

# Converting Colors

RGB(228, 251, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(228, 251, 202) contains.

<b>RGB(228, 251, 202)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(228, 251, 202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4FBCA
RGB	228, 251, 202
RGB Percent	89%, 98%, 79%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0157, 0.2078
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.20, 0.02
HSL	88°, 86%, 89%
HSV	88°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	77.1528, 89.7526, 69.1347
YIQ	238.5370, 2.0210, -20.1150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

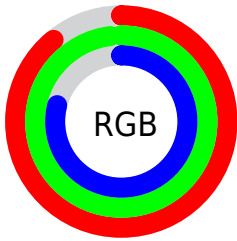
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 251, 225
Decimal	15006666
CIE Lab	95.89, -15.88, 21.02
CIE LCh	96, 26.348, 127.077
Yxy	89.7526, 0.3269, 0.3802
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293196746 (0xFFE4FBCA)
YUV	238.5370, -18.0127, -9.2409
Hunter-Lab	94.7379, -20.4241, 23.0498

# Details

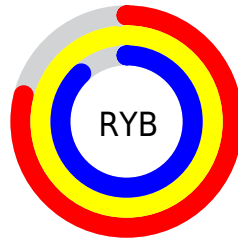
The RGB color **228, 251, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 202, 251**, and the grayscale version is **239, 239, 239**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **172, 194, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 251, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 251, 227**.

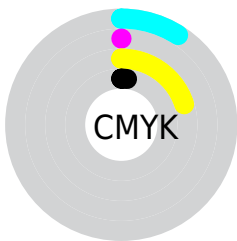
# Distribution



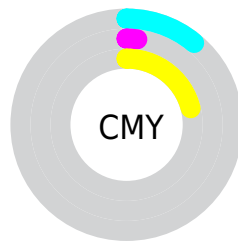
- Red (89%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 251, 202 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, 251, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 228, 251, 202

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 251, 202

■ 200, 222, 175

■ 172, 194, 148

■ 145, 167, 122

■ 120, 141, 97

■ 94, 115, 73

■ 70, 91, 50

■ 47, 67, 28

■ 26, 45, 4

■ 0, 25, 0

 228, 251, 202

 228, 251, 202

 216, 251, 177

 240, 251, 227


 204, 251, 152

 252, 251, 252


 193, 251, 127

 255, 251, 255

 181, 251, 102

 169, 251, 77

 157, 251, 51

 146, 251, 26

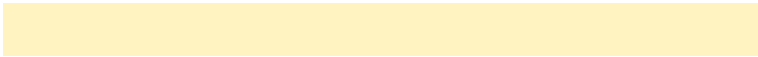
 134, 251, 1

 133, 251, 0

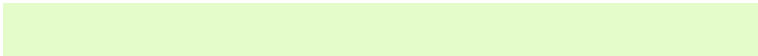
# Harmonies

## Analogous

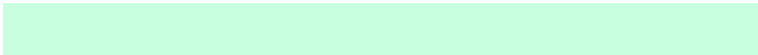
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 243, 193



228, 251, 202



200, 255, 223

# Triad

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



228, 251, 202



190, 251, 255



255, 225, 238

# Complementary

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



228, 251, 202



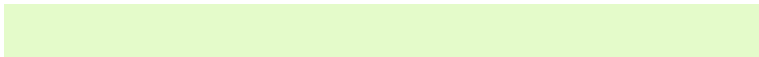
225, 202, 251

# Split Complementary

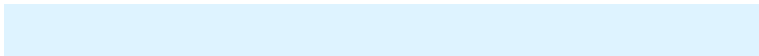
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 228, 255



228, 251, 202



222, 243, 255

# Square

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



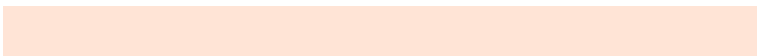
228, 251, 202



174, 255, 255



255, 235, 255



255, 228, 214

# Rectangle

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



228, 251, 202



184, 255, 240



255, 235, 255

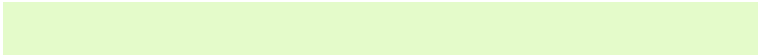


255, 225, 247



# Sweetspot

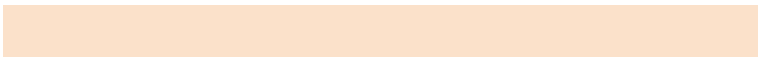
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



228, 251, 202



248, 255, 240



251, 225, 202



123, 128, 119



0, 0, 0

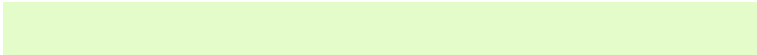


128, 128, 128

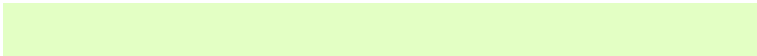


# Same Dimension

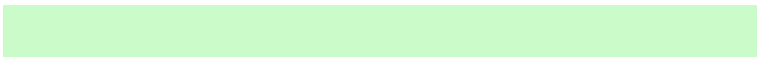
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



228, 251, 202



227, 255, 196



204, 251, 202



119, 125, 112



100, 189, 0



32, 61, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



225, 202, 251



224, 196, 255



249, 202, 251



118, 112, 125



89, 0, 189

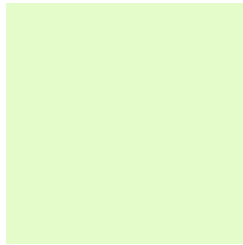


29, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 251, 202 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

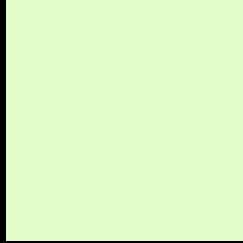
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 251, 202 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

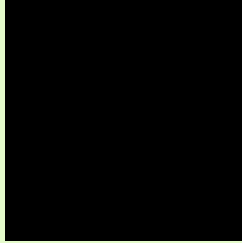
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

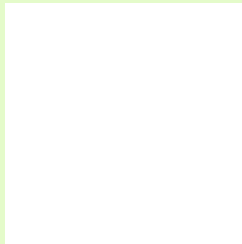
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 228, 251, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 251, 202.

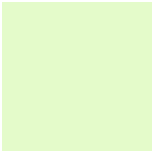


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 251, 202.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> 228, 251, 202
	<b>Protanopia</b> 255, 242, 206
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 255, 240, 232



# Tritanopia

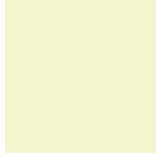
239, 243, 255

# Trichromacy



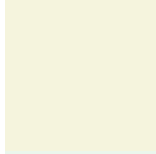
**Original Color**

228, 251, 202



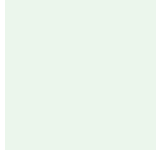
**Protanomaly**

245, 245, 205



**Deuteranomaly**

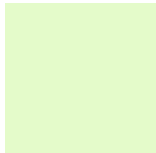
245, 244, 221



**Tritanomaly**

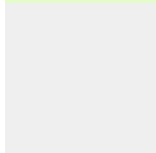
235, 246, 236

# Monochromacy



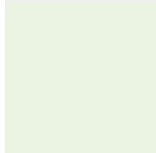
**Original Color**

228, 251, 202



**Achromatopsia**

239, 239, 239



**Achromatomaly**

235, 243, 226

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 251, 202 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, 251, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 251, 202)  
}
```

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, 251, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 251, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 251, 202 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, 251, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 251, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(228, 251, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 251, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 251, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 251,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 251, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 251, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
251, 202) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor