

# Converting Colors

RGB(228, 232, 235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(228, 232, 235) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(228, 232, 235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E8EB
RGB	228, 232, 235
RGB Percent	89%, 91%, 92%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0902, 0.0784
CMYK	0.03, 0.01, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	206°, 15%, 91%
HSV	206°, 3%, 92%
XYZ	75.8469, 80.2054, 90.0809
YIQ	231.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

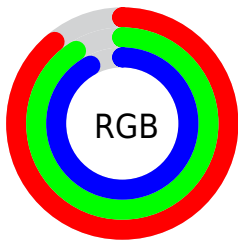
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 231, 235
Decimal	15001835
CIE Lab	91.78, -0.79, -1.93
CIE LCh	92, 2.085, 247.873
Yxy	80.2054, 0.3082, 0.3259
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293191915 (0xFFE4E8EB)
YUV	231.1460, 1.9000, -2.7590
Hunter-Lab	89.5574, -5.5525, 3.0537

# Details

The RGB color **228, 232, 235** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **235, 231, 228**, and the grayscale version is **231, 231, 231**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **173, 176, 179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 222, 235**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **252, 242, 235**.

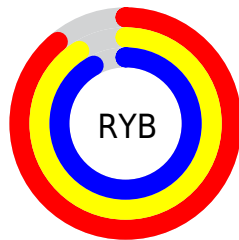
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (91%)

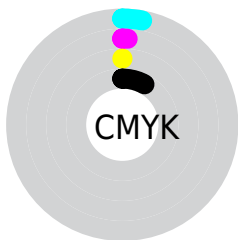
Blue (92%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (92%)

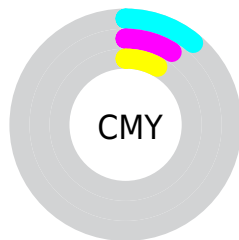


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 232, 235 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, 235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 228, 232, 235

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 232, 235

■ 200, 204, 207

■ 173, 176, 179

■ 146, 150, 153

■ 120, 124, 127

■ 96, 99, 102

■ 72, 75, 78

■ 49, 53, 55

■ 29, 31, 34

■ 2, 7, 11

 228, 232, 235

 228, 232, 235

 205, 222, 235


 252, 242, 235


 181, 212, 235


 255, 252, 235


 158, 202, 235


 255, 255, 235


 134, 192, 235

 111, 182, 235

 87, 172, 235

 64, 162, 235

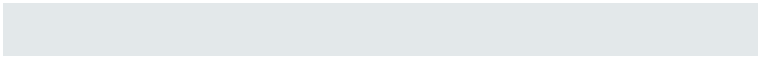
 40, 151, 235

 17, 141, 235

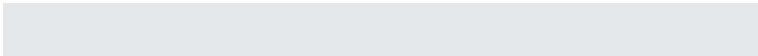
# Harmonies

## Analogous

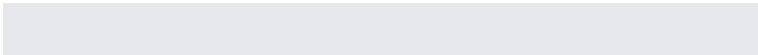
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



227, 232, 234



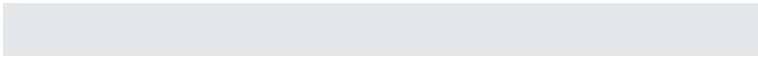
228, 232, 235



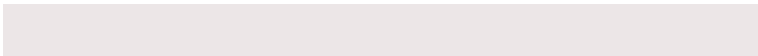
230, 231, 235

# Triad

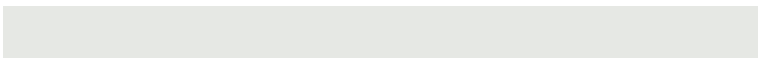
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



228, 232, 235



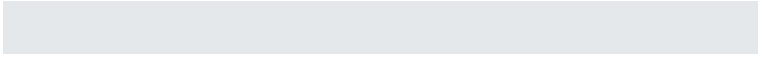
236, 230, 231



230, 232, 228

# Complementary

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



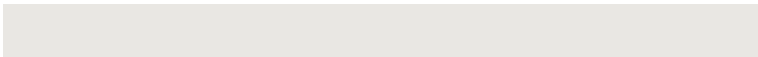
228, 232, 235



235, 231, 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.



