

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 160, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 160, 136) contains.

RGB(228, 160, 136)	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(228, 160, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4A088
RGB	228, 160, 136
RGB Percent	89%, 63%, 53%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3725, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.40, 0.11
HSL	16°, 63%, 71%
HSV	16°, 40%, 89%
XYZ	49.0096, 43.4132, 29.0890
YIQ	177.5960, 48.2320, 6.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

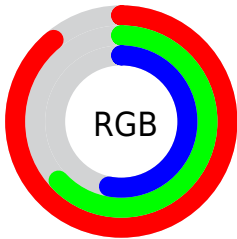
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 168, 136
Decimal	14983304
CIE Lab	71.83, 22.35, 22.63
CIE LCh	72, 31.803, 45.357
Yxy	43.4132, 0.4033, 0.3573
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293173384 (0xFFE4A088)
YUV	177.5960, -20.5068, 44.2043
Hunter-Lab	65.8887, 17.4676, 19.9463

Details

The RGB color **228, 160, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 204, 228**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 189**, and **170, 108, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 143, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 177, 159**.

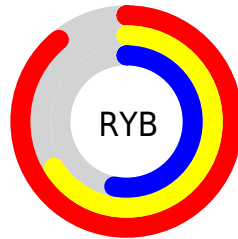
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (63%)

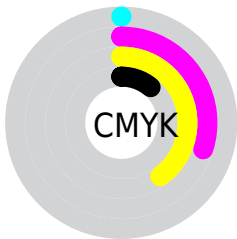
Blue (53%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (53%)

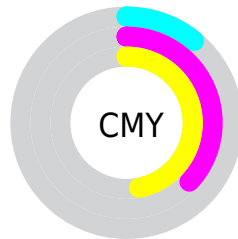


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 160, 136 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, 160, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 228, 160, 136

 228, 160, 136

255, 255, 255

 199, 134, 111

 255, 215, 189

 170, 108, 86

 255, 244, 217

 142, 83, 63

 255, 255, 246

 115, 60, 40

 88, 37, 19

 63, 15, 0

 40, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 228, 160, 136

 228, 160, 136

■ 228, 143, 113

■ 228, 177, 159

■ 228, 126, 90

■ 228, 194, 182

■ 228, 109, 68

■ 228, 211, 204

■ 228, 93, 45

■ 228, 227, 227

■ 228, 76, 22

■ 228, 244, 250

■ 228, 59, 0

■ 228, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 155, 162



228, 160, 136



209, 169, 120

Triad

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



228, 160, 136



114, 191, 160



160, 174, 232

Complementary

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



228, 160, 136



136, 204, 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.



116, 183, 232



228, 160, 136



86, 192, 190

Square

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



228, 160, 136



148, 187, 134



84, 189, 216



199, 163, 217

Rectangle

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



228, 160, 136



191, 176, 118



84, 189, 216



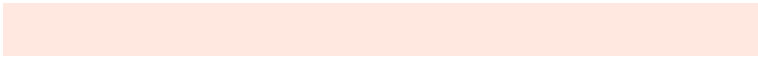
145, 177, 233

Sweetspot

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



228, 160, 136



255, 232, 224



228, 136, 205



128, 114, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 160, 136



255, 165, 133



228, 205, 136



115, 106, 103



179, 47, 0



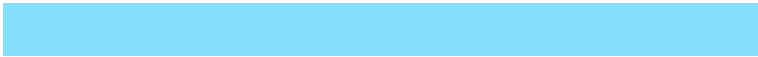
51, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 204, 228



133, 223, 255



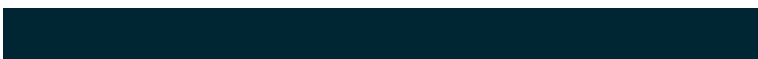
136, 159, 228



103, 112, 115



0, 132, 179



0, 38, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 160, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

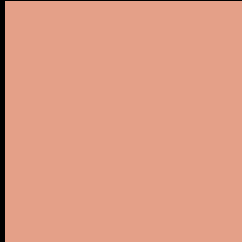
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

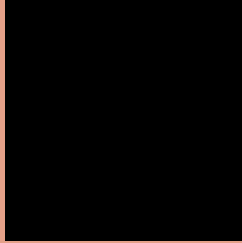
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 160, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 160, 136.

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, 160, 136

Protanopia
187, 176, 143

Deuteranopia
207, 169, 134



Tritanopia
231, 156, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 160, 136

Protanomaly
202, 170, 140

Deuteranomaly
215, 166, 135

Tritanomaly
230, 157, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 160, 136

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
196, 171, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 160, 136 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, 160, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 160, 136)  
}
```

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, 160, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 160, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 160, 136 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, 160, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 160, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 160, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 160, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 160, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 160,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 160, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 160, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
160, 136) }
```

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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