

Converting Colors

RGB(234, 158, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(234, 158, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(234, 158, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EA9E94
RGB	234, 158, 148
RGB Percent	92%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.0824, 0.3804, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.37, 0.08
HSL	7°, 67%, 75%
HSV	7°, 37%, 92%
XYZ	51.5038, 44.0843, 33.8115
YIQ	179.5840, 48.5060, 13.0020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

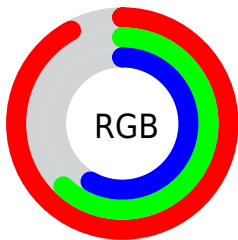
Format	Color
RYB	234, 159, 148
Decimal	15376020
CIELab	72.28, 27.10, 16.78
CIELCh	72, 31.871, 31.769
Yxy	44.0843, 0.3980, 0.3407
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293566100 (0xFFEA9E94)
YUV	179.5840, -15.5709, 47.7228
Hunter-Lab	66.3960, 22.2708, 16.2843

Details

The RGB color **234, 158, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 224, 234**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 202**, and **176, 106, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **234, 137, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **234, 179, 171**.

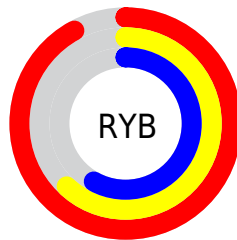
Distribution



Red (92%)

Green (62%)

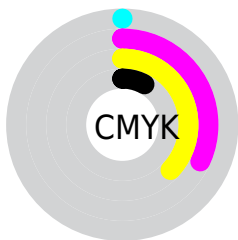
Blue (58%)



Red (92%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (58%)

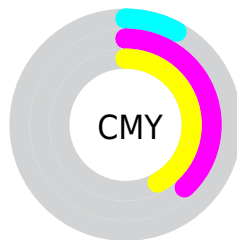


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (8%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 234, 158, 148 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 234, 158, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 234, 158, 148

 234, 158, 148

255, 255, 255

 205, 132, 122

 255, 213, 202

 176, 106, 97

 255, 242, 230

 148, 81, 74


 121, 57, 51

 94, 34, 30

 68, 10, 6

 44, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 234, 158, 148

 234, 158, 148

■ 234, 137, 125

■ 234, 179, 171

■ 234, 117, 101

■ 234, 199, 195

■ 234, 96, 78

■ 234, 220, 218

■ 234, 75, 54

■ 234, 241, 242

■ 234, 55, 31

■ 234, 255, 255

■ 234, 34, 8

■ 234, 27, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 155, 177



234, 158, 148



220, 166, 127

Triad

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



234, 158, 148



131, 191, 149



141, 179, 235

Complementary

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



234, 158, 148



148, 224, 234

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.



100, 188, 228



234, 158, 148



98, 193, 178

Square

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



234, 158, 148



165, 185, 127



81, 192, 207



184, 169, 227

Rectangle

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



234, 158, 148



205, 173, 120



81, 192, 207



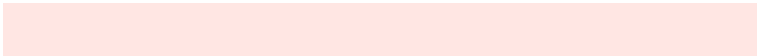
127, 182, 234

Sweetspot

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



234, 158, 148



255, 230, 227



234, 148, 225



128, 113, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



234, 158, 148



255, 156, 143



234, 200, 148



117, 107, 106



181, 21, 0



54, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 224, 234



143, 242, 255



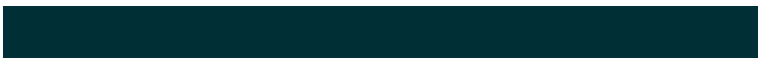
148, 182, 234



106, 116, 117



0, 160, 181



0, 47, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 234, 158, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

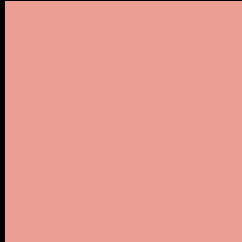
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 234, 158, 148 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 234, 158, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 234, 158, 148.

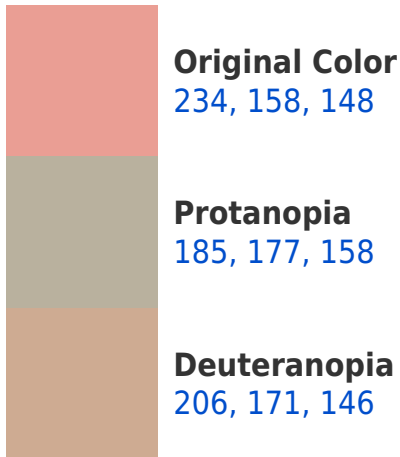


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 234, 158, 148.

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
236, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

234, 158, 148

Protanomaly

203, 170, 154

Deuteranomaly

216, 166, 147

Tritanomaly

235, 156, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

234, 158, 148

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

200, 172, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 234, 158, 148 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(234, 158, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 158, 148)  
}
```

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(234, 158, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 158, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 234, 158, 148 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(234, 158, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 158, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 158, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 158, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 158, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 158,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 234, 158, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 158, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
158, 148) }
```

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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