

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 143, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 143, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 143, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E28FB6
RGB	226, 143, 182
RGB Percent	89%, 56%, 71%
CMY	0.1137, 0.4392, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.19, 0.11
HSL	332°, 59%, 72%
HSV	332°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	49.6300, 39.1911, 49.2048
YIQ	172.2630, 36.9490, 29.7250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

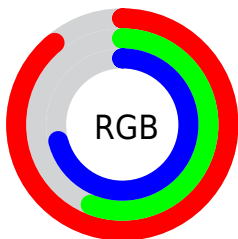
Format	Color
R_{YB}	226, 143, 182
Decimal	14847926
CIE _{Lab}	68.89, 36.73, -7.12
CIE _{LCh}	69, 37.410, 349.033
Yxy	39.1911, 0.3596, 0.2839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293038006 (0xFFE28FB6)
YUV	172.2630, 4.8003, 47.1273
Hunter-Lab	62.6028, 31.9557, -2.7791

Details

The RGB color **226, 143, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 226, 187**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 238**, and **169, 91, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 120, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 166, 194**.

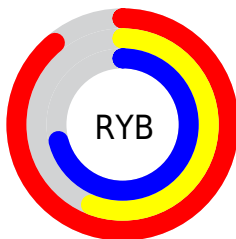
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (56%)

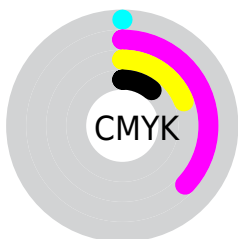
Blue (71%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (71%)

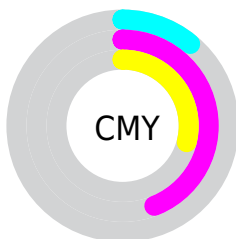


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 143, 182 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, 143, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 143, 182

 226, 143, 182

255, 255, 255


 197, 117, 155

 255, 198, 238

 169, 91, 129

 255, 226, 255

 142, 66, 104

 115, 41, 80


 89, 14, 57

 63, 0, 36

 42, 0, 14

 0, 0, 0

 226, 143, 182

 226, 143, 182

■ 226, 120, 170

■ 226, 166, 194

■ 226, 98, 158

■ 226, 188, 206

■ 226, 75, 146

■ 226, 211, 218

■ 226, 53, 134

■ 226, 233, 230

■ 226, 30, 122

■ 226, 255, 242

■ 226, 7, 110

■ 226, 255, 254

■ 226, 0, 106

■ 226, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 152, 213



226, 143, 182



234, 143, 148

Triad

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



226, 143, 182



169, 173, 103



35, 183, 218

Complementary

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



226, 143, 182



143, 226, 187

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.



35, 186, 189



226, 143, 182



130, 181, 123

Square

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



226, 143, 182



201, 162, 102



86, 185, 154



97, 175, 234

Rectangle

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



226, 143, 182



230, 147, 127



86, 185, 154



19, 184, 210

Sweetspot

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



226, 143, 182



255, 227, 240



186, 143, 226



128, 111, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 143, 182



255, 143, 196



226, 144, 143



112, 101, 106



176, 0, 83



48, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



226, 143, 182



255, 143, 196



143, 225, 226



112, 101, 106



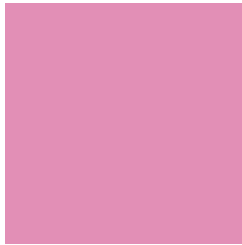
176, 0, 83



48, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 143, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

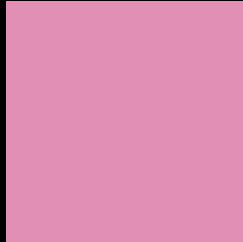
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

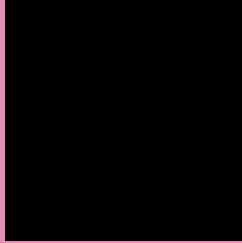
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 143, 182.

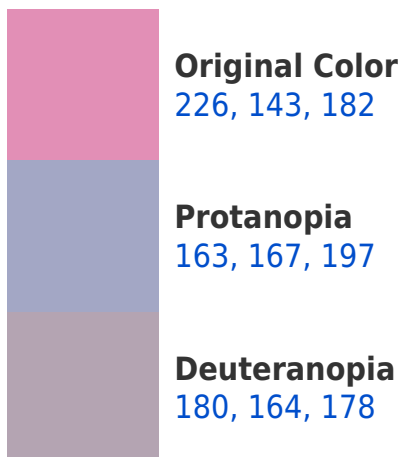


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 143, 182.

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](#).

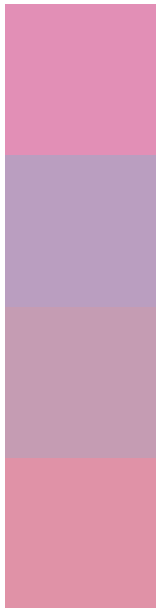
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
223, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

226, 143, 182

Protanomaly

186, 158, 192

Deuteranomaly

197, 156, 179

Tritanomaly

224, 146, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

226, 143, 182

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

192, 161, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 143, 182 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, 143, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 143, 182)  
}
```

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, 143, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 143, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 143, 182 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, 143, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 143, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 143, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 143, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 143, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 143,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 143, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 143, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
143, 182) }
```

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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