

# Converting Colors

RGB(226, 247, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(226, 247, 184) contains.

<b>RGB(226, 247, 184)</b>	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i>	4
<i><b>Details</b></i>	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i>	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i>	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i>	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i>	29

# Color

**RGB(226, 247, 184)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E2F7B8
RGB	226, 247, 184
RGB Percent	89%, 97%, 72%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0314, 0.2784
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.26, 0.03
HSL	80°, 80%, 85%
HSV	80°, 26%, 97%
XYZ	73.2765, 86.1510, 58.1141
YIQ	233.5390, 7.7070, -24.0450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

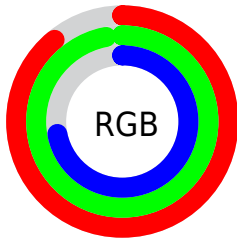
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">184, 247, 205</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14874552</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">94.38, -17.29, 28.07</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">94, 32.971, 121.631</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">86.1510, 0.3368, 0.3960</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293064632</a> (0xFFE2F7B8)
YUV	<a href="#">233.5390, -24.4227, -6.6117</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">92.8175, -21.5106, 27.8501</a>

# Details

The RGB color **226, 247, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **205, 184, 247**, and the grayscale version is **234, 234, 234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 240**, and **170, 191, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 247, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **234, 247, 209**.

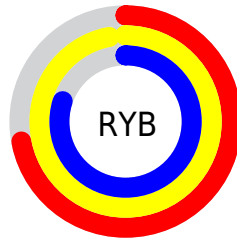
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (97%)

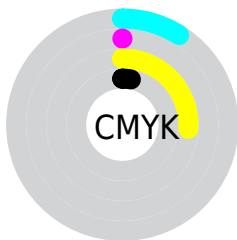
Blue (72%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (97%)

Blue (80%)

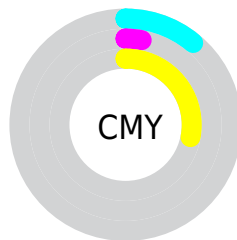


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 247, 184 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, 247, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 226, 247, 184

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 240

 226, 247, 184

 198, 218, 157

 170, 191, 131

 143, 164, 105


 117, 137, 80

 92, 112, 57

 68, 87, 34

 44, 64, 11

 23, 42, 0

 0, 23, 0

 226, 247, 184

 226, 247, 184

 218, 247, 159


 234, 247, 209

 210, 247, 135

 242, 247, 233

 201, 247, 110

 251, 247, 255

 193, 247, 85

 255, 247, 255

 185, 247, 61

 177, 247, 36

 168, 247, 11

 165, 247, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

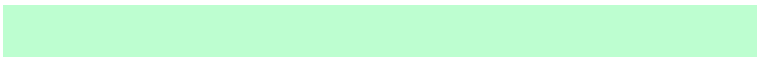
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 237, 175



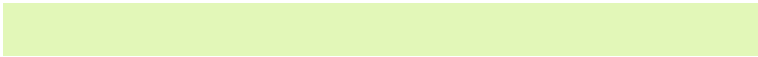
226, 247, 184



189, 254, 208

# Triad

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



226, 247, 184



162, 250, 255



255, 216, 238

# Complementary

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



226, 247, 184



205, 184, 247

# Split Complementary

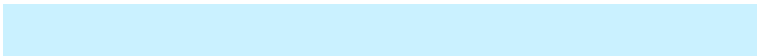
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 220, 255



226, 247, 184



202, 241, 255

# Square

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



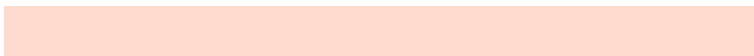
226, 247, 184



144, 255, 255



246, 230, 255



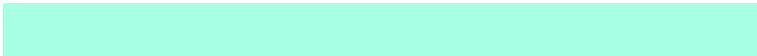
255, 218, 207

# Rectangle

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



226, 247, 184



167, 255, 228



246, 230, 255

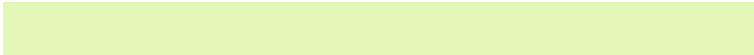


255, 216, 249



# Sweetspot

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



226, 247, 184



248, 255, 235



247, 205, 184



123, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

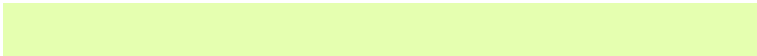


# Same Dimension

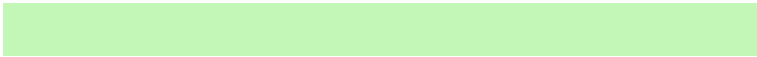
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



226, 247, 184



229, 255, 176



195, 247, 184



118, 122, 110



124, 186, 0



39, 59, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



205, 184, 247



202, 176, 255



237, 184, 247



114, 110, 122



62, 0, 186

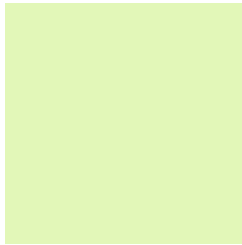


20, 0, 59



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 247, 184 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

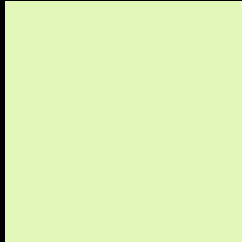
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247, 184 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

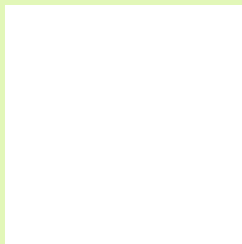
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 226, 247, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 247, 184.

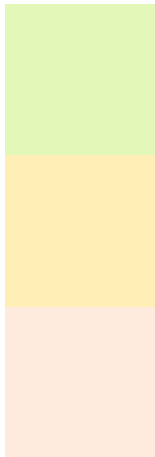


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 247, 184.

# 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, 247, 184

### Protanopia

255, 238, 181

### Deuteranopia

255, 235, 221



## **Tritanopia**

236, 238, 255

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 226, 247, 184
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 244, 241, 182
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 244, 239, 208
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 232, 241, 229

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 226, 247, 184
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 234, 234, 234
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 231, 239, 216

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 247, 184 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, 247, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 247, 184)  
}
```

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, 247, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 247, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 247, 184 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, 247, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 247, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 247, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 247, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 247, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 247,  
184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 247, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 247, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
247, 184) }
```

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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