

# Converting Colors

RGB(226, 230, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(226, 230, 234) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(226, 230, 234)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E2E6EA
RGB	226, 230, 234
RGB Percent	89%, 90%, 92%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0980, 0.0824
CMYK	0.03, 0.02, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	210°, 16%, 90%
HSV	210°, 3%, 92%
XYZ	74.5121, 78.7029, 89.1059
YIQ	229.2600, -3.6680, 0.3960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

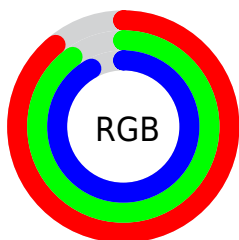
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">226, 229, 234</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14870250</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.10, -0.60, -2.42</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 2.493, 256.008</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">78.7029, 0.3075, 0.3248</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293060330</a> (0xFFE2E6EA)
YUV	<a href="#">229.2600, 2.3368, -2.8590</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">88.7147, -5.3271, 2.5488</a>

# Details

The RGB color 226, 230, 234 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 234, 230, 226, and the grayscale version is 229, 229, 229.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and 171, 175, 178 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 203, 218, 234, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 249, 242, 234.

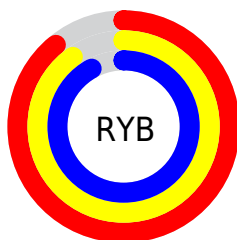
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (90%)

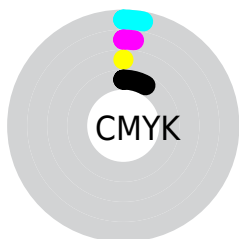
Blue (92%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (92%)

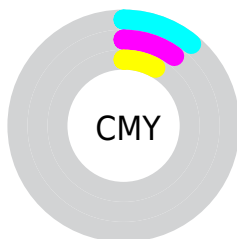


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 230, 234 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, 230, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 226, 230, 234

 226, 230, 234

255, 255, 255


 198, 202, 206

 171, 175, 178

 144, 148, 152

 119, 122, 126

 94, 97, 101

 70, 74, 77

 48, 51, 54

 27, 30, 33

 0, 5, 10

 226, 230, 234

 226, 230, 234

 203, 218, 234


 249, 242, 234

 179, 207, 234


 255, 253, 234


 156, 195, 234


 255, 255, 234


 132, 183, 234

 109, 172, 234

 86, 160, 234

 62, 148, 234

 39, 136, 234

 15, 125, 234

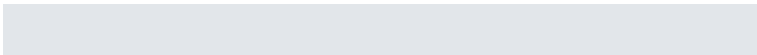
# Harmonies

## Analogous

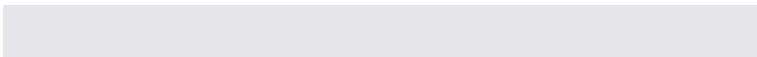
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



224, 231, 233



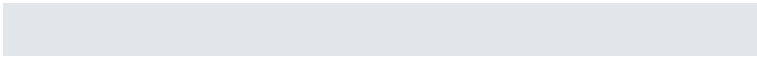
226, 230, 234



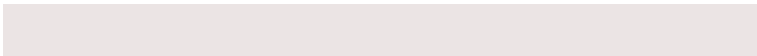
229, 229, 234

# Triad

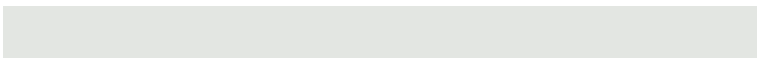
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



226, 230, 234



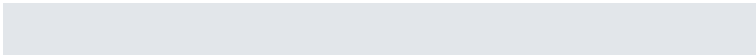
235, 228, 228



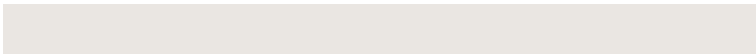
227, 230, 226

# Complementary

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



226, 230, 234



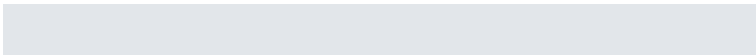
234, 230, 226

# Split Complementary

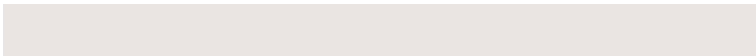
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



