

# Converting Colors

RGB(226, 248, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(226, 248, 248) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(226, 248, 248)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2F8F8
RGB	226, 248, 248
RGB Percent	89%, 97%, 97%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0275, 0.0275
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	180°, 61%, 93%
HSV	180°, 9%, 97%
XYZ	81.8747, 90.0809, 101.8790
YIQ	241.4220, -13.1120, -4.6640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

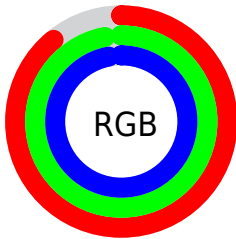
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 237, 248
Decimal	14874872
CIE Lab	96.03, -7.14, -2.46
CIE LCh	96, 7.557, 199.003
Yxy	90.0809, 0.2990, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293064952 (0xFFE2F8F8)
YUV	241.4220, 3.2430, -13.5251
Hunter-Lab	94.9109, -12.1115, 2.7948

# Details

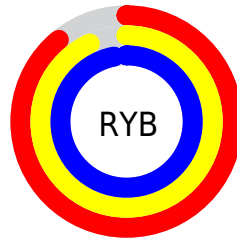
The RGB color **226, 248, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **248, 226, 226**, and the grayscale version is **241, 241, 241**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **171, 192, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201, 248, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 251, 248, 248.

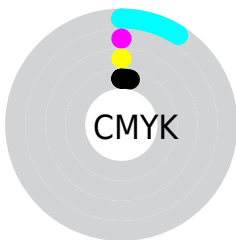
# Distribution



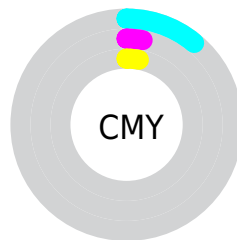
- Red (89%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 226, 248, 248 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, 248, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 226, 248, 248

255, 255, 255


 226, 248, 248

 198, 219, 219

 171, 192, 192

 144, 165, 165

 118, 138, 138

 93, 113, 113

 69, 88, 88

 47, 65, 65


 25, 43, 43

 1, 23, 23

 226, 248, 248

 226, 248, 248

 201, 248, 248

 251, 248, 248

 176, 248, 248

 255, 248, 248

 152, 248, 248

 127, 248, 248

 102, 248, 248

 77, 248, 248

 52, 248, 248

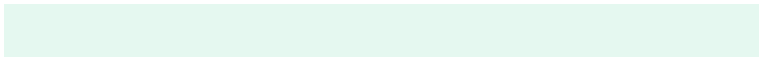
 28, 248, 248

 3, 248, 248

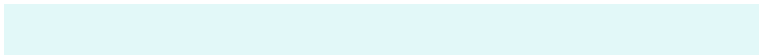
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



229, 248, 240



226, 248, 248



227, 247, 254

# Triad

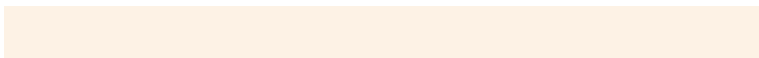
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



226, 248, 248



251, 240, 253



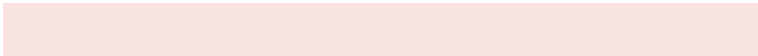
253, 242, 229

# Complementary

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



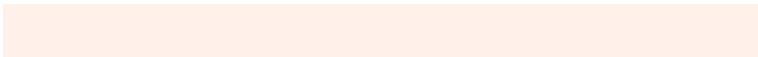
226, 248, 248



248, 226, 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.



