

# Converting Colors

RGB(231, 231, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(231, 231, 236) contains.

<b>RGB(231, 231, 236)</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(231, 231, 236)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7E7EC
RGB	231, 231, 236
RGB Percent	91%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.0941, 0.0941, 0.0745
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	240°, 12%, 92%
HSV	240°, 2%, 93%
XYZ	76.6712, 80.1969, 90.7954
YIQ	231.5700, -1.6050, 1.5550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

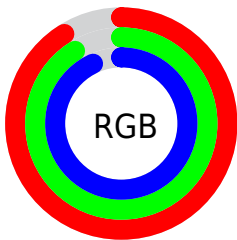
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">231, 231, 236</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">15198188</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.77, 0.91, -2.43</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">92, 2.596, 290.412</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">80.1969, 0.3096, 0.3238</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4293388268 (0xFFE7E7EC)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">231.5700, 2.1840, -0.4999</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.5527, -3.8931, 2.5741</a>

# Details

The RGB color `231, 231, 236` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `236, 236, 231`, and the grayscale version is `232, 232, 232`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `175, 175, 180` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `207, 207, 236`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `255, 255, 236`.

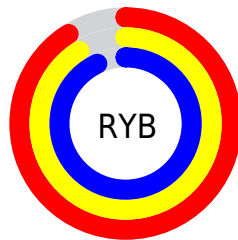
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (91%)

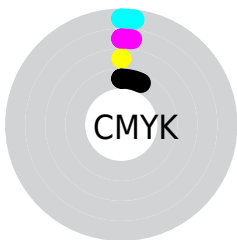
Blue (93%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (93%)

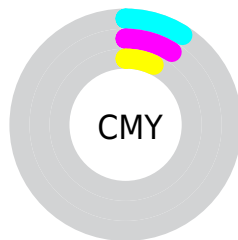


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 231, 231, 236 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 231, 231, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 231, 231, 236

255, 255, 255

■ 231, 231, 236

■ 203, 203, 208

■ 175, 175, 180

■ 149, 149, 153

■ 123, 123, 128

■ 98, 98, 103

■ 74, 74, 79

■ 52, 52, 56

■ 31, 31, 34


■ 6, 6, 12

 231, 231, 236


 231, 231, 236


 207, 207, 236

 255, 255, 236

 184, 184, 236

 255, 255, 236

 160, 160, 236

 137, 137, 236

 113, 113, 236

 89, 89, 236

 66, 66, 236

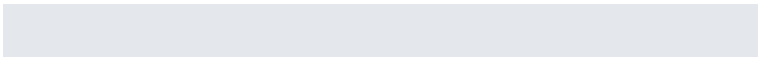
 42, 42, 236

 19, 19, 236

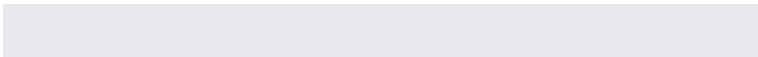
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



228, 232, 236



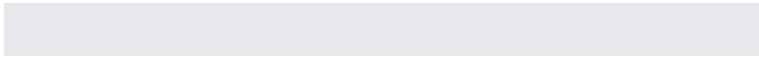
231, 231, 236



234, 230, 235

# Triad

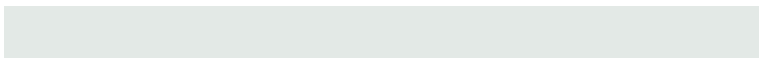
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



231, 231, 236



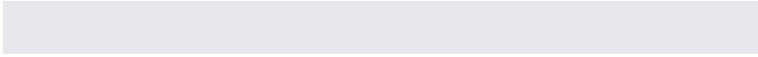
236, 230, 228



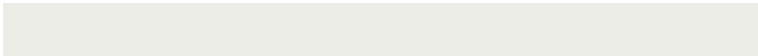
227, 233, 230

# Complementary

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



231, 231, 236



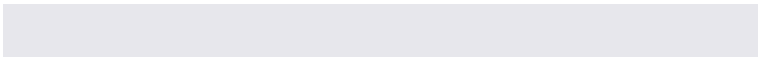
236, 236, 231

# 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.



229, 232, 228



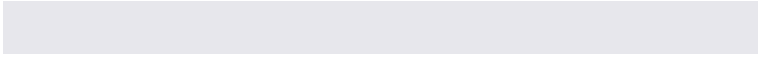
231, 231, 236



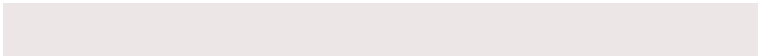
234, 231, 227

# Square

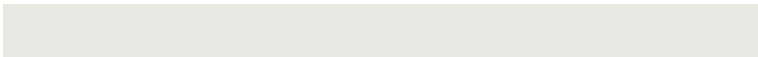
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



