

Converting Colors

RGB(229, 160, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(229, 160, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(229, 160, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5A090
RGB	229, 160, 144
RGB Percent	90%, 63%, 56%
CMY	0.1020, 0.3725, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.37, 0.10
HSL	11°, 62%, 73%
HSV	11°, 37%, 90%
XYZ	49.9179, 43.8132, 32.2114
YIQ	178.8070, 46.2600, 9.6520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

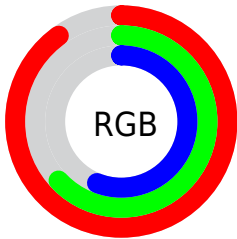
Format	Color
R _Y B	229, 164, 144
Decimal	15048848
CIE Lab	72.10, 23.65, 18.64
CIE LCh	72, 30.112, 38.242
Yxy	43.8132, 0.3964, 0.3479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293238928 (0xFFE5A090)
YUV	178.8070, -17.1599, 44.0193
Hunter-Lab	66.1916, 18.7794, 17.4813

Details

The RGB color **229, 160, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 213, 229**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 198**, and **172, 108, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **229, 141, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 179, 167**.

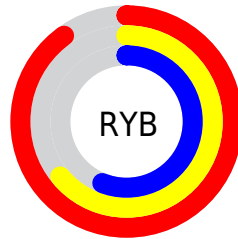
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (63%)

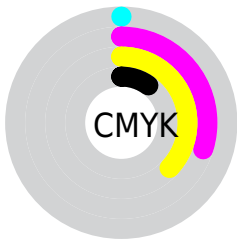
Blue (56%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (56%)

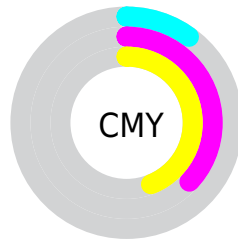


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 229, 160, 144 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 229, 160, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 229, 160, 144

 229, 160, 144

255, 255, 255

 200, 134, 118

 255, 215, 198

 172, 108, 94

 255, 244, 226

 144, 83, 70

255, 255, 255

 116, 60, 47

 90, 37, 26

 65, 14, 0

 41, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 229, 160, 144

 229, 160, 144

■ 229, 141, 121

■ 229, 179, 167

■ 229, 123, 98

■ 229, 197, 190

■ 229, 104, 75

■ 229, 216, 213

■ 229, 86, 52

■ 229, 234, 236

■ 229, 67, 30

■ 229, 253, 255

■ 229, 48, 7

■ 229, 255, 255

■ 229, 43, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 156, 170



229, 160, 144



214, 168, 126

Triad

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



229, 160, 144



126, 190, 156



152, 177, 231

Complementary

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



229, 160, 144



144, 213, 229

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.



113, 185, 227



229, 160, 144



99, 192, 184

Square

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



229, 160, 144



158, 185, 133



90, 190, 210



190, 167, 220

Rectangle

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



229, 160, 144



198, 174, 122



90, 190, 210



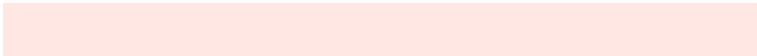
139, 180, 231

Sweetspot

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



229, 160, 144



255, 232, 227



229, 144, 213



128, 114, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



229, 160, 144



255, 162, 140



229, 202, 144



115, 105, 103



179, 34, 0



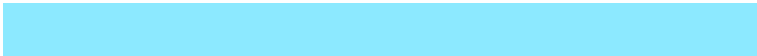
51, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 213, 229



140, 233, 255



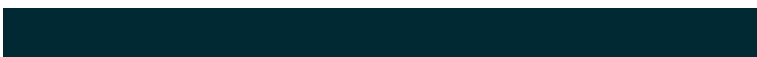
144, 171, 229



103, 113, 115



0, 145, 179



0, 41, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 229, 160, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

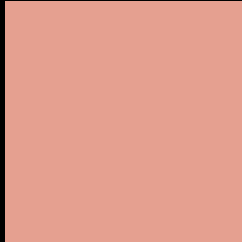
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 229, 160, 144 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 229, 160, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 160, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 160, 144.

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
229, 160, 144

Protanopia
186, 177, 152

Deuteranopia
206, 170, 142



Tritanopia
231, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
229, 160, 144

Protanomaly
202, 171, 149

Deuteranomaly
214, 166, 143

Tritanomaly
230, 157, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
229, 160, 144

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
197, 172, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 229, 160, 144 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(229, 160, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 160, 144)  
}
```

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(229, 160, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 160, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 229, 160, 144 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(229, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 160, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 160, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 160, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 160, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 160,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 229, 160, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
160, 144) }
```

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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