

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 233, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 233, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 233, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E9E4
RGB	230, 233, 228
RGB Percent	90%, 91%, 89%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0863, 0.1059
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.02, 0.09
HSL	96°, 10%, 90%
HSV	96°, 2%, 91%
XYZ	75.7756, 80.7023, 84.9821
YIQ	231.5330, -0.1830, -2.1910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 233, 231
Decimal	15133156
CIE Lab	92.00, -1.89, 2.06
CIE LCh	92, 2.797, 132.456
Yxy	80.7023, 0.3138, 0.3342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293323236 (0xFFE6E9E4)
YUV	231.5330, -1.7418, -1.3444
Hunter-Lab	89.8344, -6.6449, 6.7966

Details

The RGB color **230, 233, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **231, 228, 233**, and the grayscale version is **232, 232, 232**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **175, 177, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 233, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **244, 233, 251**.

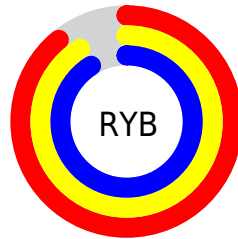
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (91%)

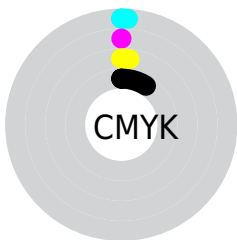
Blue (89%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (91%)

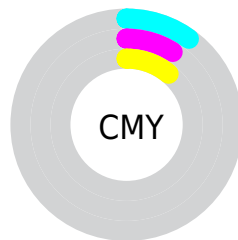


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 233, 228 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 230, 233, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230, 233, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 233, 228

■ 202, 205, 200

■ 175, 177, 173

■ 148, 151, 146

■ 122, 125, 120

■ 97, 100, 96

■ 74, 76, 72

■ 51, 53, 50

■ 30, 32, 29

■ 5, 9, 2

 230, 233, 228

 230, 233, 228

 216, 233, 205

 244, 233, 251


 202, 233, 181

 255, 233, 255


 188, 233, 158

 174, 233, 135

 160, 233, 112

 146, 233, 88

 132, 233, 65

 118, 233, 42

 104, 233, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

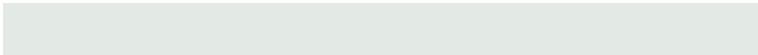
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



233, 232, 227



230, 233, 228



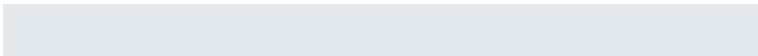
227, 234, 230

Triad

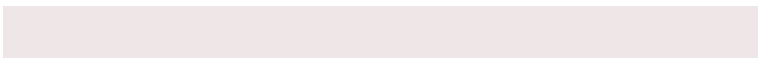
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



230, 233, 228



228, 233, 237



238, 230, 231

Complementary

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



230, 233, 228



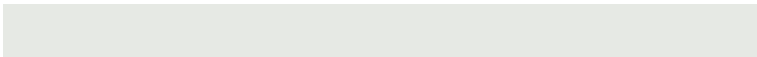
231, 228, 233

Split Complementary

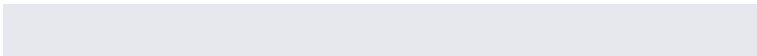
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 230, 234



230, 233, 228



231, 232, 237

Square

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



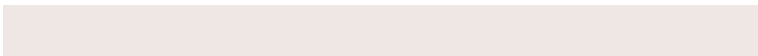
230, 233, 228



226, 233, 236



234, 231, 236



238, 231, 228

Rectangle

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



230, 233, 228



226, 234, 232



234, 231, 236



238, 230, 232

Sweetspot

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



230, 233, 228



253, 255, 252



233, 231, 228



127, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 233, 228



250, 255, 247



228, 233, 229



114, 117, 113



72, 181, 0



21, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



231, 228, 233



252, 247, 255



233, 228, 233



115, 113, 117



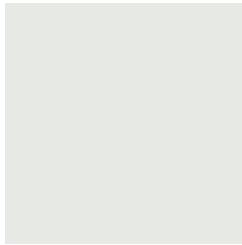
109, 0, 181



32, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 233, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

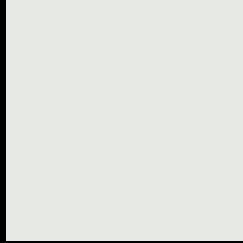
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230, 233, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

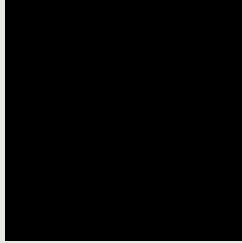
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

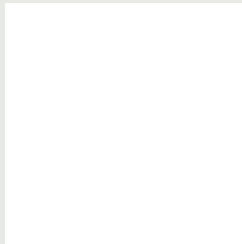
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 230, 233, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 233, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 233, 228.

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](#).

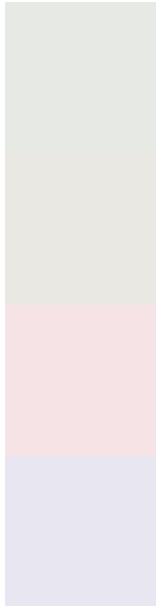
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
233, 230, 248

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 233, 228

Protanomaly

234, 232, 227

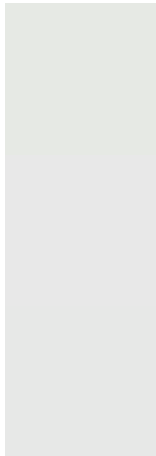
Deuteranomaly

246, 227, 229

Tritanomaly

232, 231, 241

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 233, 228

Achromatopsia

232, 232, 232

Achromatomaly

231, 232, 231

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 233, 228 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(230, 233, 228) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 233, 228)  
}
```

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(230, 233, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 233, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 233, 228 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(230, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 233, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 233, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 233, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 233, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 233,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 233, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 233, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
233, 228) }
```

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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