255, 240, 233



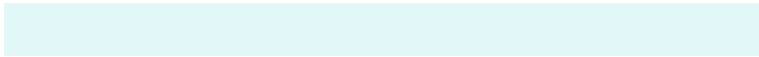
226, 248, 248



255, 239, 247

# Square

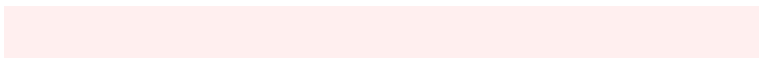
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



226, 248, 248



242, 243, 255



255, 239, 239



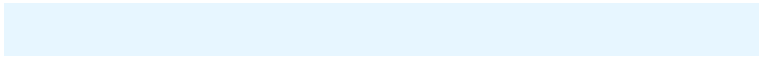
245, 245, 230

# Rectangle

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



226, 248, 248



231, 246, 255



255, 239, 239

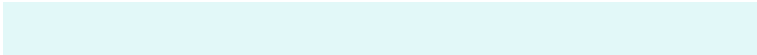


255, 241, 230



# Sweetspot

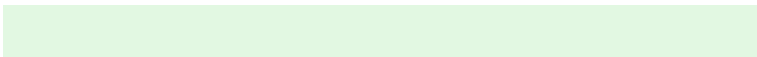
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



226, 248, 248



247, 255, 255



226, 248, 226



122, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

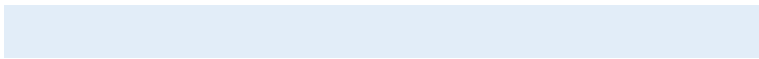
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



226, 248, 248



227, 255, 255



226, 237, 248



112, 125, 125



0, 189, 189



0, 61, 61



# Inverse Universe

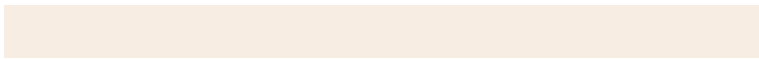
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



248, 226, 248



255, 227, 255



248, 237, 226



125, 112, 125



189, 0, 189

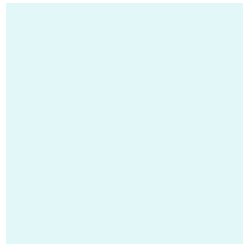


61, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 226, 248, 248 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

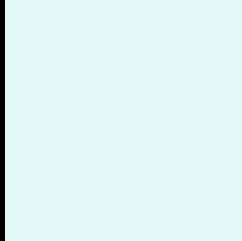
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 248, 248 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

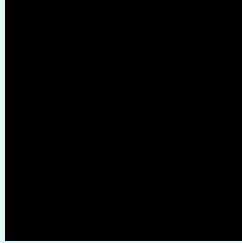
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

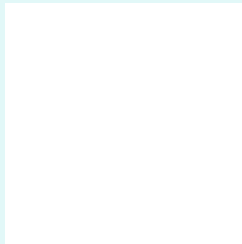
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 226, 248, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 248, 248.

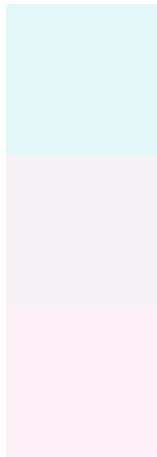


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 226, 248, 248.

# 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, 248, 248

**Protanopia**  
247, 242, 245

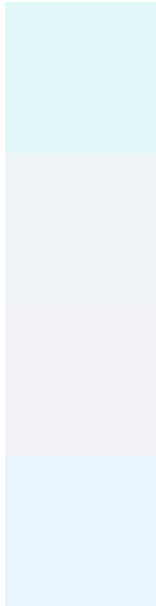
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 239, 247



# Tritanopia

236, 244, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

226, 248, 248

## Protanomaly

239, 244, 246

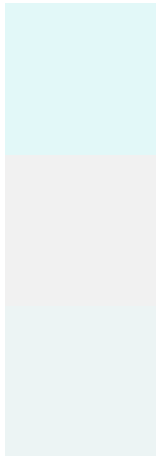
## Deuteranomaly

244, 242, 247

## Tritanomaly

232, 245, 252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

226, 248, 248

## Achromatopsia

241, 241, 241

## Achromatomaly

236, 244, 244

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 226, 248, 248 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, 248, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 248, 248)  
}
```

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, 248, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 248, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 226, 248, 248 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, 248, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 248, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 248, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 248, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 248, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 248,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 226, 248, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 248, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
248, 248) }
```

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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