

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 147, 137)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 147, 137) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 147, 137)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E49389
RGB	228, 147, 137
RGB Percent	89%, 58%, 54%
CMY	0.1059, 0.4235, 0.4627
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.40, 0.11
HSL	7°, 63%, 72%
HSV	7°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	46.9440, 39.1676, 28.7528
YIQ	170.0790, 51.4860, 14.0620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

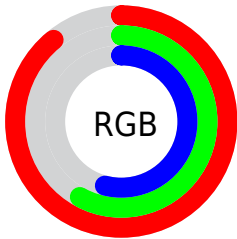
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 148, 137
Decimal	14979977
CIE Lab	68.87, 29.40, 18.02
CIE LCh	69, 34.483, 31.503
Yxy	39.1676, 0.4087, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293170057 (0xFFE49389)
YUV	170.0790, -16.3079, 50.7967
Hunter-Lab	62.5840, 24.3701, 16.5694

Details

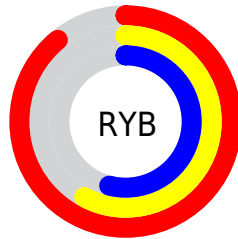
The RGB color **228, 147, 137** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **137, 218, 228**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 190**, and **170, 95, 87** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 127, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 167, 160**.

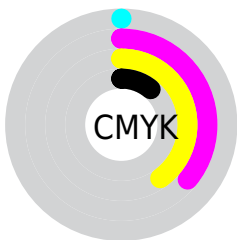
Distribution



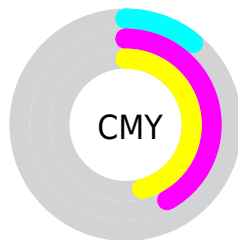
- Red (89%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 147, 137 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, 147, 137 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 147, 137

255, 255, 255

 255, 202, 190

 255, 230, 218

 255, 255, 247

 228, 147, 137

 199, 121, 112

 170, 95, 87

 142, 71, 64

 114, 47, 42

 87, 23, 21

 62, 0, 0

 38, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 228, 147, 137

 228, 147, 137

 228, 127, 114

 228, 167, 160

 228, 106, 91

 228, 188, 183

 228, 86, 69

 228, 208, 205

 228, 66, 46

 228, 228, 228

 228, 46, 23

 228, 248, 251

 228, 25, 0

 228, 255, 255

 228, 25, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 144, 168



228, 147, 137



213, 156, 114

Triad

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



228, 147, 137



118, 182, 137



127, 171, 230

Complementary

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



228, 147, 137



137, 218, 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.



77, 179, 222



228, 147, 137



79, 185, 169

Square

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



228, 147, 137



155, 176, 114



52, 184, 200



174, 159, 221

Rectangle

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



228, 147, 137



197, 163, 106



52, 184, 200



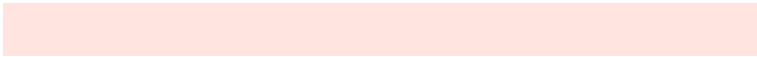
110, 174, 229

Sweetspot

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



228, 147, 137



255, 228, 224



228, 137, 219



128, 112, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 147, 137



255, 146, 133



228, 192, 137



115, 105, 103



179, 20, 0



51, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



137, 218, 228



133, 242, 255



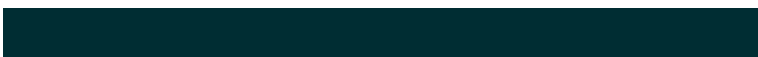
137, 173, 228



103, 113, 115



0, 159, 179



0, 45, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 147, 137 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

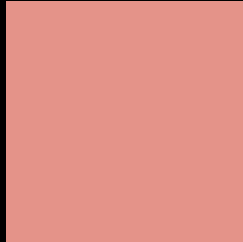
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 137 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, 147, 137 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 147, 137.

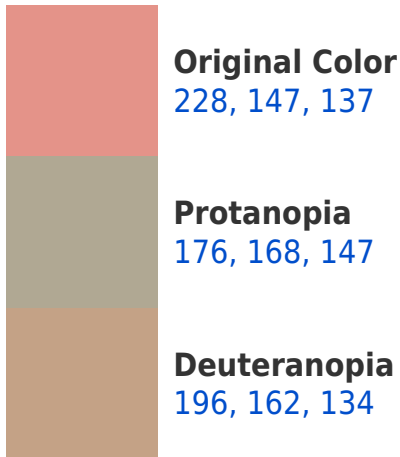


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 147, 137.

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
230, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 147, 137

Protanomaly
195, 160, 143

Deuteranomaly
208, 157, 135

Tritanomaly
229, 145, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 147, 137

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
191, 162, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 147, 137 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, 147, 137)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 147, 137)  
}
```

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, 147, 137) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 147, 137) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 147, 137 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, 147, 137) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 147, 137) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 147, 137)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 147, 137); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 147, 137);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 147,  
137) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 147, 137 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 147, 137) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
147, 137) }
```

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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