

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 192, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 192, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 192, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C09E
RGB	226, 192, 158
RGB Percent	89%, 75%, 62%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2471, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.30, 0.11
HSL	30°, 54%, 75%
HSV	30°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	56.3852, 56.3366, 40.2500
YIQ	198.2900, 31.1780, -3.3660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

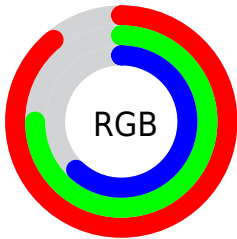
Format	Color
RYB	226, 226, 158
Decimal	14860446
CIELab	79.81, 7.17, 21.64
CIELCh	80, 22.801, 71.665
Yxy	56.3366, 0.3686, 0.3683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293050526 (0xFFE2C09E)
YUV	198.2900, -19.8630, 24.3017
Hunter-Lab	75.0577, 2.7425, 20.7459

Details

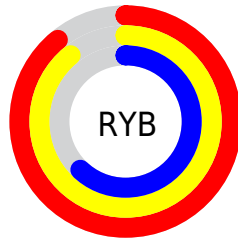
The RGB color **226, 192, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **158, 192, 226**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 248, 213**, and **170, 139, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 181, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 203, 181**.

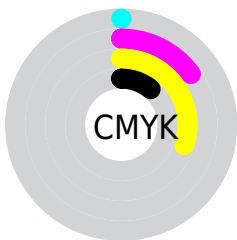
Distribution



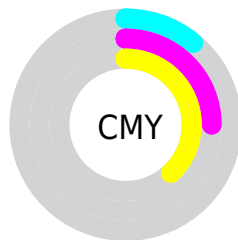
- Red (89%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (62%)



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



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 192, 158 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, 192, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 226, 192, 158


255, 255, 255


 255, 248, 213

 255, 255, 241


 226, 192, 158

 198, 165, 132

 170, 139, 106

 143, 113, 82

 116, 89, 59

 91, 65, 37

 66, 43, 16


 43, 23, 0

 16, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 226, 192, 158

 226, 192, 158

 226, 181, 135


 226, 203, 181

 226, 169, 113


 226, 215, 203

 226, 158, 90


 226, 226, 226

 226, 147, 68

 226, 237, 248

 226, 136, 45

 226, 249, 255

 226, 124, 22

 226, 255, 255

 226, 113, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



239, 186, 170



226, 192, 158



206, 199, 156

Triad

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



226, 192, 158



142, 210, 206



212, 190, 230

Complementary

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



226, 192, 158



158, 192, 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.



184, 197, 239



226, 192, 158



141, 208, 225

Square

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



226, 192, 158



158, 209, 184



157, 204, 238



232, 184, 212

Rectangle

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



226, 192, 158



190, 203, 161



157, 204, 238



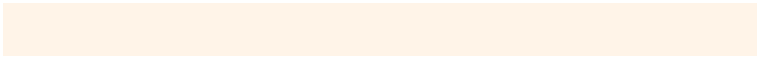
203, 192, 234

Sweetspot

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



226, 192, 158



255, 244, 232



226, 158, 192



128, 120, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 192, 158



255, 209, 163



226, 226, 158



112, 107, 101



176, 88, 0



48, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 192, 226



163, 209, 255



158, 158, 226



101, 107, 112



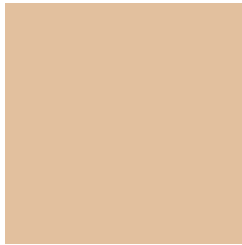
0, 88, 176



0, 24, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 192, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

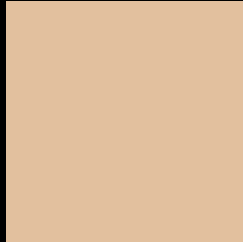
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

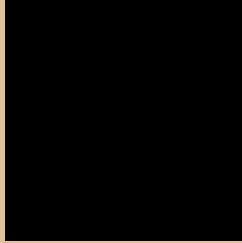
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 192, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 192, 158.

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, 192, 158

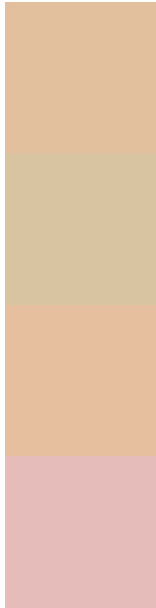
Protanopia
210, 198, 161

Deuteranopia
231, 190, 158



Tritanopia
231, 186, 201

Trichromacy



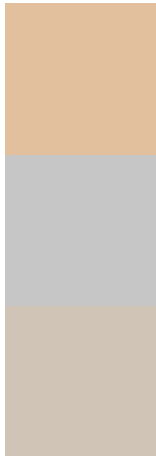
Original Color
226, 192, 158

Protanomaly
216, 196, 160

Deuteranomaly
229, 191, 158

Tritanomaly
229, 188, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 192, 158

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
208, 196, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 192, 158 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, 192, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 192, 158)  
}
```

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, 192, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 192, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 192, 158 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, 192, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 192, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 192, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 192, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 192, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 192,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 192, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 192, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
192, 158) }
```

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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