

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 232, 229)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 232, 229) contains.

RGB(228, 232, 229)	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, 232, 229)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	E4E8E5
RGB	228, 232, 229
RGB Percent	89%, 91%, 90%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0902, 0.1020
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	135°, 8%, 90%
HSV	135°, 2%, 91%
XYZ	74.9944, 79.8643, 85.5915
YIQ	230.4620, -1.4210, -1.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

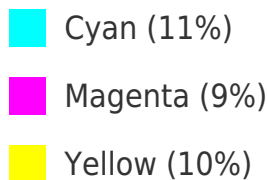
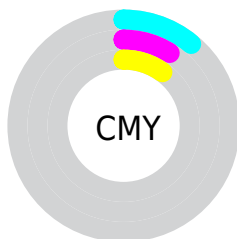
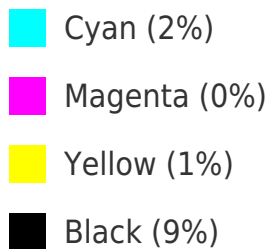
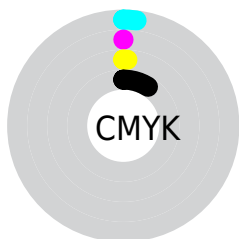
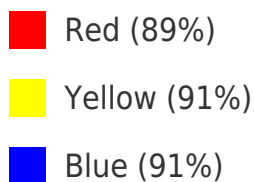
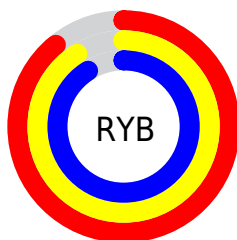
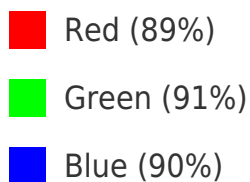
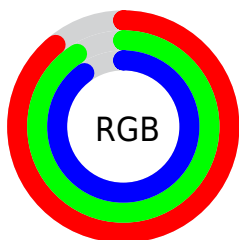
Format	Color
RYB	228, 231, 232
Decimal	15001829
CIELab	91.62, -1.87, 0.98
CIELCh	92, 2.110, 152.400
Yxy	79.8643, 0.3119, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293191909 (0xFFE4E8E5)
YUV	230.4620, -0.7208, -2.1592
Hunter-Lab	89.3669, -6.5994, 5.7716

Details

The RGB color **228, 232, 229** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **232, 228, 231**, and the grayscale version is **230, 230, 230**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **173, 176, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 232, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **251, 232, 246**.

Distribution



Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 232, 229 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, 232, 229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 228, 232, 229


 228, 232, 229

255, 255, 255

 200, 204, 201

 173, 176, 174

 146, 150, 147

 120, 124, 121

 96, 99, 97

 72, 75, 73

 50, 53, 50


 29, 31, 29

 2, 7, 3

 228, 232, 229

 228, 232, 229

 205, 232, 212

 251, 232, 246

 182, 232, 194

 255, 232, 255

 158, 232, 177

 135, 232, 159

 112, 232, 142

 89, 232, 125

 66, 232, 107

 42, 232, 90

 19, 232, 72

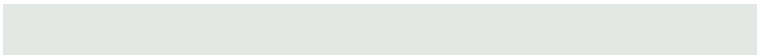
Harmonies

Analogous

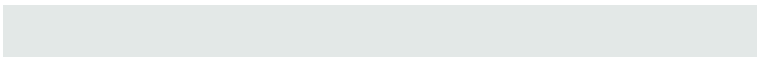
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



230, 232, 227



228, 232, 229



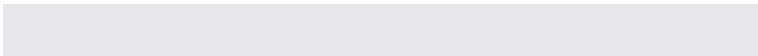
227, 232, 231

Triad

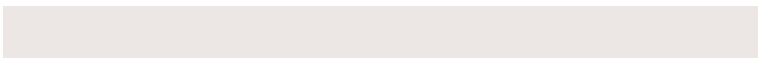
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



