

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 143, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 143, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 143, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E48F6A
RGB	228, 143, 106
RGB Percent	89%, 56%, 42%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4392, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.54, 0.11
HSL	18°, 69%, 65%
HSV	18°, 54%, 89%
XYZ	44.4189, 37.1795, 18.4709
YIQ	164.1970, 62.5370, 6.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

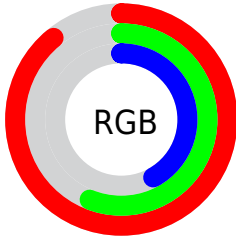
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 159, 106
Decimal	14978922
CIE Lab	67.41, 28.48, 33.10
CIE LCh	67, 43.665, 49.288
Yxy	37.1795, 0.4439, 0.3715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293169002 (0xFFE48F6A)
YUV	164.1970, -28.6911, 55.9552
Hunter-Lab	60.9750, 23.3269, 24.7220

Details

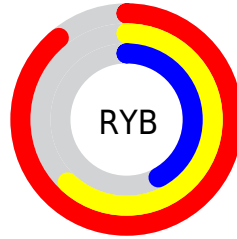
The RGB color **228, 143, 106** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 191, 228**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 158**, and **169, 92, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 127, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 159, 129**.

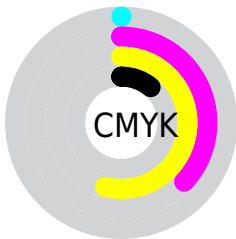
Distribution



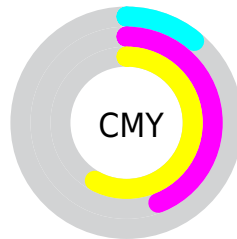
- Red (89%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 143, 106 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, 143, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 143, 106

 228, 143, 106

255, 255, 255

 198, 117, 81


 255, 197, 158

 169, 92, 58

 255, 226, 185

 140, 67, 35

 255, 254, 213

 112, 44, 13

 255, 255, 241

 84, 20, 0

 57, 0, 0

 31, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 228, 143, 106

 228, 143, 106

■ 228, 127, 83

■ 228, 159, 129

■ 228, 111, 60

■ 228, 175, 152

■ 228, 95, 38

■ 228, 191, 174

■ 228, 79, 15

■ 228, 207, 197

■ 228, 69, 0

■ 228, 222, 220

■ 228, 238, 243

■ 228, 254, 255

■ 228, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



240, 133, 140



228, 143, 106



201, 157, 86

Triad

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



228, 143, 106



57, 184, 148



146, 159, 238

Complementary

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



228, 143, 106



106, 191, 228

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.



67, 172, 241



228, 143, 106



0, 184, 189

Square

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



228, 143, 106



118, 179, 111



0, 181, 223



199, 144, 216

Rectangle

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



228, 143, 106



177, 166, 84



0, 181, 223



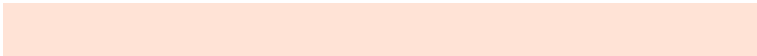
123, 164, 242

Sweetspot

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



228, 143, 106



255, 227, 214



228, 106, 191



128, 111, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 143, 106



255, 141, 92



228, 204, 106



115, 107, 103



179, 54, 0



51, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 191, 228



92, 206, 255



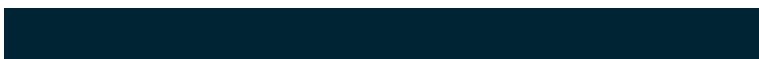
106, 130, 228



103, 111, 115



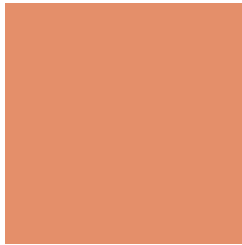
0, 124, 179



0, 36, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 143, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

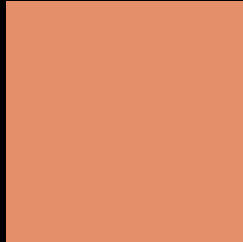
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

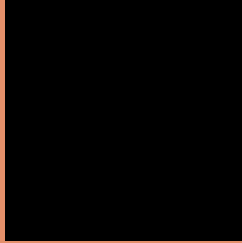
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 143, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 143, 106.

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, 143, 106

Protanopia
178, 164, 115

Deuteranopia
199, 157, 103



Tritanopia
231, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 143, 106

Protanomaly

196, 156, 112

Deuteranomaly

210, 152, 104

Tritanomaly

230, 139, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 143, 106

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

187, 156, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 143, 106 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, 143, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 143, 106)  
}
```

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, 143, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 143, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 143, 106 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, 143, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 143, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 143, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 143, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 143, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 143,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 143, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 143, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
143, 106) }
```

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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