

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 163, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 163, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 163, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2A38D
RGB	226, 163, 141
RGB Percent	89%, 64%, 55%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3608, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.38, 0.11
HSL	16°, 59%, 72%
HSV	16°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	49.2689, 44.2862, 31.1506
YIQ	179.3290, 44.6100, 6.5140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

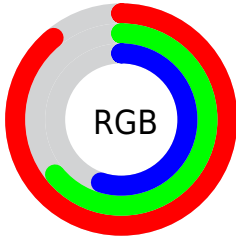
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 171, 141
Decimal	14853005
CIE Lab	72.42, 20.53, 20.66
CIE LCh	72, 29.129, 45.181
Yxy	44.2862, 0.3951, 0.3551
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293043085 (0xFFE2A38D)
YUV	179.3290, -18.8962, 40.9305
Hunter-Lab	66.5479, 15.6942, 18.8303

Details

The RGB color **226, 163, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 204, 226**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 195**, and **169, 111, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 146, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 180, 164**.

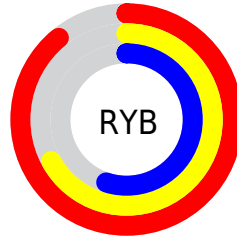
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (64%)

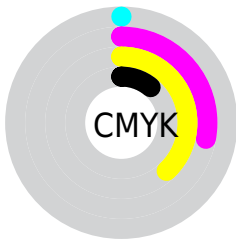
Blue (55%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (55%)

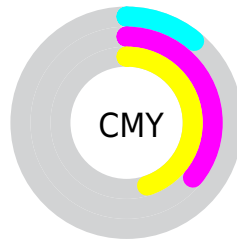


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 163, 141 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, 163, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 163, 141

 226, 163, 141

255, 255, 255

 197, 137, 115

 255, 218, 195

 169, 111, 91

 255, 247, 223

 141, 86, 67

 255, 255, 251

 114, 63, 45


 88, 40, 24

 63, 18, 0

 39, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 226, 163, 141

 226, 163, 141

 226, 146, 118

 226, 180, 164

 226, 129, 96

 226, 197, 186

 226, 113, 73

 226, 213, 209

 226, 96, 51

 226, 230, 231

 226, 79, 28

 226, 247, 254

 226, 62, 5

 226, 255, 255

 226, 58, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 158, 165



226, 163, 141



209, 171, 127

Triad

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



226, 163, 141



122, 191, 163



163, 175, 229

Complementary

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



226, 163, 141



141, 204, 226

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.



125, 184, 228



226, 163, 141



99, 192, 191

Square

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



226, 163, 141



153, 187, 139



98, 190, 214



198, 166, 215

Rectangle

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



226, 163, 141



192, 177, 124



98, 190, 214



150, 179, 230

Sweetspot

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



226, 163, 141



255, 234, 227



226, 141, 205



128, 115, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 163, 141



255, 170, 140



226, 205, 141



112, 104, 101



176, 46, 0



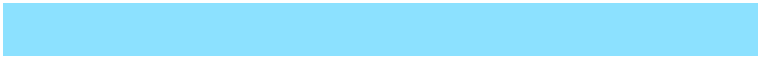
48, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 204, 226



140, 225, 255



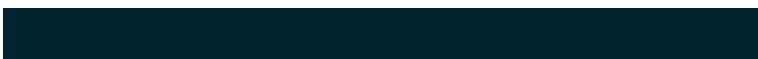
141, 162, 226



101, 109, 112



0, 130, 176



0, 36, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 163, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

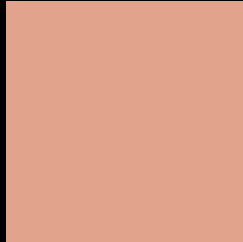
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

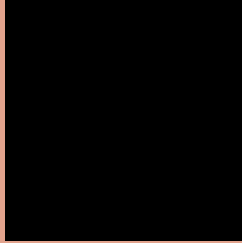
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 163, 141.

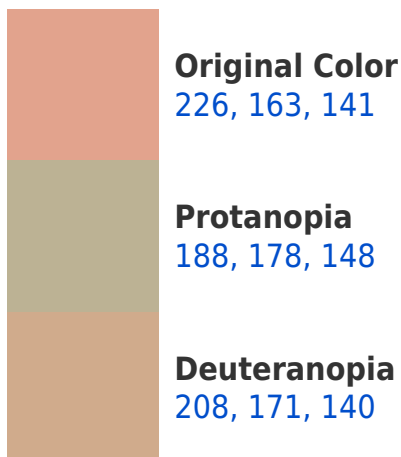


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 163, 141.

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
229, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
226, 163, 141

Protanomaly
202, 173, 145

Deuteranomaly
215, 168, 140

Tritanomaly
228, 160, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 163, 141

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
196, 173, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 163, 141 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, 163, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 163, 141)  
}
```

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, 163, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 163, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 163, 141 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, 163, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 163, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 163, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 163, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 163, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 163, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 163, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 163, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
163, 141) }
```

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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