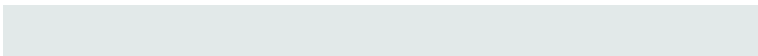
231, 231, 236



237, 230, 230



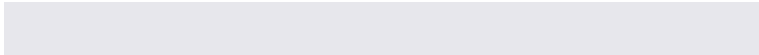
232, 232, 227



226, 233, 233

# Rectangle

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



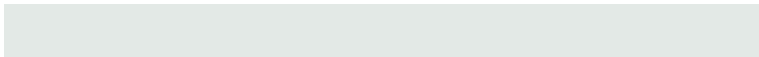
231, 231, 236



236, 230, 233



232, 232, 227

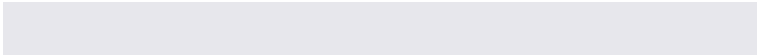


227, 233, 230



# Sweetspot

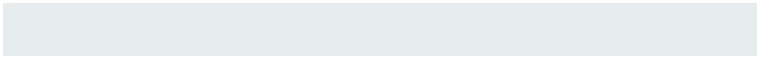
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



231, 231, 236



252, 252, 255



231, 236, 236



126, 126, 128



0, 0, 0

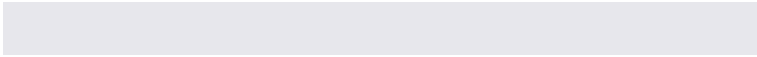


128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



231, 231, 236



247, 247, 255



234, 231, 236



113, 113, 117



0, 0, 181



0, 0, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



236, 231, 236



255, 247, 255



234, 236, 231



117, 113, 117



181, 0, 181

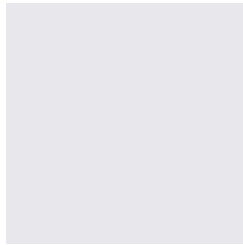


54, 0, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 231, 231, 236 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

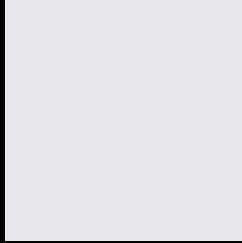
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 231, 231, 236 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

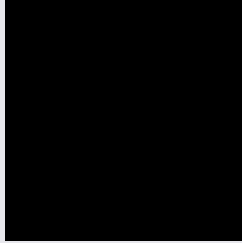
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

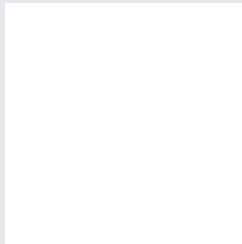
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 231, 231, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 231, 236.

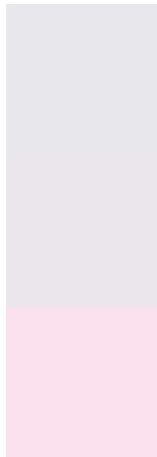


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 231, 236.

# 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**  
231, 231, 236

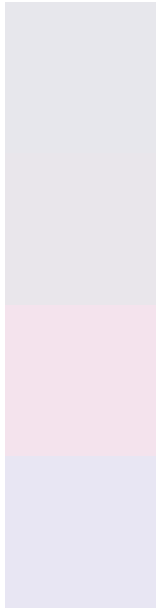
**Protanopia**  
234, 230, 235

**Deuteranopia**  
251, 224, 237



**Tritanopia**  
233, 229, 247

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

231, 231, 236

## Protanomaly

233, 230, 235

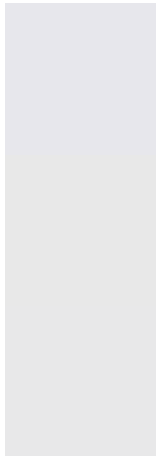
## Deuteranomaly

244, 227, 237

## Tritanomaly

232, 230, 243

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

231, 231, 236

## Achromatopsia

232, 232, 232

## Achromatomaly

232, 232, 233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 231, 231, 236 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(231, 231, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 231, 236)  
}
```

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(231, 231, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 231, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 231, 231, 236 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(231, 231, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 231, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(231, 231, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 231, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 231, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 231,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 231, 231, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 231, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
231, 236) }
```

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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