

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 160, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 160, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 160, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4A0A4
RGB	228, 160, 164
RGB Percent	89%, 63%, 64%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3725, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.28, 0.11
HSL	356°, 56%, 76%
HSV	356°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	51.2666, 44.3159, 40.9737
YIQ	180.7880, 39.2440, 15.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

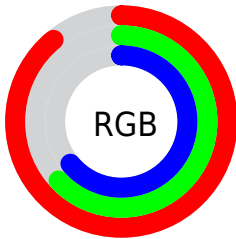
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 160, 164
Decimal	14983332
CIE Lab	72.44, 25.80, 8.09
CIE LCh	72, 27.042, 17.404
Yxy	44.3159, 0.3754, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293173412 (0xFFE4A0A4)
YUV	180.7880, -8.2765, 41.4049
Hunter-Lab	66.5702, 20.9672, 10.1063

Details

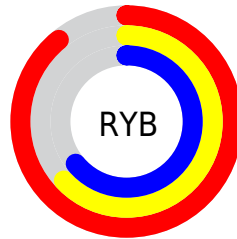
The RGB color **228, 160, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 228, 224**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 219**, and **171, 108, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 137, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 183, 185**.

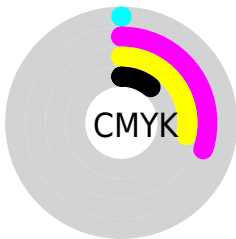
Distribution



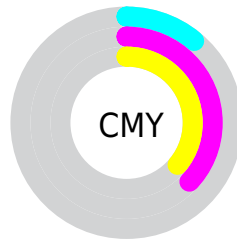
- Red (89%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 160, 164 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, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 160, 164

 228, 160, 164

255, 255, 255

 199, 134, 138


 255, 215, 219


 171, 108, 112

 255, 244, 247

 144, 83, 88

 117, 59, 65

 91, 36, 43

 65, 13, 22

 43, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 228, 160, 164


 228, 160, 164

 228, 137, 143

 228, 183, 185

 228, 114, 121

 228, 206, 207

 228, 92, 100

 228, 228, 228

 228, 69, 78

 228, 251, 250

 228, 46, 57

 228, 255, 255

 228, 23, 35

 228, 0, 14

 228, 0, 13

Harmonies

Analogous

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



220, 161, 189



228, 160, 164



222, 165, 142

Triad

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



228, 160, 164



153, 187, 144



133, 183, 225

Complementary

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



228, 160, 164



160, 228, 224

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.



108, 189, 213



228, 160, 164



125, 191, 166

Square

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



228, 160, 164



181, 181, 130



106, 191, 192



167, 175, 225

Rectangle

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



228, 160, 164



212, 170, 133



106, 191, 192



122, 185, 223

Sweetspot

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



228, 160, 164



255, 232, 233



223, 160, 228



128, 113, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 160, 164



255, 163, 169



228, 189, 160



115, 103, 104



179, 0, 11



51, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



228, 160, 164



255, 163, 169



160, 199, 228



115, 103, 104



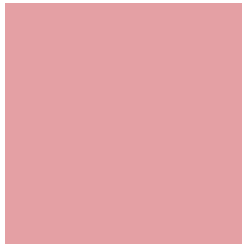
179, 0, 10



51, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 160, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

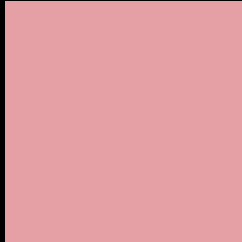
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164 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, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 160, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 160, 164.

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, 164

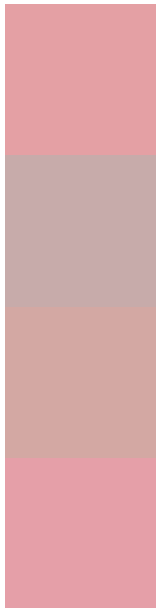
Protanopia
182, 177, 173

Deuteranopia
201, 172, 162



Tritanopia
229, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 160, 164

Protanomaly
199, 171, 170

Deuteranomaly
211, 168, 163

Tritanomaly
229, 159, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 160, 164

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
198, 173, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 160, 164 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, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 160, 164)  
}
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 160, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 160, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 160, 164) }
```

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, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 160, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 160, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 160,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 160, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
160, 164) }
```

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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