

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 167, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 167, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 167, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4A78E
RGB	228, 167, 142
RGB Percent	89%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.1059, 0.3451, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.38, 0.11
HSL	17°, 61%, 73%
HSV	17°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	50.6961, 46.0844, 31.8144
YIQ	182.3890, 44.3810, 5.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

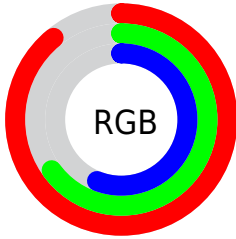
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 177, 142
Decimal	14985102
CIE Lab	73.60, 19.28, 21.77
CIE LCh	74, 29.082, 48.464
Yxy	46.0844, 0.3942, 0.3584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293175182 (0xFFE4A78E)
YUV	182.3890, -19.9118, 40.0008
Hunter-Lab	67.8855, 14.5021, 19.7337

Details

The RGB color **228, 167, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **142, 203, 228**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 196**, and **171, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 151, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 183, 165**.

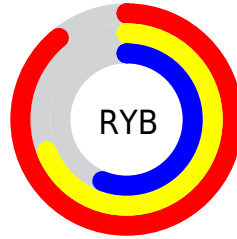
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (65%)

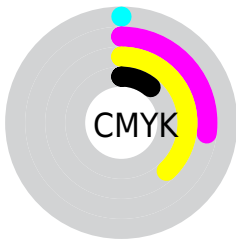
Blue (56%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (56%)

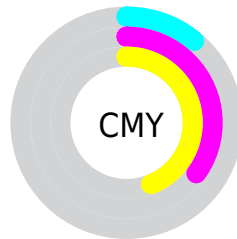


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 167, 142 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, 167, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 167, 142

255, 255, 255


 255, 222, 196

 255, 251, 224

 255, 255, 252

 228, 167, 142

 199, 140, 116

 171, 115, 92

 143, 90, 68

 116, 66, 45

 89, 44, 24

 64, 22, 0

 40, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 228, 167, 142

 228, 167, 142

■ 228, 151, 119

■ 228, 183, 165

■ 228, 135, 96

■ 228, 199, 188

■ 228, 118, 74

■ 228, 216, 210

■ 228, 102, 51

■ 228, 232, 233

■ 228, 86, 28

■ 228, 248, 255

■ 228, 70, 5

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 66, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 162, 165



228, 167, 142



209, 176, 129

Triad

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



228, 167, 142



123, 195, 169



171, 178, 231

Complementary

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



228, 167, 142



142, 203, 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.



132, 186, 232



228, 167, 142



101, 196, 197

Square

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



228, 167, 142



153, 191, 145



104, 193, 220



205, 168, 216

Rectangle

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



228, 167, 142



192, 182, 128



104, 193, 220



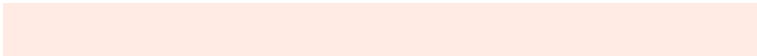
158, 181, 233

Sweetspot

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



228, 167, 142



255, 235, 227



228, 142, 204



128, 116, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 167, 142



255, 174, 140



228, 209, 142



115, 107, 103



179, 52, 0



51, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 203, 228



140, 222, 255



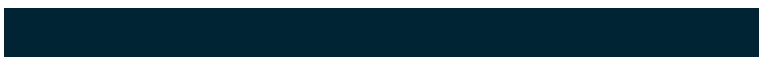
142, 161, 228



103, 111, 115



0, 127, 179



0, 36, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 167, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

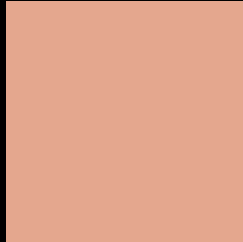
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

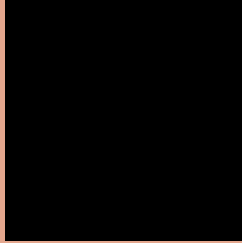
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 167, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 167, 142.

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, 167, 142

Protanopia
192, 181, 148

Deuteranopia
212, 174, 141



Tritanopia
231, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 167, 142

Protanomaly
205, 176, 146

Deuteranomaly
218, 171, 141

Tritanomaly
230, 164, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 167, 142

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
199, 177, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 167, 142 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, 167, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 167, 142)  
}
```

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, 167, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 167, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 167, 142 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, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 167, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 167, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 167, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 167, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 167,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 167, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
167, 142) }
```

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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