

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 217, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 217, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 217, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2D9D2
RGB	226, 217, 210
RGB Percent	89%, 85%, 82%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1490, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.07, 0.11
HSL	26°, 22%, 85%
HSV	26°, 7%, 89%
XYZ	67.8097, 70.4476, 70.9966
YIQ	218.8930, 7.6110, -0.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

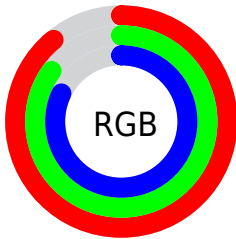
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 222, 210
Decimal	14866898
CIE Lab	87.22, 1.88, 4.53
CIE LCh	87, 4.903, 67.482
Yxy	70.4476, 0.3241, 0.3367
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293056978 (0xFFE2D9D2)
YUV	218.8930, -4.3842, 6.2328
Hunter-Lab	83.9331, -2.6723, 8.6015

Details

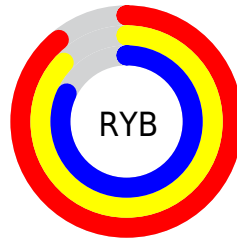
The RGB color **226, 217, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 219, 226**, and the grayscale version is **219, 219, 219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **171, 162, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 204, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 230, 233**.

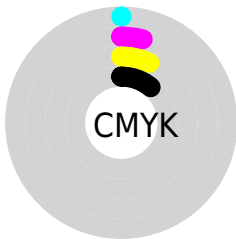
Distribution



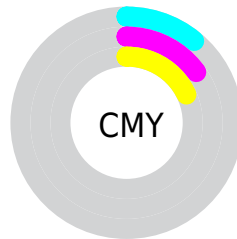
- Red (89%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 217, 210 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, 217, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 226, 217, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 217, 210

■ 198, 189, 182

■ 171, 162, 156

■ 144, 136, 130

■ 118, 111, 104

■ 94, 86, 80

■ 70, 63, 57

■ 48, 41, 36

■ 27, 21, 15

■ 0, 0, 0

 226, 217, 210

 226, 217, 210

 226, 204, 187


 226, 230, 233


 226, 192, 165


 226, 242, 255


 226, 179, 142


 226, 255, 255

 226, 166, 120

 226, 153, 97

 226, 141, 74

 226, 128, 52

 226, 115, 29

 226, 103, 7

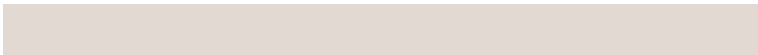
Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 216, 213



226, 217, 210



221, 219, 209

Triad

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



226, 217, 210



208, 221, 219



221, 217, 226

Complementary

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



226, 217, 210



210, 219, 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.



215, 218, 228



226, 217, 210



208, 221, 224

Square

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



226, 217, 210



211, 221, 215



210, 220, 227



226, 216, 222

Rectangle

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



226, 217, 210



218, 220, 210



210, 220, 227



219, 217, 227

Sweetspot

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



226, 217, 210



255, 252, 250



226, 210, 219



128, 126, 125



0, 0, 0



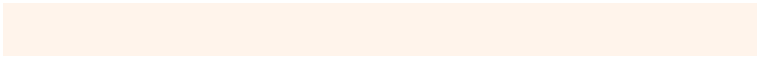
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 217, 210



255, 244, 235



226, 225, 210



112, 106, 101



176, 77, 0



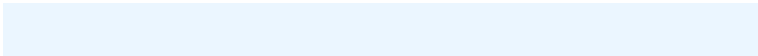
48, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 219, 226



235, 246, 255



210, 211, 226



101, 107, 112



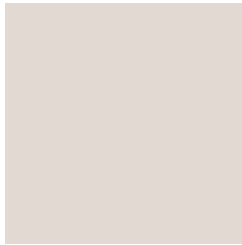
0, 99, 176



0, 27, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 217, 210 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, 217, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

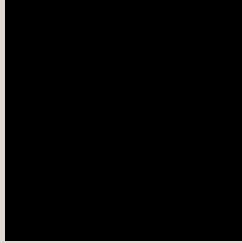
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

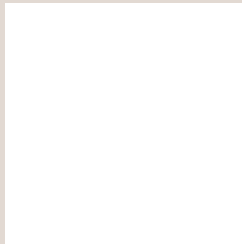
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 226, 217, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 217, 210.

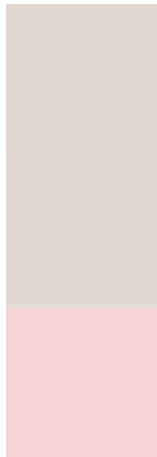


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 217, 210.

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, 217, 210

Protanopia
224, 218, 210

Deuteranopia
242, 211, 211



Tritanopia
229, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

226, 217, 210

Protanomaly

225, 218, 210

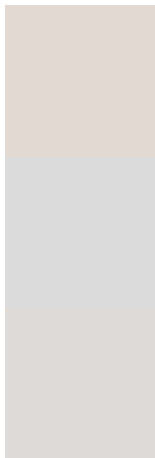
Deuteranomaly

236, 213, 211

Tritanomaly

228, 215, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

226, 217, 210

Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly

222, 218, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 217, 210 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, 217, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 217, 210)  
}
```

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, 217, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 217, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 217, 210 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, 217, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 217, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 217, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 217, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 217, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 217,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 217, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 217, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
217, 210) }
```

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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