

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 210, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 210, 164) contains.

RGB(228, 210, 164)	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, 210, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4D2A4
RGB	228, 210, 164
RGB Percent	89%, 82%, 64%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1765, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.28, 0.11
HSL	43°, 54%, 77%
HSV	43°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	61.7423, 65.2675, 44.4657
YIQ	210.1380, 25.4940, -10.4900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

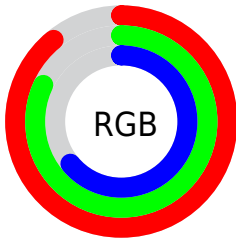
Format	Color
RYB	189, 228, 164
Decimal	14996132
CIELab	84.62, -0.68, 25.10
CIELCh	85, 25.111, 91.558
Yxy	65.2675, 0.3601, 0.3806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293186212 (0xFFE4D2A4)
YUV	210.1380, -22.7460, 15.6650
Hunter-Lab	80.7883, -4.9612, 23.9188

Details

The RGB color **228, 210, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 182, 228**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 219**, and **172, 156, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 204, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 216, 187**.

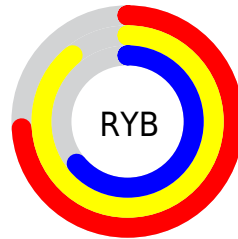
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (82%)

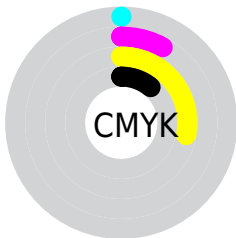
Blue (64%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (64%)

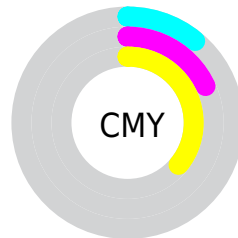


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 210, 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, 210, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 228, 210, 164


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 228, 210, 164

 200, 182, 138

 172, 156, 112


 145, 130, 87

 118, 105, 63

 93, 81, 41

 68, 58, 19

 46, 36, 0

 21, 16, 0


 0, 0, 0

 228, 210, 164

 228, 210, 164

 228, 204, 141


 228, 216, 187

 228, 197, 118

 228, 223, 210

 228, 191, 96

 228, 229, 232

 228, 184, 73

 228, 236, 255

 228, 178, 50

 228, 242, 255

 228, 172, 27

 228, 248, 255

 228, 165, 4

 228, 255, 255

 228, 164, 0

 228, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



248, 202, 170



228, 210, 164



202, 217, 170

Triad

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



228, 210, 164



145, 224, 235



243, 198, 234

Complementary

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



228, 210, 164



164, 182, 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.



217, 205, 252



228, 210, 164



157, 220, 252

Square

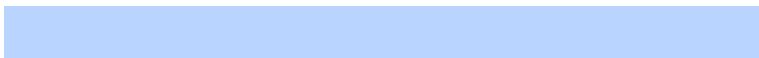
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



228, 210, 164



153, 225, 212



185, 213, 255



255, 194, 211

Rectangle

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



228, 210, 164



184, 221, 181



185, 213, 255



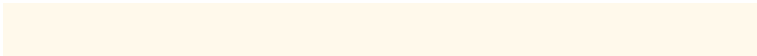
235, 200, 241

Sweetspot

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



228, 210, 164



255, 249, 235



228, 164, 182



128, 124, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 210, 164



255, 231, 168



214, 228, 164



115, 112, 103



179, 128, 0



51, 37, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 182, 228



168, 193, 255



178, 164, 228



103, 107, 115



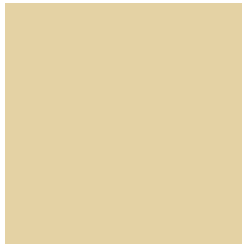
0, 50, 179



0, 14, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 210, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

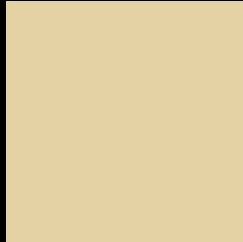
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

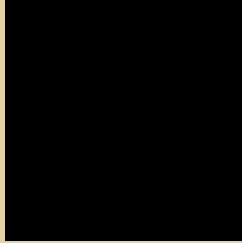
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

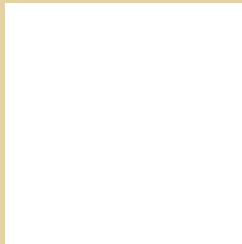
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 228, 210, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 210, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 210, 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, 210, 164

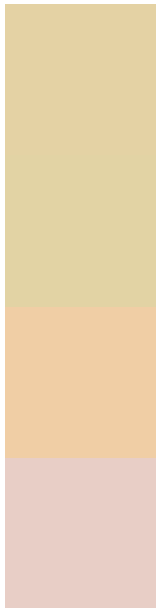
Protanopia
225, 211, 164

Deuteranopia
247, 203, 165



Tritanopia
235, 203, 218

Trichromacy



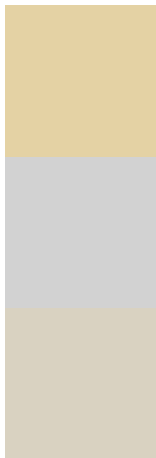
Original Color
228, 210, 164

Protanomaly
226, 211, 164

Deuteranomaly
240, 206, 165

Tritanomaly
232, 206, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 210, 164

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
217, 210, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 210, 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, 210, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 210, 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, 210, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 210, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 210, 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, 210, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 210, 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, 210, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 210, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 210, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 210,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 210, 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, 210, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
210, 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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