

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 216, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 216, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 216, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4D89A
RGB	228, 216, 154
RGB Percent	89%, 85%, 60%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1529, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.32, 0.11
HSL	50°, 58%, 75%
HSV	50°, 32%, 89%
XYZ	62.3835, 67.9388, 40.3974
YIQ	212.5200, 27.0540, -16.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

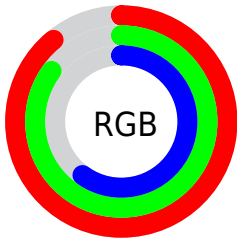
Format	Color
RYB	168, 228, 154
Decimal	14997658
CIELab	85.98, -5.03, 32.11
CIELCh	86, 32.499, 98.898
Yxy	67.9388, 0.3654, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293187738 (0xFFE4D89A)
YUV	212.5200, -28.8504, 13.5760
Hunter-Lab	82.4250, -9.1457, 28.6388

Details

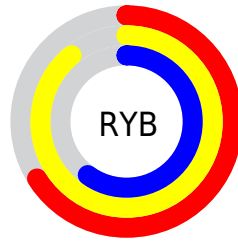
The RGB color **228, 216, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 166, 228**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 209**, and **172, 161, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 212, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 220, 177**.

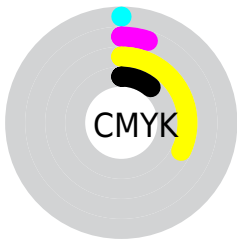
Distribution



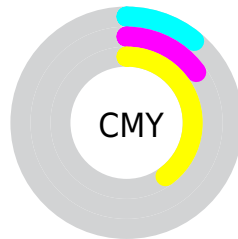
- Red (89%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 216, 154 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, 216, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 216, 154

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 209


 255, 255, 237

 228, 216, 154

 199, 188, 128

 172, 161, 102

 144, 135, 78

 118, 110, 54

 92, 86, 31

 67, 63, 7

 44, 41, 0

 18, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 228, 216, 154

 228, 216, 154

 228, 212, 131


 228, 220, 177

 228, 209, 108


 228, 223, 200

 228, 205, 86

 228, 227, 222

 228, 201, 63

 228, 231, 245

 228, 198, 40

 228, 234, 255

 228, 194, 17

 228, 238, 255

 228, 191, 0

 228, 242, 255

 228, 246, 255

 228, 249, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 206, 158



228, 216, 154



194, 225, 166

Triad

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



228, 216, 154



122, 230, 253



255, 195, 238

Complementary

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



228, 216, 154



154, 166, 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.



231, 204, 255



228, 216, 154



147, 224, 255

Square

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



228, 216, 154



129, 232, 223



189, 215, 255



255, 192, 207

Rectangle

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



228, 216, 154



170, 229, 182



189, 215, 255



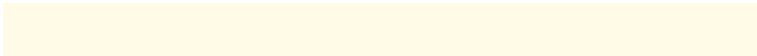
253, 198, 247

Sweetspot

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



228, 216, 154



255, 251, 230



228, 154, 166



128, 125, 112



0, 0, 0



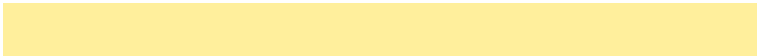
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 216, 154



255, 239, 156



203, 228, 154



115, 113, 103



179, 150, 0



51, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 166, 228



156, 172, 255



179, 154, 228



103, 105, 115



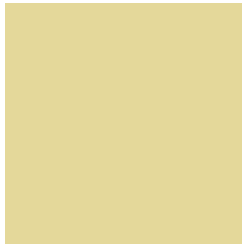
0, 29, 179



0, 8, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 216, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

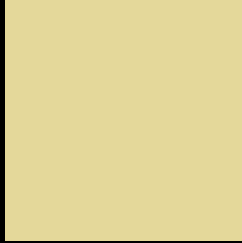
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

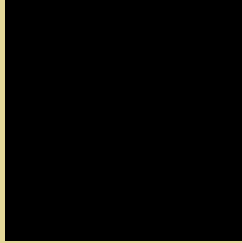
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 216, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 216, 154.

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, 216, 154

Protanopia
232, 215, 153

Deuteranopia
255, 206, 156



Tritanopia
236, 207, 223

Trichromacy



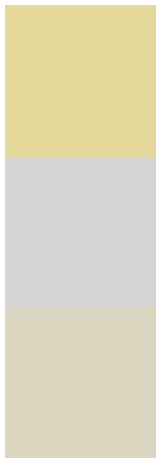
Original Color
228, 216, 154

Protanomaly
231, 215, 153

Deuteranomaly
245, 210, 155

Tritanomaly
233, 210, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 216, 154

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
218, 214, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 216, 154 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, 216, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 216, 154)  
}
```

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, 216, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 216, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 216, 154 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, 216, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 216, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 216, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 216, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 216, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 216,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 216, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 216, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
216, 154) }
```

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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