

# Converting Colors

RGB(229, 232, 232)

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

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# **Color**

**RGB(229, 232, 232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5E8E8
RGB	229, 232, 232
RGB Percent	90%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0902, 0.0902
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	180°, 6%, 90%
HSV	180°, 1%, 91%
XYZ	75.7352, 80.1974, 87.8319
YIQ	231.1030, -1.7880, -0.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

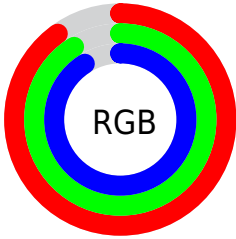
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 231, 232
Decimal	15067368
CIE Lab	91.77, -1.00, -0.36
CIE LCh	92, 1.061, 199.914
Yxy	80.1974, 0.3107, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293257448 (0xFFE5E8E8)
YUV	231.1030, 0.4422, -1.8443
Hunter-Lab	89.5530, -5.7599, 4.5366

# Details

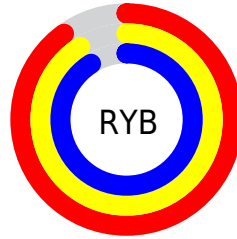
The RGB color **229, 232, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **232, 229, 229**, and the grayscale version is **231, 231, 231**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **174, 176, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 232, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **252, 232, 232**.

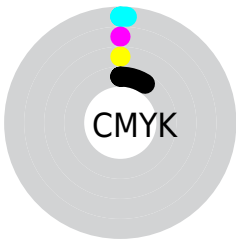
# Distribution



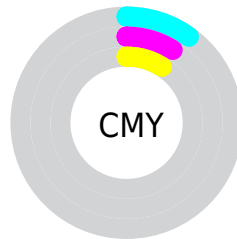
- Red (90%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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



■ 229, 232, 232

255, 255, 255

■ 229, 232, 232

■ 201, 204, 204

■ 174, 176, 176

■ 147, 150, 150

■ 121, 124, 124

■ 97, 99, 99

■ 73, 75, 75

■ 50, 53, 53

■ 29, 31, 31

■ 3, 7, 7

 229, 232, 232

 229, 232, 232

 206, 232, 232

 252, 232, 232

 183, 232, 232

 255, 232, 232

 159, 232, 232

 136, 232, 232

 113, 232, 232

 90, 232, 232

 67, 232, 232

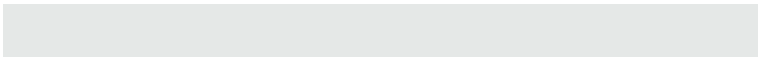
 43, 232, 232

 20, 232, 232

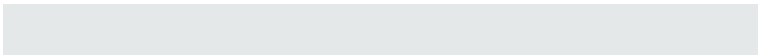
# Harmonies

## Analogous

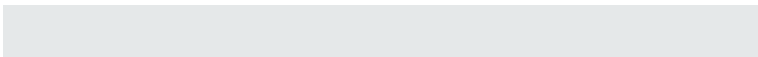
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



229, 232, 231



229, 232, 232



229, 232, 233

# Triad

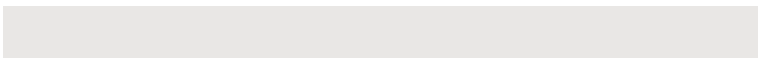
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



229, 232, 232



232, 231, 233



233, 231, 229

# Complementary

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



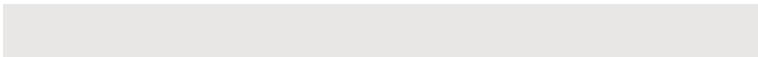
229, 232, 232



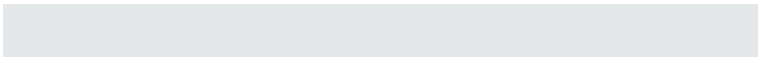
232, 229, 229

# Split Complementary

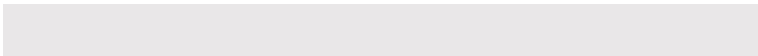
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



