

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 198, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 198, 236) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 198, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C6EC
RGB	226, 198, 236
RGB Percent	89%, 78%, 93%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2235, 0.0745
CMYK	0.04, 0.16, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	284°, 50%, 85%
HSV	284°, 16%, 93%
XYZ	66.6984, 62.6130, 87.9270
YIQ	210.7040, 4.4900, 17.7540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

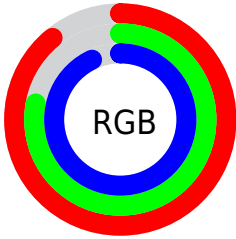
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 198, 236
Decimal	14862060
CIE Lab	83.24, 16.57, -15.14
CIE LCh	83, 22.447, 317.571
Yxy	62.6130, 0.3070, 0.2882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293052140 (0xFFE2C6EC)
YUV	210.7040, 12.4709, 13.4146
Hunter-Lab	79.1284, 11.9854, -10.4928

Details

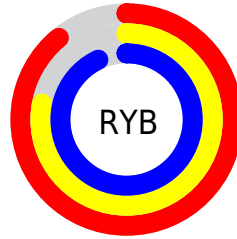
The RGB color **226, 198, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **208, 236, 198**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **170, 144, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 174, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 222, 236**.

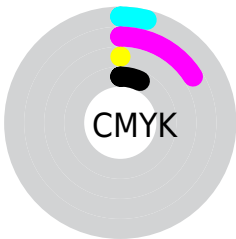
Distribution



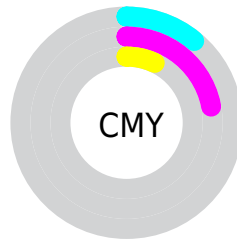
- Red (89%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 198, 236 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, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 226, 198, 236

255, 255, 255

255, 255, 255

 226, 198, 236

 198, 171, 208

 170, 144, 180

 144, 118, 153

 118, 94, 127

 93, 70, 102

 69, 47, 78


 46, 26, 55

 27, 0, 34


 0, 0, 8

 226, 198, 236


 226, 198, 236

 220, 174, 236


 232, 222, 236


 214, 151, 236

 238, 245, 236

 207, 127, 236


 245, 255, 236


 201, 104, 236

 251, 255, 236

 195, 80, 236

 255, 255, 236

 189, 56, 236

 183, 33, 236

 176, 9, 236

 174, 0, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 205, 247



226, 198, 236



244, 193, 217

Triad

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



226, 198, 236



232, 203, 167



151, 219, 219

Complementary

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



226, 198, 236



208, 236, 198

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.



164, 219, 198



226, 198, 236



211, 210, 167

Square

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



226, 198, 236



247, 197, 177



186, 216, 178



153, 217, 238

Rectangle

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



226, 198, 236



251, 192, 203



186, 216, 178



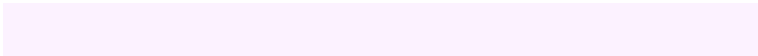
154, 220, 212

Sweetspot

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



226, 198, 236



252, 242, 255



198, 208, 236



125, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 198, 236



242, 207, 255



236, 198, 227



114, 106, 117



133, 0, 181



39, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 198, 208



255, 207, 219



198, 236, 207



117, 106, 109



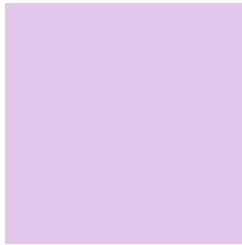
181, 0, 48



54, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 198, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

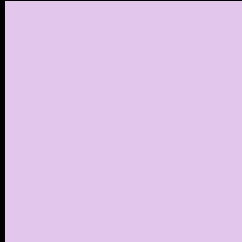
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236 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, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 198, 236.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 198, 236.

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, 236

Protanopia
201, 206, 241

Deuteranopia
215, 202, 235



Tritanopia
223, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
226, 198, 236

Protanomaly
210, 203, 239

Deuteranomaly
219, 201, 235

Tritanomaly
224, 200, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
226, 198, 236

Achromatopsia
211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly
216, 206, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 198, 236 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, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 198, 236)  
}
```

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, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 198, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 198, 236 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, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 198, 236) }
```

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, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 198, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 198,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 198, 236 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, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
198, 236) }
```

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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