

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 50, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 50, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 50, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E232C4
RGB	226, 50, 196
RGB Percent	89%, 20%, 77%
CMY	0.1137, 0.8039, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.78, 0.13, 0.11
HSL	310°, 75%, 54%
HSV	310°, 78%, 89%
XYZ	42.4684, 22.4355, 54.3167
YIQ	119.2680, 58.0300, 82.7180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

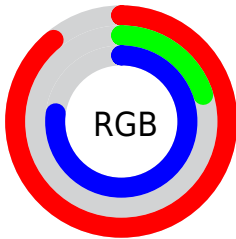
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 50, 196
Decimal	14824132
CIE Lab	54.49, 78.43, -37.09
CIE LCh	54, 86.758, 334.689
Yxy	22.4355, 0.3562, 0.1882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293014212 (0xFFE232C4)
YUV	119.2680, 37.8289, 93.6040
Hunter-Lab	47.3661, 77.1524, -34.8341

Details

The RGB color **226, 50, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF33CC**. The color can be described as light washed magenta. A complement of this color would be **50, 226, 80**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 116, 253**, and **166, 0, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 27, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **226, 73, 200**.

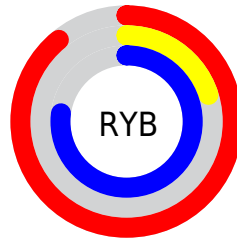
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (20%)

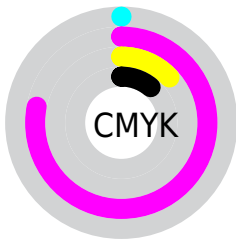
Blue (77%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (77%)

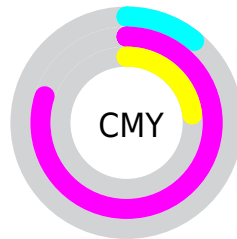


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 50, 196 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, 50, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



226, 50, 196



226, 50, 196

255, 255, 255



196, 0, 168



255, 116, 253



166, 0, 142



255, 146, 255



137, 0, 116



255, 175, 255



108, 0, 91



255, 205, 255



80, 0, 67



255, 235, 255



53, 0, 44



17, 0, 22



0, 0, 0



226, 50, 196



226, 50, 196

■ 226, 27, 192

■ 226, 73, 200

■ 226, 5, 188

■ 226, 95, 204

■ 226, 0, 187

■ 226, 118, 208

■ 226, 140, 211

■ 226, 163, 215

■ 226, 186, 219

■ 226, 208, 223

■ 226, 231, 227

■ 226, 253, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 103, 255



226, 50, 196



255, 0, 122

Triad

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



226, 50, 196



148, 131, 0



0, 161, 215

Complementary

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



226, 50, 196



50, 226, 80

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.



0, 161, 141



226, 50, 196



65, 149, 0

Square

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



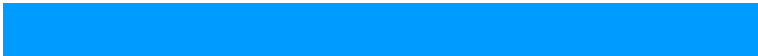
226, 50, 196



207, 101, 0



0, 158, 60



0, 155, 255

Rectangle

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



226, 50, 196



254, 28, 73



0, 158, 60



0, 162, 191

Sweetspot

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



226, 50, 196



255, 196, 245



79, 50, 226



128, 92, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



226, 50, 196



255, 18, 215



226, 50, 109



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 146



48, 0, 40

Inverse Universe

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



226, 50, 196



255, 18, 215



50, 226, 167



112, 101, 110



176, 0, 146



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 50, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

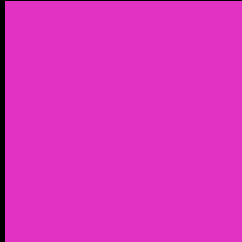
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 50, 196 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 × Fail

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

RGB 226, 50, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 50, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 50, 196.

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, 50, 196

Protanopia
53, 127, 255

Deuteranopia
111, 129, 185



Tritanopia
216, 88, 93

Trichromacy



Original Color

226, 50, 196



Protanomaly

116, 99, 234



Deuteranomaly

153, 100, 189



Tritanomaly

220, 74, 130

Monochromacy



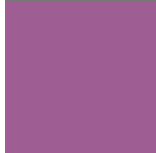
Original Color

226, 50, 196



Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly

158, 94, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 50, 196 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, 50, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 50, 196)  
}
```

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, 50, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 50, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 50, 196 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, 50, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 50, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(226, 50, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 50, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 50, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 50,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 50, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 50, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226, 50,  
196) }
```

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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