

Converting Colors

RGB(226, 228, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(226, 228, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(226, 228, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E4E3
RGB	226, 228, 227
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1059, 0.1098
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	150°, 4%, 89%
HSV	150°, 1%, 89%
XYZ	72.9726, 77.2016, 83.7284
YIQ	227.2880, -0.8710, -0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

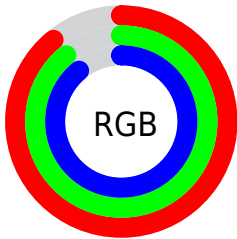
Format	Color
R _Y B	226, 227, 228
Decimal	14869731
CIE Lab	90.41, -0.85, 0.24
CIE LCh	90, 0.880, 164.088
Yxy	77.2016, 0.3120, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293059811 (0xFFE2E4E3)
YUV	227.2880, -0.1420, -1.1296
Hunter-Lab	87.8644, -5.5162, 5.0061

Details

The RGB color **226, 228, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 226, 227**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **171, 173, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 228, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **249, 228, 238**.

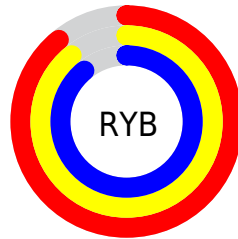
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

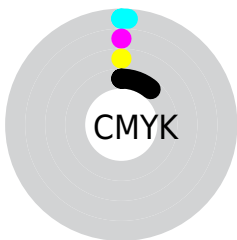
Blue (89%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (89%)

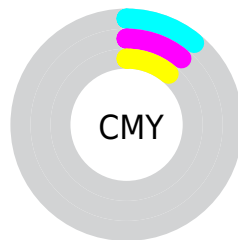


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 228, 227 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, 228, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 226, 228, 227

255, 255, 255

■ 226, 228, 227

■ 198, 200, 199

■ 171, 173, 172

■ 144, 146, 145

■ 119, 120, 120

■ 94, 96, 95

■ 70, 72, 71

■ 48, 50, 49

■ 27, 29, 28

■ 0, 2, 1

 226, 228, 227

 226, 228, 227

 203, 228, 216

 249, 228, 238

 180, 228, 204

 255, 228, 250

 158, 228, 193

 255, 228, 255

 135, 228, 181

 112, 228, 170

 89, 228, 159

 66, 228, 147

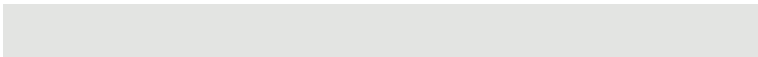
 44, 228, 136

 21, 228, 124

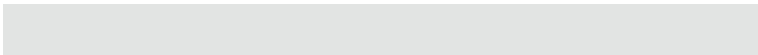
Harmonies

Analogous

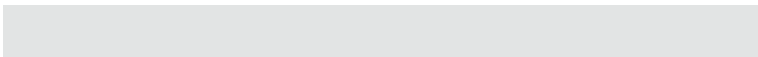
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



227, 228, 226



226, 228, 227



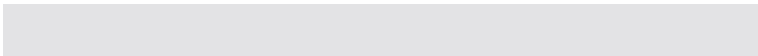
226, 228, 228

Triad

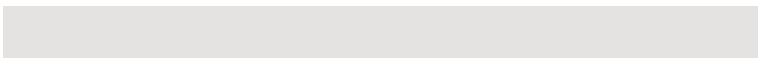
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



226, 228, 227



227, 227, 229



229, 227, 226

Complementary

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



226, 228, 227



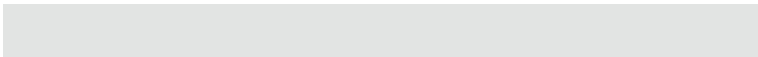
228, 226, 227

Split Complementary

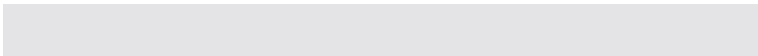
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



