

Converting Colors

`RYB(228, 217, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(228, 217, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(228, 217, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4C2A6
RGB	228, 194, 166
RGB Percent	89%, 76%, 65%
CMY	0.1059, 0.2393, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	27°, 53%, 77%
HSV	27°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	58.1657, 57.8228, 44.1717
YIQ	200.9740, 29.2520, -1.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

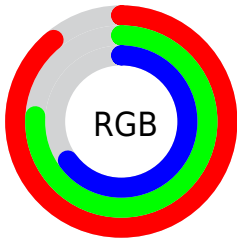
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 217, 166
Decimal	14992038
CIE Lab	80.64, 7.95, 18.57
CIE LCh	81, 20.196, 66.821
Yxy	57.8228, 0.3632, 0.3610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293182118 (0xFFE4C2A6)
YUV	200.9740, -17.2422, 23.7018
Hunter-Lab	76.0413, 3.4662, 18.7880

Details

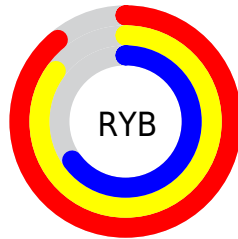
The RYB color **228, 217, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 188, 228**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 255, 221**, and **172, 161, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 212, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 219, 189**.

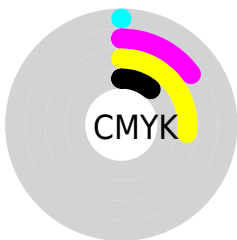
Distribution



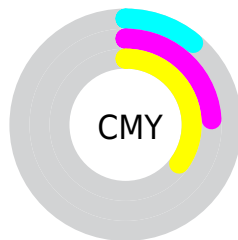
- Red (89%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 228, 217, 166 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 RYB color 228, 217, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 228, 217, 166


255, 255, 255


 227, 255, 221

 250, 255, 250

 228, 217, 166

 200, 189, 140

 172, 161, 114

 145, 138, 89

 118, 111, 66

 93, 89, 43

 68, 68, 22

 42, 46, 0

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 228, 217, 166

 228, 217, 166

 228, 212, 143


 228, 219, 189

 228, 210, 120


 228, 224, 212

 228, 203, 98

 228, 230, 234

 228, 201, 75

 228, 238, 255

 228, 195, 52

 228, 242, 255

 228, 193, 29

 228, 188, 6

 228, 188, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 191, 178



228, 217, 166



176, 210, 163

Triad

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



228, 217, 166



153, 184, 211



209, 194, 230

Complementary

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



228, 217, 166



166, 188, 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.



184, 196, 237



228, 217, 166



150, 183, 222

Square

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



228, 217, 166



168, 198, 210



162, 189, 234



229, 189, 215

Rectangle

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



228, 217, 166



166, 204, 174



162, 189, 234



201, 196, 234

Sweetspot

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



228, 217, 166



255, 251, 235



228, 166, 200



128, 126, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 217, 166



255, 240, 171



169, 228, 166



115, 112, 103



179, 148, 0



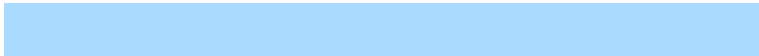
51, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 188, 228



171, 201, 255



166, 169, 228



103, 107, 115



0, 63, 179



0, 18, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 228, 217, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

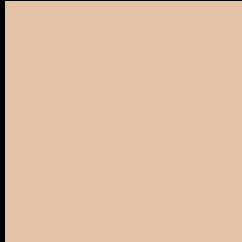
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 228, 217, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

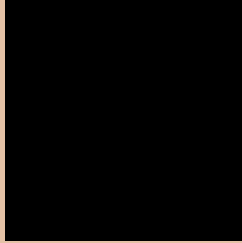
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 228, 217, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 228, 217, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 228, 217, 166.

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, 217, 166

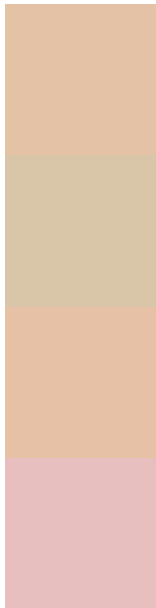
Protanopia
184, 211, 169

Deuteranopia
232, 212, 166



Tritanopia
232, 189, 203

Trichromacy



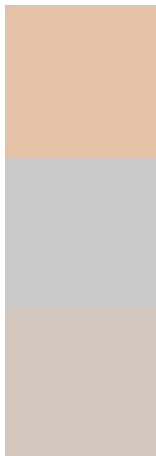
Original Color
228, 217, 166

Protanomaly
199, 217, 168

Deuteranomaly
231, 212, 166

Tritanomaly
231, 191, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 217, 166

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
211, 206, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 228, 217, 166 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, 194, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 194, 166)  
}
```

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, 194, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 194, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 228, 217, 166 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, 194, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 194, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 194, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 194, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 194, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 194, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 228, 217, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 194, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
194, 166) }
```

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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