

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 158, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 158, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 158, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E29EAC
RGB	226, 158, 172
RGB Percent	89%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3804, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.24, 0.11
HSL	348°, 54%, 75%
HSV	348°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	51.0373, 43.6010, 44.7556
YIQ	179.9280, 36.0340, 18.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

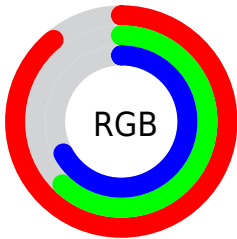
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 158, 172
Decimal	14851756
CIE Lab	71.96, 27.26, 2.95
CIE LCh	72, 27.416, 6.181
Yxy	43.6010, 0.3661, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293041836 (0xFFE29EAC)
YUV	179.9280, -3.9085, 40.4051
Hunter-Lab	66.0311, 22.4133, 6.0352

Details

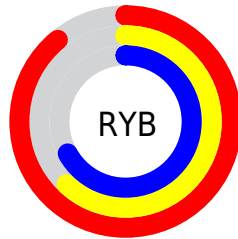
The RGB color **226, 158, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 226, 212**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 227**, and **169, 106, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 135, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 181, 190**.

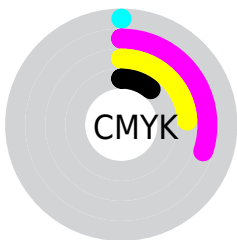
Distribution



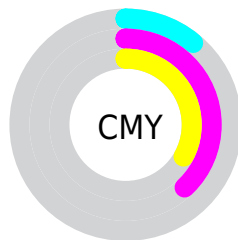
- Red (89%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 158, 172 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, 158, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 158, 172

 226, 158, 172

255, 255, 255


 197, 132, 145

 255, 213, 227


 169, 106, 120

 255, 242, 255

 142, 81, 95

 115, 57, 72

 89, 34, 49

 64, 10, 28

 44, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 226, 158, 172


 226, 158, 172

 226, 135, 154


 226, 181, 190

 226, 113, 136

 226, 203, 208

 226, 90, 118

 226, 226, 226

 226, 68, 100

 226, 248, 244

 226, 45, 82

 226, 255, 255

 226, 22, 64

 226, 0, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 161, 197



226, 158, 172



225, 161, 148

Triad

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



226, 158, 172



162, 184, 135



119, 184, 221

Complementary

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



226, 158, 172



158, 226, 212

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.



101, 189, 205



226, 158, 172



133, 189, 155

Square

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



226, 158, 172



189, 176, 127



109, 190, 181



152, 177, 226

Rectangle

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



226, 158, 172



217, 165, 136



109, 190, 181



110, 186, 217

Sweetspot

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



226, 158, 172



255, 232, 237



211, 158, 226



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 158, 172



255, 163, 182



226, 177, 158



112, 101, 103



176, 0, 36



48, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



226, 158, 172



255, 163, 182



158, 207, 226



112, 101, 103



176, 0, 36



48, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 158, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

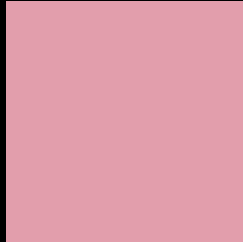
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 172 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, 158, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 158, 172.

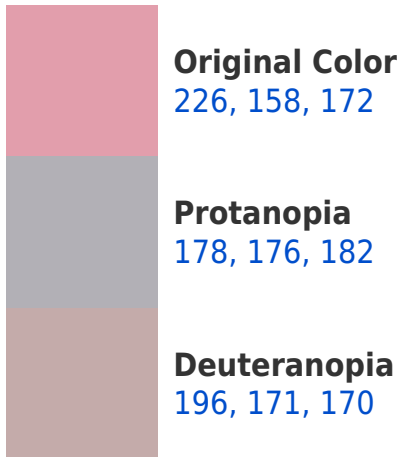



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 158, 172.

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](#).

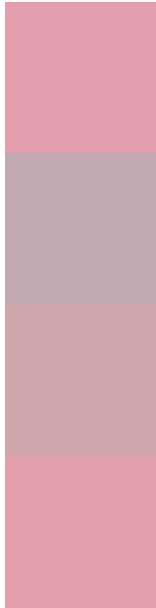
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
226, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
226, 158, 172

Protanomaly
195, 169, 178

Deuteranomaly
207, 166, 171

Tritanomaly
226, 158, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 158, 172

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
197, 172, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 158, 172 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, 158, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 158, 172)  
}
```

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, 158, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 158, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 158, 172 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, 158, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 158, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 158, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 158, 172); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 158, 172); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 158, 172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 158, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 158, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
158, 172) }
```

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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