

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 189, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 189, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 189, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2BD8C
RGB	226, 189, 140
RGB Percent	89%, 74%, 55%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2588, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.38, 0.11
HSL	34°, 60%, 72%
HSV	34°, 38%, 89%
XYZ	54.2953, 54.4574, 32.4606
YIQ	194.4770, 37.7810, -7.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

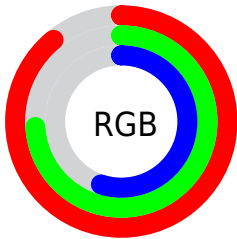
Format	Color
R _Y B	205, 226, 140
Decimal	14859660
CIE Lab	78.73, 6.56, 29.72
CIE LCh	79, 30.432, 77.551
Yxy	54.4574, 0.3845, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293049740 (0xFFE2BD8C)
YUV	194.4770, -26.8572, 27.6457
Hunter-Lab	73.7953, 2.1906, 25.5766

Details

The RGB color **226, 189, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **140, 177, 226**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 245, 194**, and **169, 136, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 179, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 199, 163**.

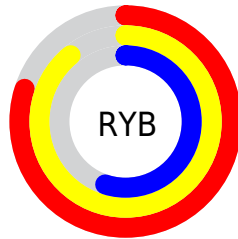
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (74%)

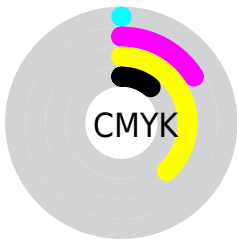
Blue (55%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (55%)

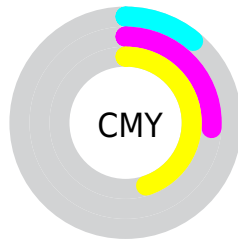


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (26%)


Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 189, 140 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, 189, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 189, 140

 226, 189, 140

255, 255, 255

 197, 162, 114


 255, 245, 194

 169, 136, 89

 255, 255, 222

 142, 111, 65

 255, 255, 251

 115, 86, 42

 89, 63, 20

 64, 41, 0


 40, 21, 0

 3, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 226, 189, 140


 226, 189, 140

 226, 179, 117


 226, 199, 163

 226, 170, 95

 226, 208, 185

 226, 160, 72

 226, 218, 208

 226, 150, 50

 226, 228, 230

 226, 140, 27

 226, 238, 253

 226, 131, 4

 226, 247, 255

 226, 129, 0

 226, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



245, 180, 154



226, 189, 140



198, 198, 141

Triad

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



226, 189, 140



111, 211, 211



219, 182, 233

Complementary

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



226, 189, 140



140, 177, 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.



183, 192, 249



226, 189, 140



113, 208, 236

Square

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



226, 189, 140



134, 210, 182



142, 201, 249



244, 175, 208

Rectangle

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



226, 189, 140



177, 204, 149



142, 201, 249



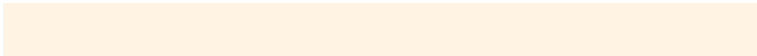
208, 185, 240

Sweetspot

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



226, 189, 140



255, 243, 227



226, 140, 177



128, 120, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 189, 140



255, 205, 138



220, 226, 140



112, 107, 101



176, 100, 0



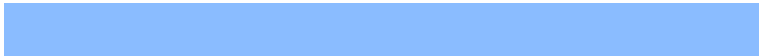
48, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 177, 226



138, 188, 255



146, 140, 226



101, 106, 112



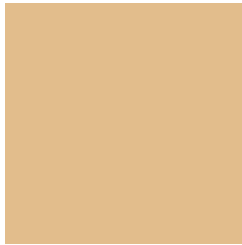
0, 76, 176



0, 21, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 189, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

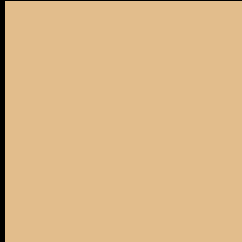
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 140 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, 189, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 189, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 189, 140.

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



Original Color
226, 189, 140

Protanopia
210, 195, 143

Deuteranopia
231, 187, 140



Tritanopia
232, 182, 196

Trichromacy



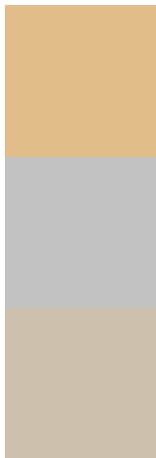
Original Color
226, 189, 140

Protanomaly
216, 193, 142

Deuteranomaly
229, 188, 140

Tritanomaly
230, 185, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 189, 140

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
206, 192, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 189, 140 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, 189, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 189, 140)  
}
```

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, 189, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 189, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 189, 140 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, 189, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 189, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 189, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 189, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 189, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 189,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 189, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 189, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
189, 140) }
```

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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