229, 227, 227



226, 228, 227



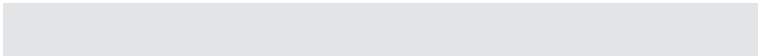
228, 227, 229

Square

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



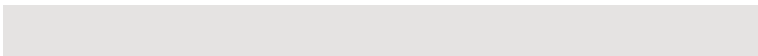
226, 228, 227



226, 228, 229



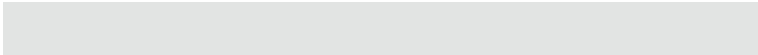
229, 227, 228



229, 227, 226

Rectangle

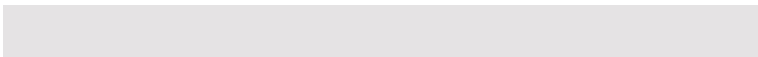
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



226, 228, 227



226, 228, 228



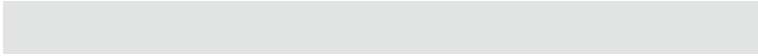
229, 227, 228



229, 227, 227

Sweetspot

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



226, 228, 227

255, 255, 255



227, 228, 226



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

Same Dimension

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



226, 228, 227



252, 255, 254



226, 228, 228



114, 115, 114



0, 179, 89



0, 51, 25

Inverse Universe

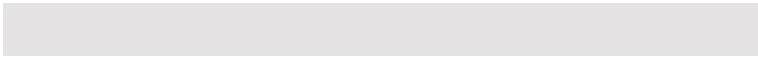
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



228, 226, 227



255, 252, 254



228, 226, 226



115, 114, 114



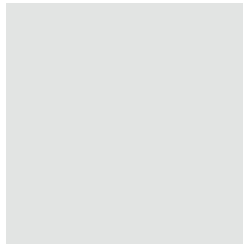
179, 0, 89



51, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 228, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

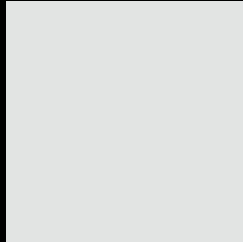
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

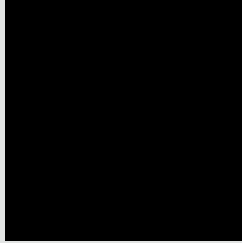
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

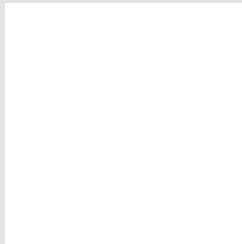
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 226, 228, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 228, 227.

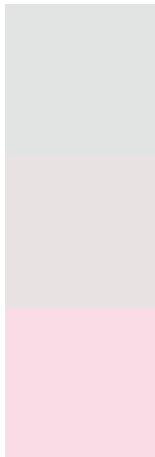


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 228, 227.

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, 228, 227

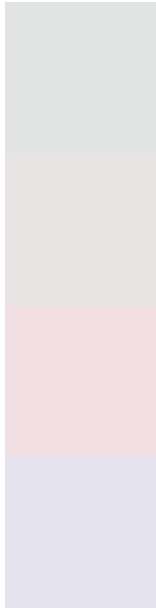
Protanopia
232, 226, 226

Deuteranopia
249, 220, 229



Tritanopia
229, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Original Color

226, 228, 227

Protanomaly

230, 227, 226

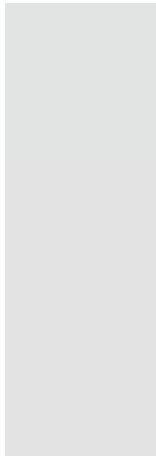
Deuteranomaly

241, 223, 228

Tritanomaly

228, 226, 237

Monochromacy



Original Color

226, 228, 227

Achromatopsia

227, 227, 227

Achromatomaly

227, 227, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 228, 227 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, 228, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 228, 227)  
}
```

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, 228, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 228, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 228, 227 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, 228, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 228, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 228, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 228, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 228, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 228, 227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 228, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 228, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
228, 227) }
```

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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