230, 230, 225



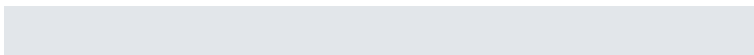
226, 230, 234



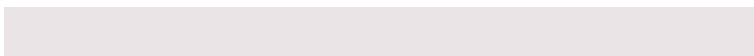
234, 228, 226

# Square

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



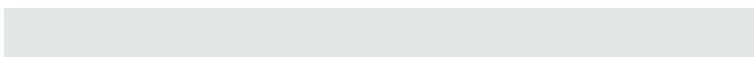
226, 230, 234



234, 228, 231



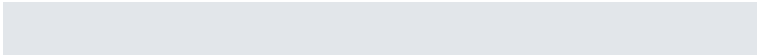
233, 229, 225



225, 231, 228

# Rectangle

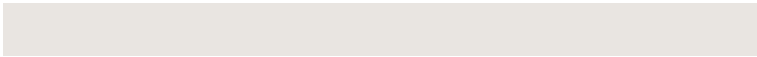
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



226, 230, 234



231, 229, 233



233, 229, 225

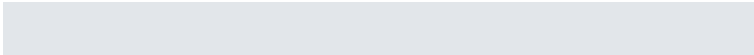


228, 230, 226



# Sweetspot

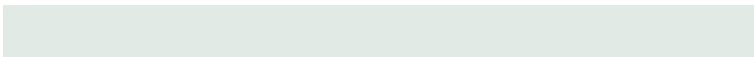
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



226, 230, 234



252, 254, 255



226, 234, 230



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

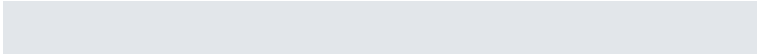


128, 128, 128

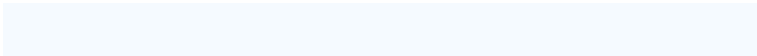


# Same Dimension

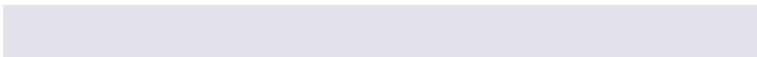
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



226, 230, 234



245, 250, 255



226, 226, 234



111, 114, 117



0, 91, 181



0, 27, 54

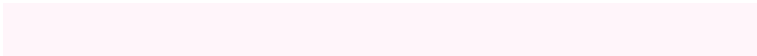


# Inverse Universe

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



234, 226, 230



255, 245, 250



234, 234, 226



117, 111, 114



181, 0, 91

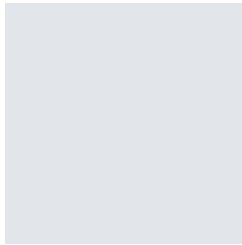


54, 0, 27



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 230, 234 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

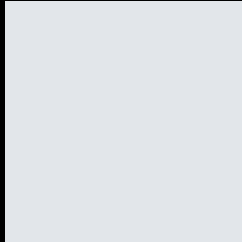
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 234 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

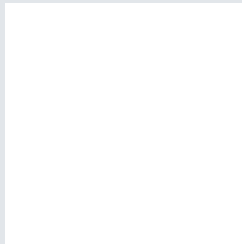
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 226, 230, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 230, 234.

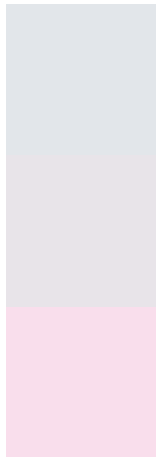


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 230, 234.

# 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, 230, 234](#)

**Protanopia**  
[232, 228, 233](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[249, 222, 236](#)



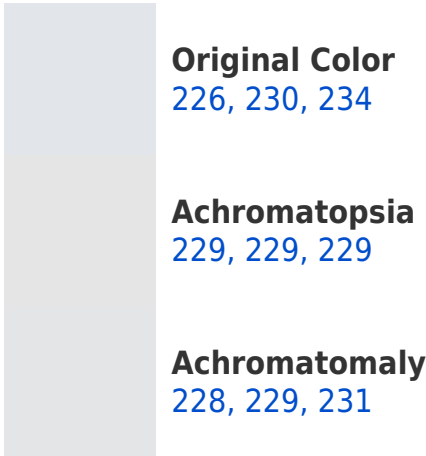
## **Tritanopia**

228, 228, 246

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 230, 234 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, 230, 234) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 230, 234)  
}
```

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, 230, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 230, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 230, 234 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, 230, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 230, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 230, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 230, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 230, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 230,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 230, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 230, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
230, 234) }
```

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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