

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 227, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 227, 214) contains.

RGB(228, 227, 214)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(228, 227, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E3D6
RGB	228, 227, 214
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 84%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1098, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.11
HSL	56°, 21%, 87%
HSV	56°, 6%, 89%
XYZ	71.6016, 76.2872, 74.5694
YIQ	225.8170, 4.7690, -3.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

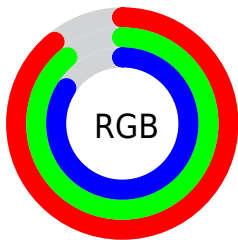
Format	Color
R _Y B	215, 228, 214
Decimal	15000534
CIE Lab	89.99, -1.91, 6.45
CIE LCh	90, 6.732, 106.510
Yxy	76.2872, 0.3219, 0.3429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293190614 (0xFFE4E3D6)
YUV	225.8170, -5.8258, 1.9145
Hunter-Lab	87.3425, -6.5189, 10.5204

Details

The RGB color **228, 227, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 215, 228**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **173, 172, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 225, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 229, 237**.

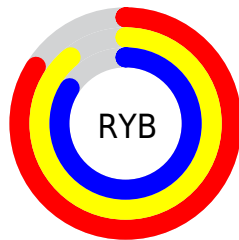
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

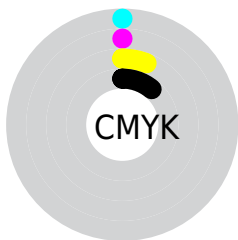
Blue (84%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (84%)

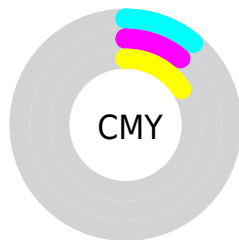


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 227, 214 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, 227, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 228, 227, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 227, 214

■ 200, 199, 186

■ 173, 172, 159

■ 146, 145, 133

■ 120, 120, 108

■ 96, 95, 84

■ 72, 71, 61

■ 49, 49, 39

■ 28, 28, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

 228, 227, 214

 228, 227, 214

 228, 225, 191

 228, 229, 237

 228, 224, 168

 228, 230, 255

 228, 222, 146

 228, 232, 255

 228, 220, 123


 228, 234, 255

 228, 219, 100

 228, 235, 255

 228, 217, 77

 228, 237, 255

 228, 216, 54

 228, 238, 255

 228, 214, 32

 228, 240, 255

 228, 212, 9

 228, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 225, 214



228, 227, 214



220, 229, 217

Triad

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



228, 227, 214



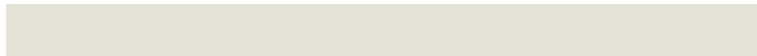
212, 229, 235



238, 222, 229

Complementary

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



228, 227, 214



214, 215, 228

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.



232, 224, 235



228, 227, 214



217, 228, 239

Square

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



228, 227, 214



211, 230, 230



224, 226, 239



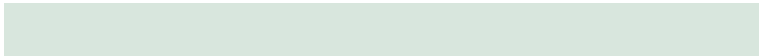
241, 222, 223

Rectangle

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



228, 227, 214



216, 230, 221



224, 226, 239



236, 223, 232

Sweetspot

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



228, 227, 214



255, 255, 250



228, 214, 215



128, 127, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 227, 214



255, 254, 237



222, 228, 214



115, 114, 106



179, 166, 0



51, 47, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 215, 228



237, 238, 255



220, 214, 228



106, 106, 115



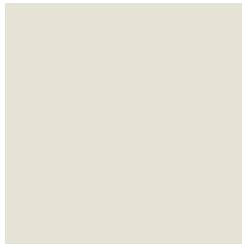
0, 13, 179



0, 4, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 227, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

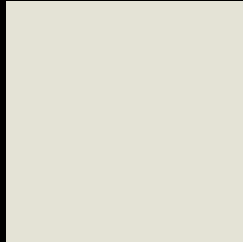
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

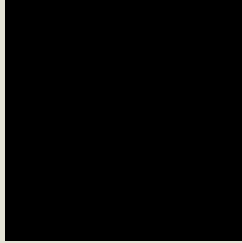
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

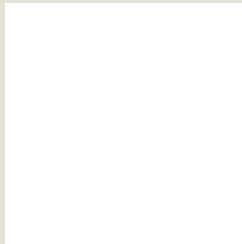
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 228, 227, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 227, 214.

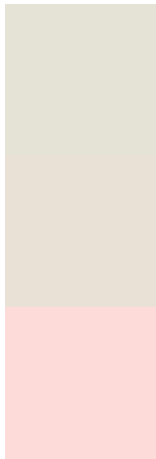


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 227, 214.

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, 227, 214

Protanopia
233, 225, 213

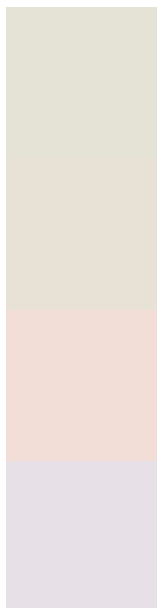
Deuteranopia
252, 219, 216



Tritanopia

232, 223, 241

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 227, 214

Protanomaly

231, 226, 213

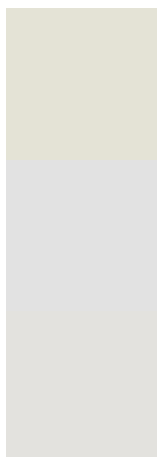
Deuteranomaly

243, 222, 215

Tritanomaly

231, 224, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 227, 214

Achromatopsia

226, 226, 226

Achromatomaly

227, 226, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 227, 214 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, 227, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 227, 214)  
}
```

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, 227, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 227, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 227, 214 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, 227, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 227, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 227, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 227, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 227,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 227, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 227, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
227, 214) }
```

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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