 217

 232, 192, 227

 232, 76, 214

 232, 216, 230

 232, 53, 211

 232, 239, 233

 232, 30, 209

 232, 255, 235

 232, 7, 206

 232, 255, 238

 232, 0, 205

 232, 255, 241

 232, 255, 244

 232, 255, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 163, 255



232, 146, 222



255, 137, 177

Triad

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



232, 146, 222



203, 173, 80



0, 198, 220

Complementary

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



232, 146, 222



146, 232, 156

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, 199, 174



232, 146, 222



156, 186, 93

Square

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



232, 146, 222



239, 156, 96



97, 195, 127



0, 192, 254

Rectangle

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



232, 146, 222



255, 138, 146



97, 195, 127



0, 199, 205

Sweetspot

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



232, 146, 222



255, 227, 252



155, 146, 232



128, 111, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 146, 222



255, 143, 242



232, 146, 180



115, 103, 113



179, 0, 158



51, 0, 45

Inverse Universe

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



232, 146, 222



255, 143, 242



146, 232, 198



115, 103, 113



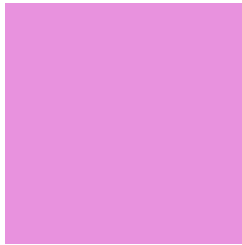
179, 0, 158



51, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 146, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

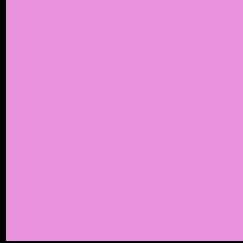
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 232, 146, 222 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 232, 146, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 146, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 146, 222.

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
232, 146, 222

Protanopia
155, 173, 242

Deuteranopia
172, 172, 217



Tritanopia
225, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

232, 146, 222



Protanomaly

183, 163, 235



Deuteranomaly

194, 163, 219



Tritanomaly

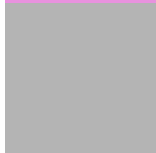
228, 153, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

232, 146, 222



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

199, 168, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 146, 222 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(232, 146, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 146, 222)  
}
```

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(232, 146, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 146, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 146, 222 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(232, 146, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 146, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 146, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 146, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 146, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 146,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 146, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 146, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
146, 222) }
```

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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