233, 231, 227



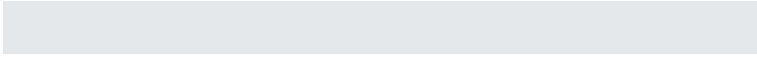
228, 232, 235



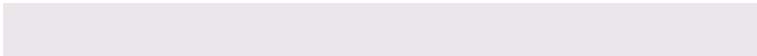
236, 230, 229

# Square

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



228, 232, 235



235, 230, 233



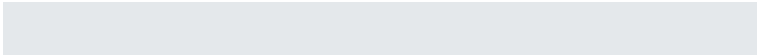
235, 231, 228



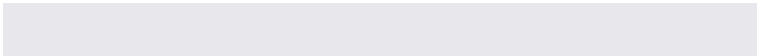
228, 232, 230

# Rectangle

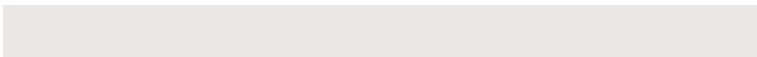
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



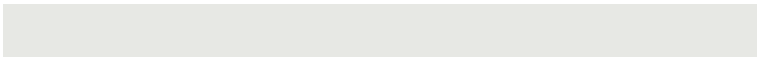
228, 232, 235



232, 231, 235



235, 231, 228

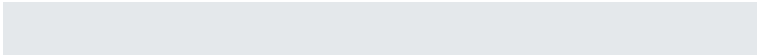


231, 232, 228



# Sweetspot

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



228, 232, 235



252, 254, 255



228, 235, 231



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

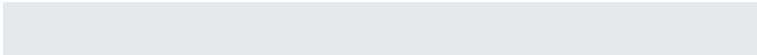


128, 128, 128

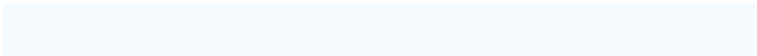


# Same Dimension

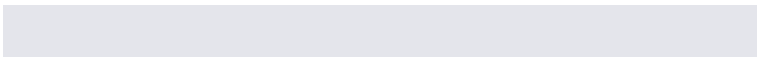
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



228, 232, 235



245, 251, 255



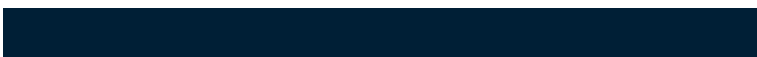
228, 229, 235



111, 115, 117



0, 103, 181



0, 31, 54

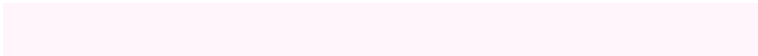


# Inverse Universe

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



235, 228, 232



255, 245, 251



235, 234, 228



117, 111, 115



181, 0, 103

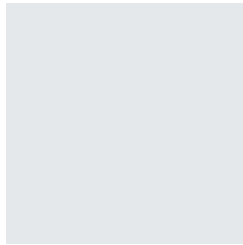


54, 0, 31



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 232, 235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

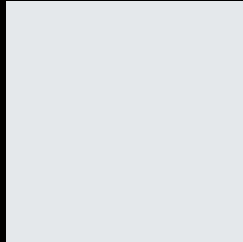
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 235 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

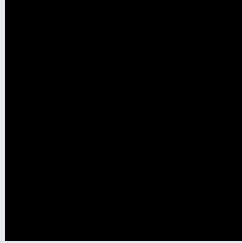
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

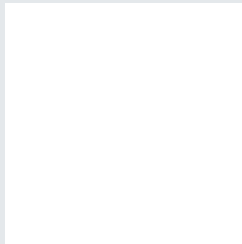
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 228, 232, 235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 232, 235.

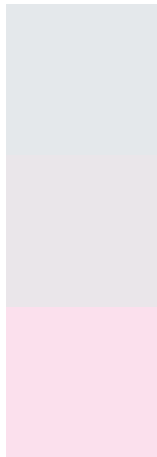


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 232, 235.

# 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, 235

**Protanopia**  
234, 230, 234

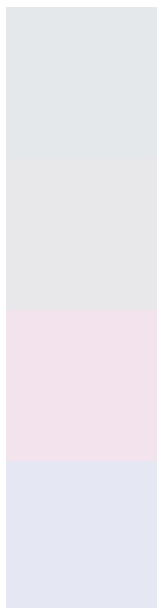
**Deuteranopia**  
251, 224, 237



# Tritanopia

230, 230, 248

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

228, 232, 235

## Protanomaly

232, 231, 234

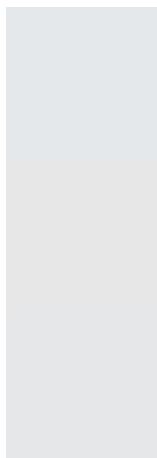
## Deuteranomaly

243, 227, 236

## Tritanomaly

229, 231, 243

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

228, 232, 235

## Achromatopsia

231, 231, 231

## Achromatomaly

230, 231, 232

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 232, 235 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, 235) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 232, 235)  
}
```

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, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 232, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 232, 235 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, 235) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 232, 235) }
```

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, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232, 235); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232, 235); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232, 235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 232, 235 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, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
232, 235) }
```

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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