

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 126, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 126, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 126, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E27EA0
RGB	226, 126, 160
RGB Percent	89%, 49%, 63%
CMY	0.1137, 0.5059, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.29, 0.11
HSL	340°, 63%, 69%
HSV	340°, 44%, 89%
XYZ	45.1700, 33.6285, 37.3679
YIQ	159.7760, 48.6860, 31.7740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

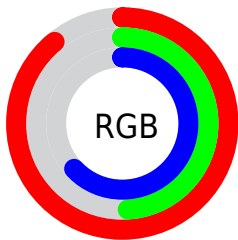
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 126, 160
Decimal	14843552
CIE Lab	64.67, 42.49, -0.95
CIE LCh	65, 42.498, 358.725
Yxy	33.6285, 0.3888, 0.2895
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293033632 (0xFFE27EA0)
YUV	159.7760, 0.1104, 58.0784
Hunter-Lab	57.9901, 37.5557, 2.3875

Details

The RGB color **226, 126, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **126, 226, 192**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 181, 215**, and **168, 74, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 103, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 149, 175**.

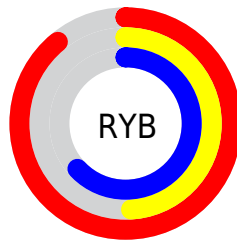
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (49%)

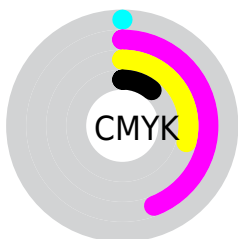
Blue (63%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (63%)

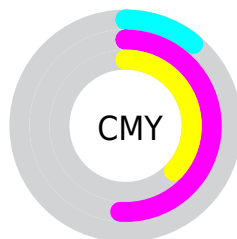


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 126, 160 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 226, 126, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 126, 160

255, 255, 255

 255, 181, 215

 255, 209, 243

 255, 238, 255

 226, 126, 160

 197, 100, 134

 168, 74, 109

 140, 48, 84

 113, 20, 61

 86, 0, 40

 60, 0, 19

 33, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 226, 126, 160

 226, 126, 160

■ 226, 103, 145

■ 226, 149, 175

■ 226, 81, 130

■ 226, 171, 190

■ 226, 58, 115

■ 226, 194, 205

■ 226, 36, 100

■ 226, 216, 220

■ 226, 13, 85

■ 226, 239, 235

■ 226, 0, 77

■ 226, 255, 249

■ 226, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 134, 197



226, 126, 160



228, 129, 122

Triad

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



226, 126, 160



143, 165, 88



0, 171, 221

Complementary

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



226, 126, 160



126, 226, 192

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.



0, 176, 192



226, 126, 160



96, 173, 116

Square

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



226, 126, 160



182, 154, 79



15, 176, 154



91, 161, 232

Rectangle

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



226, 126, 160



219, 136, 101



15, 176, 154



0, 173, 213

Sweetspot

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



226, 126, 160



255, 222, 233



191, 126, 226



128, 107, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 126, 160



255, 120, 166



226, 141, 126



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 60



48, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



226, 126, 160



255, 120, 166



126, 211, 226



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 60



48, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 126, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

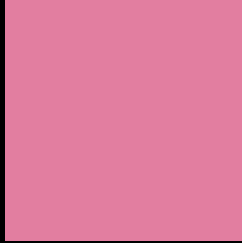
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 226, 126, 160 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 226, 126, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 126, 160.

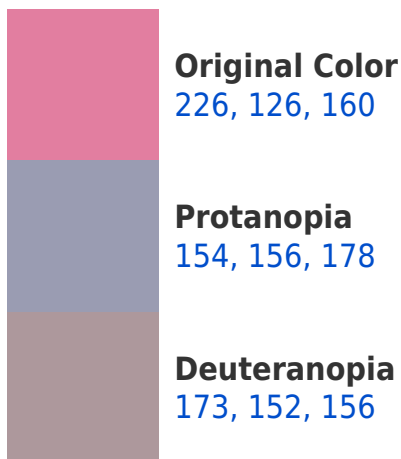



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 126, 160.

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





Tritanopia
224, 130, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
226, 126, 160

Protanomaly
180, 145, 171

Deuteranomaly
192, 143, 157

Tritanomaly
225, 129, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 126, 160

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
184, 148, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 126, 160 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(226, 126, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 126, 160)  
}
```

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(226, 126, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 126, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 126, 160 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(226, 126, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 126, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 126, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 126, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 126, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 126, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 126, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 126, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
126, 160) }
```

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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