233, 231, 230



229, 232, 232



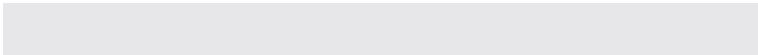
233, 231, 232

# Square

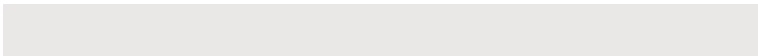
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



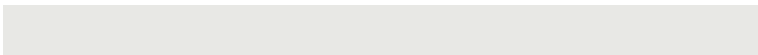
229, 232, 232



231, 231, 233



234, 231, 231



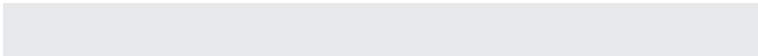
232, 232, 229

# Rectangle

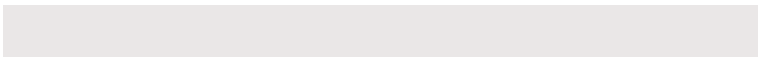
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



229, 232, 232



230, 232, 233



234, 231, 231



233, 231, 229



# Sweetspot

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



229, 232, 232

255, 255, 255



229, 232, 229



128, 128, 128



0, 0, 0

# Same Dimension

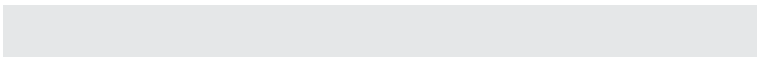
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



229, 232, 232



250, 255, 255



229, 231, 232



112, 115, 115



0, 179, 179



0, 51, 51



# Inverse Universe

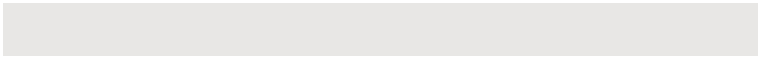
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



232, 229, 232



255, 250, 255



232, 231, 229



115, 112, 115



179, 0, 179

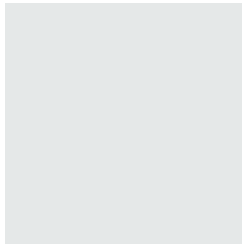


51, 0, 51



# Previews

## White Background



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

## Color Contrast Check

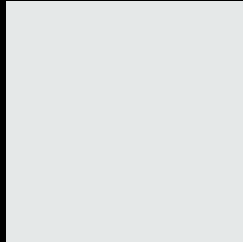
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 229, 232, 232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

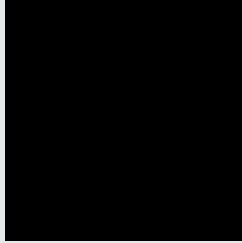
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

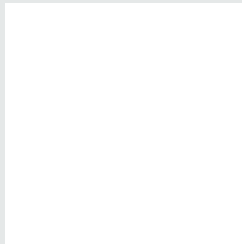
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RGB 229, 232, 232 Background



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



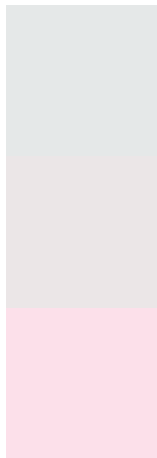
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 229, 232, 232.



# 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**  
229, 232, 232

**Protanopia**  
235, 230, 231

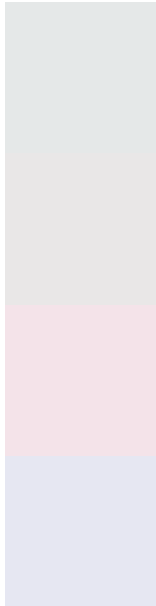
**Deuteranopia**  
252, 224, 234



# Tritanopia

231, 230, 248

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

229, 232, 232

## Protanomaly

233, 231, 231

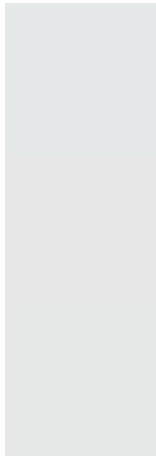
## Deuteranomaly

244, 227, 233

## Tritanomaly

230, 231, 242

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

229, 232, 232

## Achromatopsia

231, 231, 231

## Achromatomaly

230, 231, 231

# CSS Examples

## Text

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

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

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(229, 232, 232) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Background

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

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

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

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

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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