

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 213, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 213, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 213, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E4D5DC
RGB	228, 213, 220
RGB Percent	89%, 84%, 86%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1647, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	332°, 22%, 86%
HSV	332°, 7%, 89%
XYZ	68.7074, 69.2498, 77.4554
YIQ	218.2830, 6.6930, 5.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

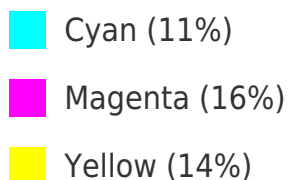
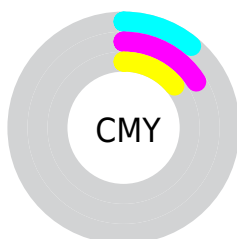
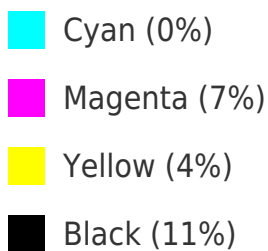
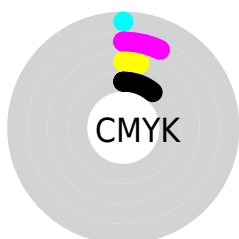
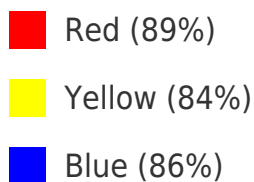
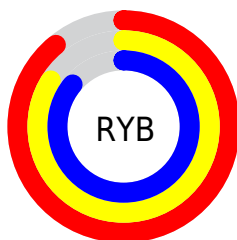
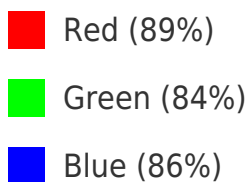
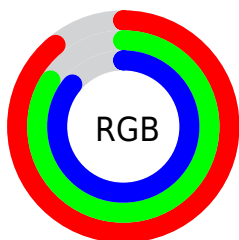
Format	Color
RYB	228, 213, 220
Decimal	14996956
CIELab	86.63, 6.38, -1.59
CIELCh	87, 6.572, 345.978
Yxy	69.2498, 0.3190, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293187036 (0xFFE4D5DC)
YUV	218.2830, 0.8465, 8.5218
Hunter-Lab	83.2165, 1.7492, 3.0661

Details

The RGB color **228, 213, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 228, 221**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **173, 158, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 190, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 236, 232**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 213, 220 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 228, 213, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 213, 220

 228, 213, 220

255, 255, 255

 200, 185, 192

 173, 158, 165


 146, 132, 139

 120, 107, 113

 95, 83, 89

 72, 60, 66

 49, 38, 43

 28, 18, 23

 0, 0, 0

 228, 213, 220

 228, 213, 220

 228, 190, 208

 228, 236, 232


 228, 167, 196


 228, 255, 244


 228, 145, 184


 228, 255, 255

 228, 122, 171

 228, 99, 159

 228, 76, 147

 228, 53, 135

 228, 31, 123

 228, 8, 111

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 214, 226



228, 213, 220



231, 213, 214

Triad

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



228, 213, 220



219, 217, 205



203, 220, 226

Complementary

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



228, 213, 220



213, 228, 221

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.



202, 221, 220



228, 213, 220



211, 219, 208

Square

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



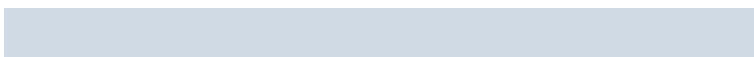
228, 213, 220



225, 215, 205



205, 220, 214



208, 218, 229

Rectangle

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



228, 213, 220



230, 213, 210



205, 220, 214



202, 220, 224

Sweetspot

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



228, 213, 220



255, 250, 252



221, 213, 228



128, 125, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 213, 220



255, 235, 244



228, 214, 213



115, 103, 109



179, 0, 83



51, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



228, 213, 220



255, 235, 244



213, 228, 228



115, 103, 109



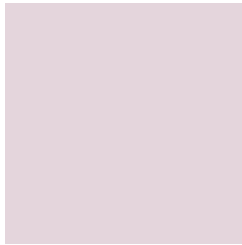
179, 0, 83



51, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 213, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

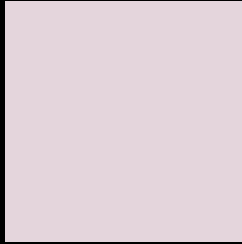
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 228, 213, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

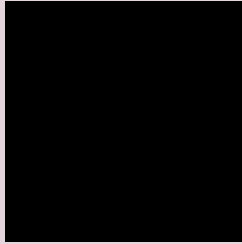
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

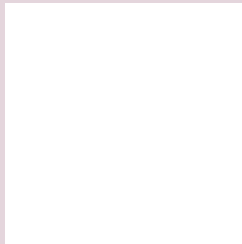
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 228, 213, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 213, 220.

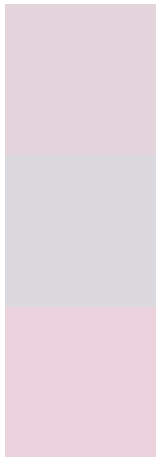


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 213, 220.

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

[228, 213, 220](#)

Protanopia

[219, 216, 222](#)

Deuteranopia

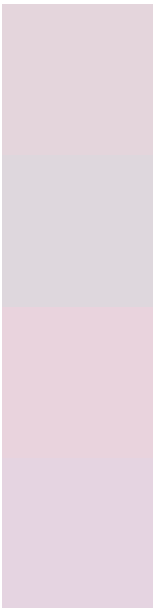
[236, 210, 221](#)



Tritanopia

229, 212, 228

Trichromacy



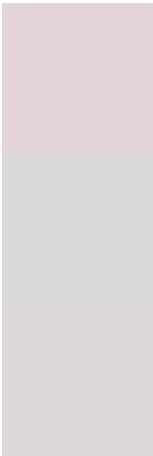
Original Color
228, 213, 220

Protanomaly
222, 215, 221

Deuteranomaly
233, 211, 221

Tritanomaly
229, 212, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color
228, 213, 220

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
222, 216, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 213, 220 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(228, 213, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 213, 220)  
}
```

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(228, 213, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 213, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 213, 220 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(228, 213, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 213, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(228, 213, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 213, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 213, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 213,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 213, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 213, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
213, 220) }
```

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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