

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 188, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 188, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 188, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4BCAA
RGB	228, 188, 170
RGB Percent	89%, 74%, 67%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2627, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.25, 0.11
HSL	19°, 52%, 78%
HSV	19°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	57.2338, 55.3627, 45.6997
YIQ	197.9080, 29.6180, 2.8820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

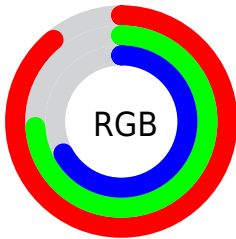
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 196, 170
Decimal	14990506
CIE Lab	79.25, 11.66, 14.48
CIE LCh	79, 18.593, 51.150
Yxy	55.3627, 0.3616, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293180586 (0xFFE4BCAA)
YUV	197.9080, -13.7586, 26.3907
Hunter-Lab	74.4061, 7.0930, 15.6688

Details

The RGB color **228, 188, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 210, 228**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 244, 225**, and **172, 135, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 172, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 204, 193**.

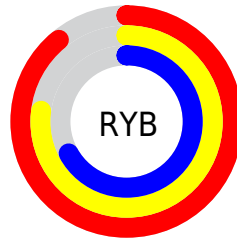
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (74%)

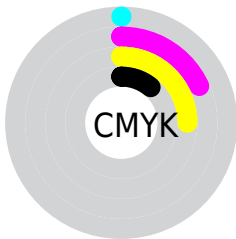
Blue (67%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (67%)

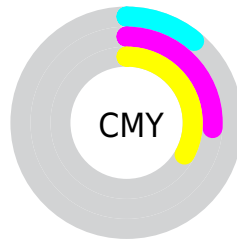


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 188, 170 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, 188, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 228, 188, 170

255, 255, 255

 255, 244, 225

255, 255, 254

 228, 188, 170

 200, 161, 143

 172, 135, 118

 145, 109, 93

 118, 85, 70

 93, 62, 47

 68, 40, 26

 45, 19, 0

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 228, 188, 170

■ 228, 188, 170

■ 228, 172, 147

■ 228, 204, 193

■ 228, 157, 124

■ 228, 219, 216

■ 228, 141, 102

■ 228, 235, 238

■ 228, 125, 79

■ 228, 251, 255

■ 228, 109, 56

■ 228, 255, 255

■ 228, 94, 33

■ 228, 78, 10

■ 228, 71, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 185, 185



228, 188, 170



215, 193, 162

Triad

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



228, 188, 170



160, 206, 190



193, 194, 228

Complementary

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



228, 188, 170



170, 210, 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.



171, 199, 230



228, 188, 170



151, 206, 208

Square

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



228, 188, 170



177, 204, 174



155, 204, 223



214, 188, 218

Rectangle

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



228, 188, 170



203, 197, 162



155, 204, 223



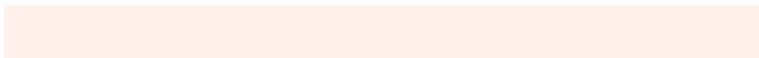
185, 196, 230

Sweetspot

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



228, 188, 170



255, 241, 235



228, 170, 211



128, 119, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 188, 170



255, 200, 176



228, 216, 170



115, 107, 103



179, 55, 0



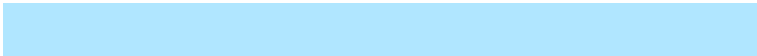
51, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 210, 228



176, 230, 255



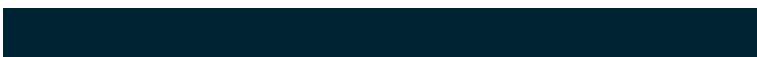
170, 182, 228



103, 111, 115



0, 123, 179



0, 35, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 188, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

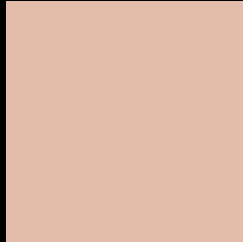
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

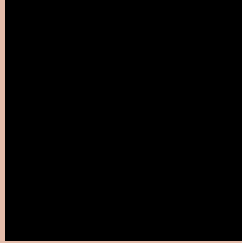
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 188, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 188, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 188, 170.

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, 188, 170

Protanopia
205, 196, 174

Deuteranopia
225, 189, 170



Tritanopia
231, 184, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
228, 188, 170

Protanomaly
213, 193, 173

Deuteranomaly
226, 189, 170

Tritanomaly
230, 185, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 188, 170

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
209, 194, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 188, 170 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, 188, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 188, 170)  
}
```

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, 188, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 188, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 188, 170 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, 188, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 188, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 188, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 188, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 188, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 188,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 188, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 188, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
188, 170) }
```

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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