

# Converting Colors

RGB(226, 224, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(226, 224, 223) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(226, 224, 223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E2E0DF
RGB	226, 224, 223
RGB Percent	89%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1216, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.11
HSL	20°, 5%, 88%
HSV	20°, 1%, 89%
XYZ	71.3390, 74.8078, 80.4914
YIQ	224.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

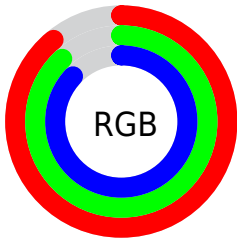
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 225, 223
Decimal	14868703
CIE Lab	89.30, 0.50, 0.72
CIE LCh	89, 0.876, 54.984
Yxy	74.8078, 0.3148, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293058783 (0xFFE2E0DF)
YUV	224.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	86.4915, -4.1317, 5.3671

# Details

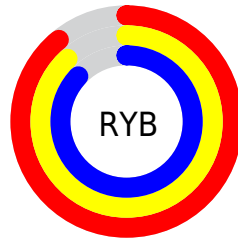
The RGB color **226, 224, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 225, 226**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **171, 169, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 209, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 239, 246**.

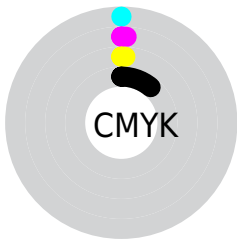
# Distribution



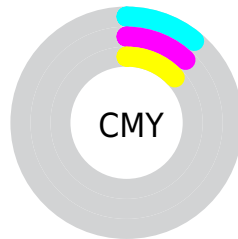
- Red (89%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 224, 223 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, 224, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 226, 224, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 224, 223

■ 198, 196, 195

■ 171, 169, 168

■ 144, 142, 141

■ 119, 117, 116

■ 94, 92, 91

■ 70, 69, 68

■ 48, 47, 46

■ 27, 26, 25


■ 0, 0, 0

 226, 224, 223

 226, 224, 223

 226, 209, 200


 226, 239, 246


 226, 194, 178


 226, 254, 255


 226, 179, 155


 226, 255, 255


 226, 164, 133

 226, 149, 110

 226, 134, 87

 226, 119, 65

 226, 103, 42

 226, 88, 20

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



226, 224, 224



226, 224, 223



225, 224, 223

# Triad

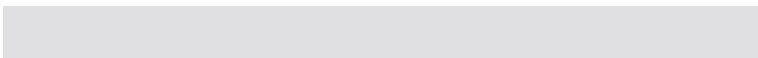
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



226, 224, 223



223, 225, 224



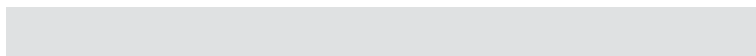
224, 224, 226

# Complementary

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



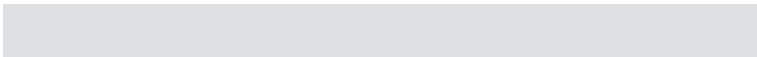
226, 224, 223



223, 225, 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.



223, 224, 226



226, 224, 223



222, 225, 225

# Square

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



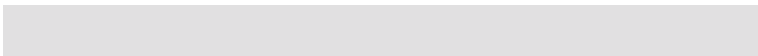
226, 224, 223



223, 225, 223



223, 225, 226



225, 224, 225

# Rectangle

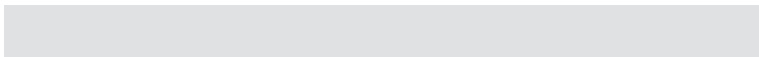
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



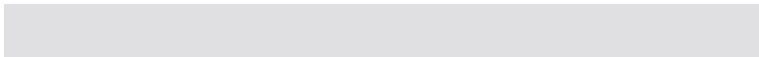
226, 224, 223



225, 224, 223



223, 225, 226



224, 224, 226



# Sweetspot

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



226, 224, 223

255, 255, 255



226, 223, 225



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

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



226, 224, 223



255, 252, 250



226, 226, 223



112, 111, 110



176, 59, 0

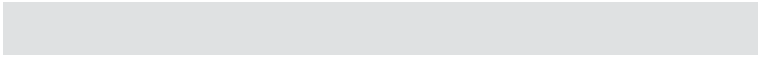


48, 16, 0



# Inverse Universe

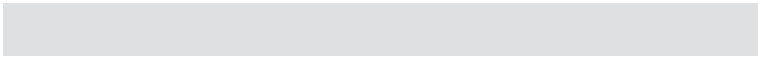
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



223, 225, 226



250, 253, 255



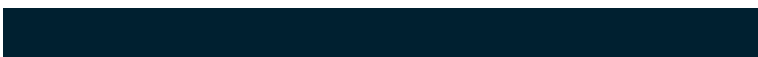
223, 224, 226



110, 111, 112



0, 117, 176

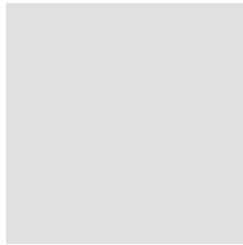


0, 32, 48



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 224, 223 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

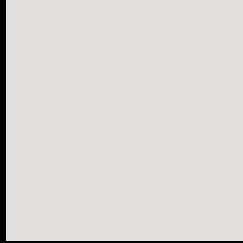
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

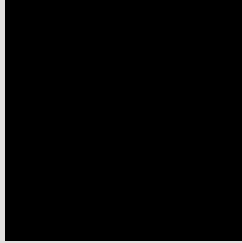
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

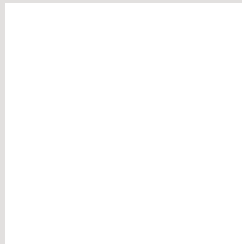
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RGB 226, 224, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 224, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 224, 223.



# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> <a href="#">226</a> , <a href="#">224</a> , <a href="#">223</a>
	<b>Protanopia</b> <a href="#">229</a> , <a href="#">223</a> , <a href="#">223</a>
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> <a href="#">246</a> , <a href="#">217</a> , <a href="#">224</a>



**Tritanopia**  
228, 222, 239

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

226, 224, 223

## Protanomaly

228, 223, 223

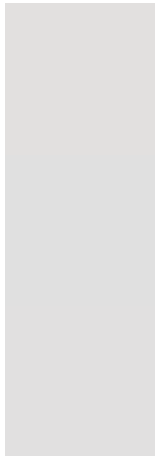
## Deuteranomaly

239, 220, 224

## Tritanomaly

227, 223, 233

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

226, 224, 223

## Achromatopsia

224, 224, 224

## Achromatomaly

225, 224, 224

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 224, 223 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, 224, 223) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 224, 223)  
}
```

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, 224, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 224, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 224, 223 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, 224, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 224, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 224, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 224, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 224, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 224,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 224, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 224, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
224, 223) }
```

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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