228, 232, 229



229, 231, 235



236, 230, 229

Complementary

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



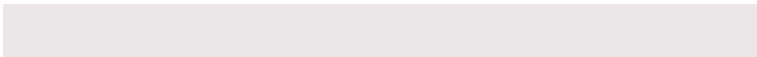
228, 232, 229



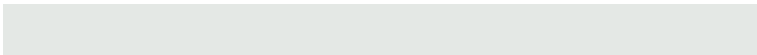
232, 228, 231

Split Complementary

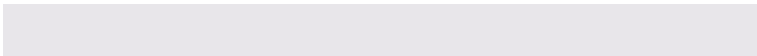
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 230, 231



228, 232, 229



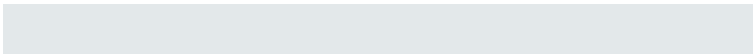
232, 230, 234

Square

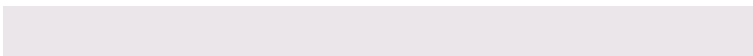
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



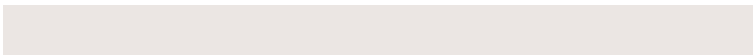
228, 232, 229



227, 232, 234



234, 230, 233



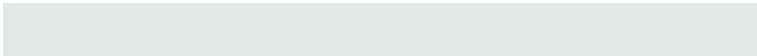
235, 230, 227

Rectangle

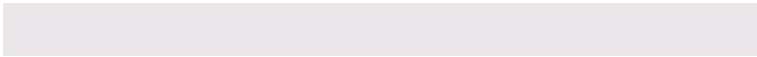
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



228, 232, 229



226, 232, 232



234, 230, 233



236, 230, 229

Sweetspot

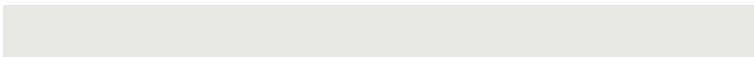
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



228, 232, 229



252, 255, 253



231, 232, 228



126, 128, 127



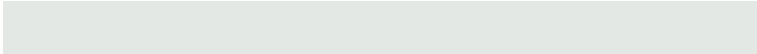
0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 232, 229



250, 255, 251



228, 232, 231



112, 115, 113



0, 179, 45



0, 51, 13

Inverse Universe

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



232, 228, 231



255, 250, 254



232, 228, 229



115, 112, 114



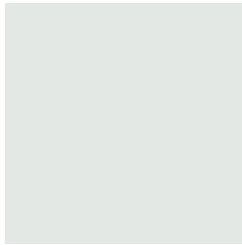
179, 0, 134



51, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 232, 229 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

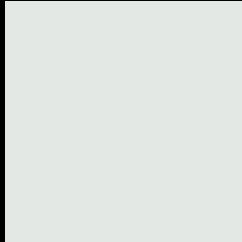
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 229 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

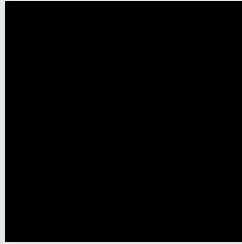
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

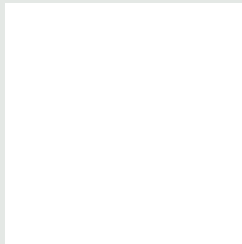
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 228, 232, 229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 232, 229.

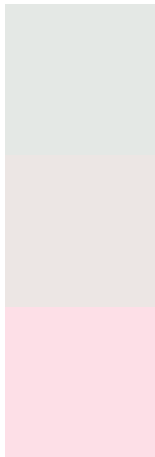


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 232, 229.

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, 232, 229

Protanopia

236, 230, 228

Deuteranopia

253, 223, 231



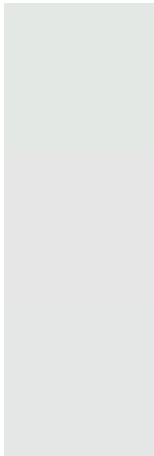
Tritanopia

231, 229, 247

Trichromacy

	Original Color 228, 232, 229
	Protanomaly 233, 231, 228
	Deuteranomaly 244, 226, 230
	Tritanomaly 230, 230, 240

Monochromacy

	Original Color 228, 232, 229
	Achromatopsia 230, 230, 230
	Achromatomaly 229, 231, 230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 232, 229 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, 232, 229) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 232, 229)  
}
```

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, 232, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 232, 229) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 232, 229 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, 232, 229) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 232, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(228, 232, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 232, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232,  
229) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 232, 229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 232, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
232, 229) }
```

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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