

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 174, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 174, 148) contains.

RGB(226, 174, 148)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(226, 174, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2AE94
RGB	226, 174, 148
RGB Percent	89%, 68%, 58%
CMY	0.1137, 0.3176, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.35, 0.11
HSL	20°, 57%, 73%
HSV	20°, 35%, 89%
XYZ	51.8454, 48.5790, 34.6611
YIQ	186.5840, 39.3380, 2.9380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

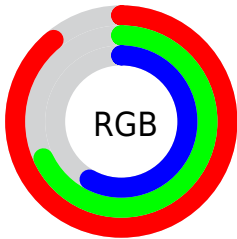
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 187, 148
Decimal	14855828
CIE Lab	75.19, 15.48, 20.66
CIE LCh	75, 25.816, 53.161
Yxy	48.5790, 0.3838, 0.3596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293045908 (0xFFE2AE94)
YUV	186.5840, -19.0219, 34.5678
Hunter-Lab	69.6986, 10.8048, 19.3041

Details

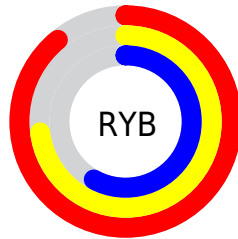
The RGB color **226, 174, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 200, 226**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 230, 202**, and **169, 121, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 159, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 189, 171**.

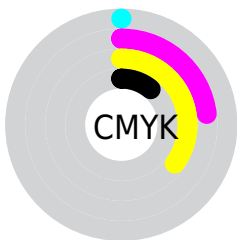
Distribution



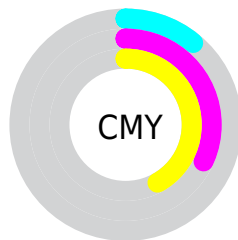
- Red (89%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 174, 148 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, 174, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 174, 148

 226, 174, 148

255, 255, 255


 197, 147, 122

 255, 230, 202

 169, 121, 97

 255, 255, 230

 142, 97, 73

 115, 73, 50


 89, 50, 29

 64, 28, 5

 40, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 226, 174, 148


 226, 174, 148

 226, 159, 125


 226, 189, 171

 226, 144, 103

 226, 204, 193

 226, 129, 80

 226, 219, 216

 226, 114, 58

 226, 234, 238

 226, 99, 35

 226, 249, 255

 226, 84, 12

 226, 255, 255

 226, 75, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 169, 168



226, 174, 148



208, 182, 138

Triad

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



226, 174, 148



131, 198, 179



182, 181, 229

Complementary

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



226, 174, 148



148, 200, 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.



149, 189, 232



226, 174, 148



117, 198, 203

Square

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



226, 174, 148



156, 195, 156



123, 195, 222



211, 173, 214

Rectangle

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



226, 174, 148



192, 187, 139



123, 195, 222



171, 184, 231

Sweetspot

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



226, 174, 148



255, 238, 230



226, 148, 200



128, 117, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 174, 148



255, 185, 150



226, 213, 148



112, 105, 101



176, 59, 0



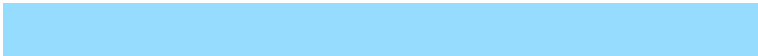
48, 16, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 200, 226



150, 220, 255



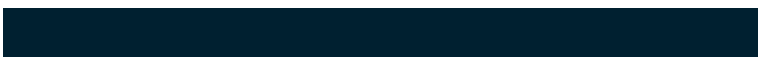
148, 161, 226



101, 108, 112



0, 117, 176



0, 32, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 174, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

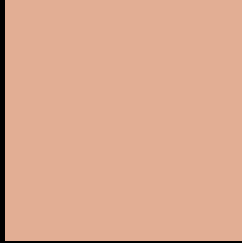
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

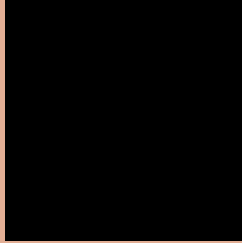
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 174, 148.

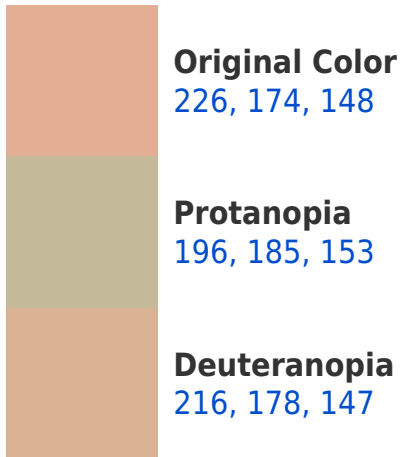


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 174, 148.

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
230, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

226, 174, 148

Protanomaly

207, 181, 151

Deuteranomaly

220, 177, 147

Tritanomaly

229, 171, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

226, 174, 148

Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly

201, 182, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 174, 148 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, 174, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 174, 148)  
}
```

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, 174, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 174, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 174, 148 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, 174, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 174, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 174, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 174, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 174, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 174, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 174, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 174, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
174, 148) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor