

# Converting Colors

RGB(232, 236, 238)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(232, 236, 238) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(232, 236, 238)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8ECEE
RGB	232, 236, 238
RGB Percent	91%, 93%, 93%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0745, 0.0667
CMYK	0.03, 0.01, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	200°, 15%, 92%
HSV	200°, 3%, 93%
XYZ	78.7068, 83.3198, 92.8229
YIQ	235.0320, -3.0260, -0.2260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

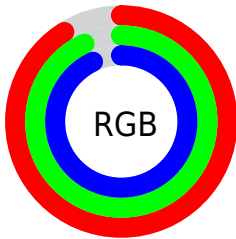
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 234, 238
Decimal	15265006
CIE Lab	93.15, -0.96, -1.44
CIE LCh	93, 1.735, 236.223
Yxy	83.3198, 0.3088, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293455086 (0xFFE8ECEEE)
YUV	235.0320, 1.4632, -2.6591
Hunter-Lab	91.2797, -5.8260, 3.6033

# Details

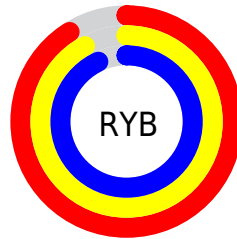
The RGB color `232, 236, 238` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `238, 234, 232`, and the grayscale version is `235, 235, 235`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `176, 180, 182` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `208, 228, 238`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `255, 244, 238`.

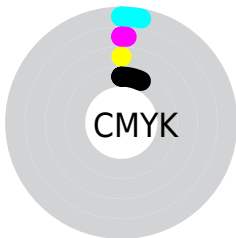
# Distribution



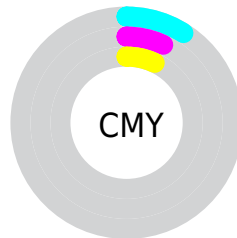
- Red (91%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 236, 238 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 232, 236, 238 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 232, 236, 238

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 236, 238

■ 204, 208, 210

■ 176, 180, 182

■ 150, 153, 155

■ 124, 128, 129

■ 99, 103, 104

■ 75, 79, 80

■ 53, 56, 57

■ 31, 34, 36

■ 7, 12, 14

■ 232, 236, 238

■ 232, 236, 238

■ 208, 228, 238

■ 255, 244, 238

■ 184, 220, 238

■ 255, 252, 238

■ 161, 212, 238

■ 255, 255, 238

■ 137, 204, 238

■ 113, 196, 238

■ 89, 188, 238

■ 65, 180, 238

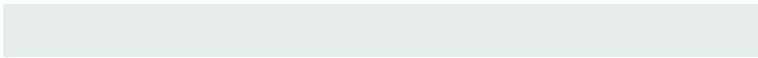
■ 42, 173, 238

■ 18, 165, 238

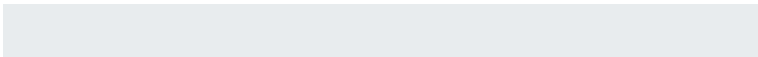
# Harmonies

## Analogous

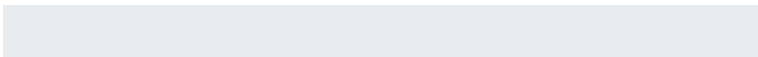
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



231, 236, 237



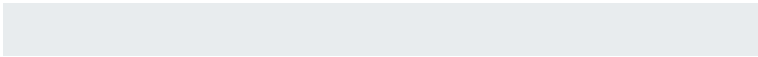
232, 236, 238



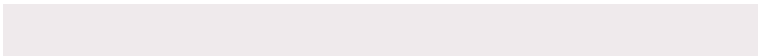
233, 236, 239

# Triad

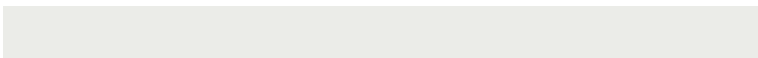
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



232, 236, 238



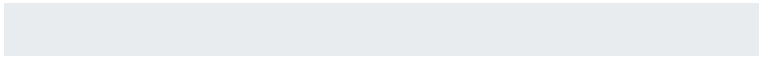
239, 234, 236



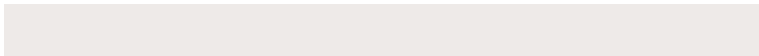
235, 236, 232

# Complementary

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



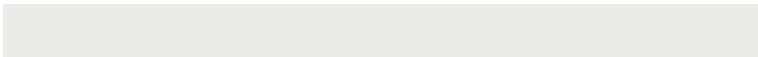
232, 236, 238



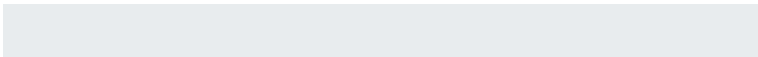
238, 234, 232

# Split Complementary

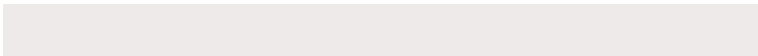
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 235, 232



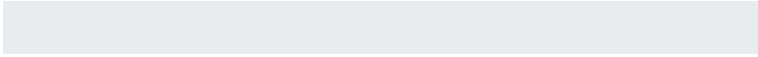
232, 236, 238



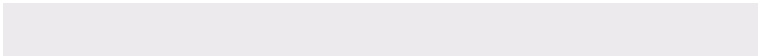
239, 234, 234

# Square

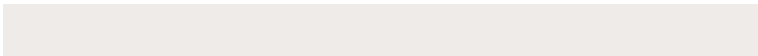
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



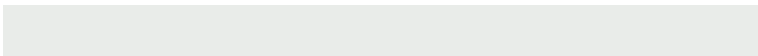
232, 236, 238



237, 234, 237



239, 235, 233



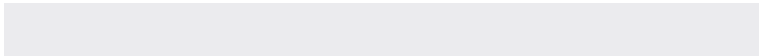
233, 236, 233

# Rectangle

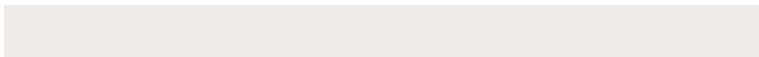
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



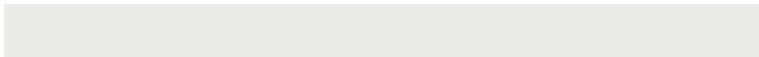
232, 236, 238



235, 235, 238



239, 235, 233

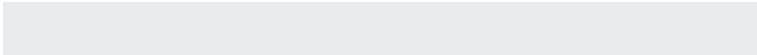


236, 235, 232



# Sweetspot

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



232, 236, 238



252, 254, 255



232, 238, 234



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

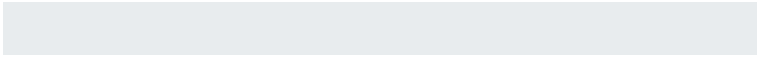


128, 128, 128

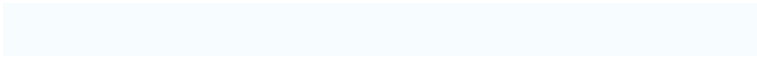


# Same Dimension

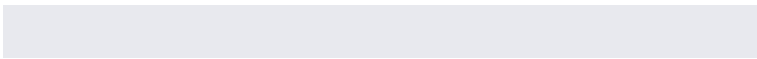
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



232, 236, 238



247, 252, 255



232, 233, 238



115, 118, 120



0, 122, 184



0, 37, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



238, 232, 236



255, 247, 252



238, 237, 232



120, 115, 118



184, 0, 122

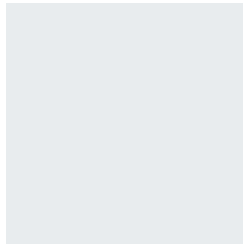


56, 0, 37



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 236, 238 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

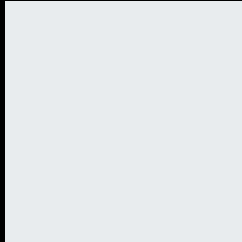
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 232, 236, 238 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

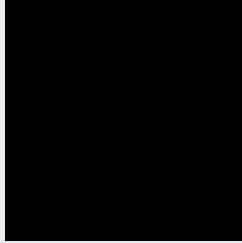
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

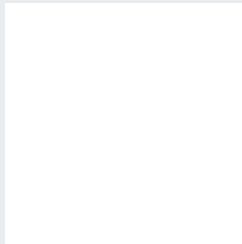
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 232, 236, 238 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 236, 238.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 236, 238.

# 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

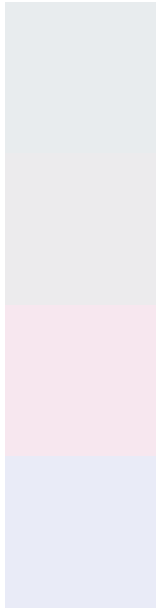




# Tritanopia

234, 234, 252

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

232, 236, 238

## Protanomaly

236, 235, 237

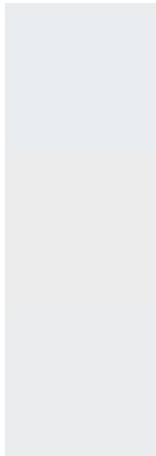
## Deuteranomaly

247, 231, 239

## Tritanomaly

233, 235, 247

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

232, 236, 238

## Achromatopsia

235, 235, 235

## Achromatomaly

234, 235, 236

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 236, 238 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(232, 236, 238) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 236, 238)  
}
```

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(232, 236, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 236, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 236, 238 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(232, 236, 238) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 236, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 236, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 236, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 236, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 236,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 236, 238 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 236, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
236, 238) }
```

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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