

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 198, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 198, 177) contains.

RGB(226, 198, 177)	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, 198, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C6B1
RGB	226, 198, 177
RGB Percent	89%, 78%, 69%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2235, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.22, 0.11
HSL	26°, 46%, 79%
HSV	26°, 22%, 89%
XYZ	59.4939, 59.7312, 49.9886
YIQ	203.9780, 23.4290, -0.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

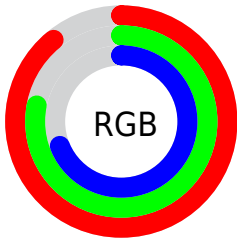
Format	Color
R_{YB}	226, 214, 177
Decimal	14862001
CIE _{Lab}	81.69, 6.62, 14.15
CIE _{LCh}	82, 15.619, 64.911
Yxy	59.7312, 0.3516, 0.3530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293052081 (0xFFE2C6B1)
YUV	203.9780, -13.3002, 19.3133
Hunter-Lab	77.2860, 2.1569, 15.7514

Details

The RGB color **226, 198, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 205, 226**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 233**, and **170, 144, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 185, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 211, 200**.

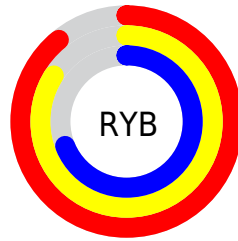
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (78%)

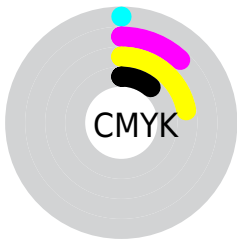
Blue (69%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (69%)

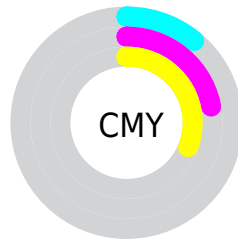


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 198, 177 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, 198, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 198, 177


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 233

 226, 198, 177

 198, 171, 150

 170, 144, 124

 143, 119, 99

 117, 94, 75

 92, 70, 53

 68, 48, 31


 45, 27, 8

 22, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 226, 198, 177

 226, 198, 177

 226, 185, 154


 226, 211, 200

 226, 172, 132


 226, 224, 222

 226, 159, 109


 226, 237, 245


 226, 146, 87

 226, 250, 255

 226, 133, 64

 226, 255, 255

 226, 121, 41

 226, 108, 19

 226, 97, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 194, 187



226, 198, 177



212, 203, 174

Triad

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



226, 198, 177



168, 212, 205



209, 199, 227

Complementary

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



226, 198, 177



177, 205, 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.



190, 203, 232



226, 198, 177



166, 211, 219

Square

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



226, 198, 177



180, 210, 190



174, 208, 229



225, 195, 216

Rectangle

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



226, 198, 177



202, 206, 176



174, 208, 229



203, 200, 229

Sweetspot

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



226, 198, 177



255, 245, 237



226, 177, 206



128, 122, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 198, 177



255, 217, 189



226, 222, 177



112, 106, 101



176, 75, 0



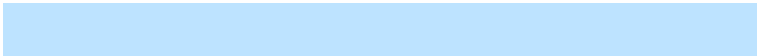
48, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



177, 205, 226



189, 227, 255



177, 181, 226



101, 107, 112



0, 101, 176



0, 28, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 198, 177 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, 198, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

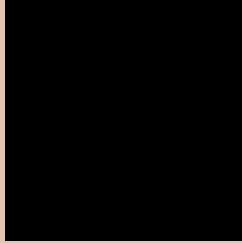
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 198, 177.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 198, 177.

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](#).

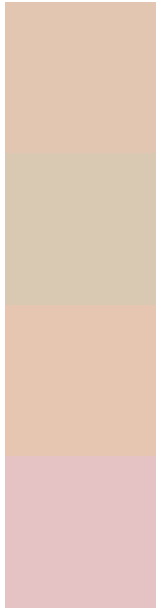
Dichromacy

	Original Color 226, 198, 177
	Protanopia 212, 203, 179
	Deuteranopia 232, 196, 177



Tritanopia
230, 193, 209

Trichromacy



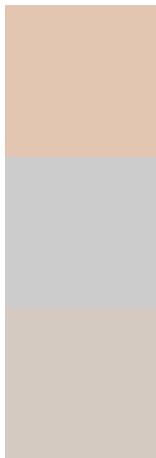
Original Color
226, 198, 177

Protanomaly
217, 201, 178

Deuteranomaly
230, 197, 177

Tritanomaly
229, 195, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 198, 177

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
212, 202, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 198, 177 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, 198, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 198, 177)  
}
```

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, 198, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 198, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 198, 177 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, 198, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 198, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 198, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 198, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 198, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
198, 177) }
```

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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