

# Converting Colors

RGB(232, 236, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(232, 236, 243) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(232, 236, 243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8ECF3
RGB	232, 236, 243
RGB Percent	91%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0745, 0.0471
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	218°, 31%, 93%
HSV	218°, 5%, 95%
XYZ	79.4518, 83.6178, 96.7463
YIQ	235.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

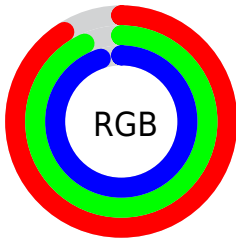
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	232, 235, 243
Decimal	15265011
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.28, -0.05, -3.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 3.854, 269.284
Yxy	83.6178, 0.3058, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293455091 (0xFFE8ECF3)
YUV	235.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590
Hunter-Lab	91.4428, -4.9316, 1.2812

# Details

The RGB color `232, 236, 243` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFFFFF`. A complement of this color would be `243, 239, 232`, and the grayscale version is `236, 236, 236`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `176, 180, 187` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `208, 221, 243`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `255, 251, 243`.

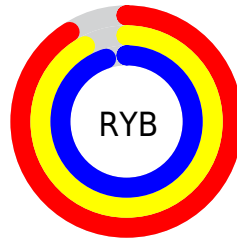
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (93%)

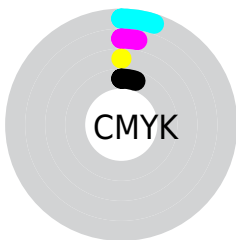
Blue (95%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (95%)

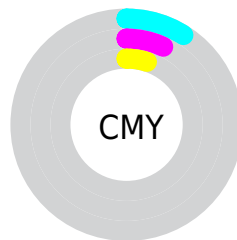


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 236, 243 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, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 232, 236, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 232, 236, 243

■ 204, 208, 215

■ 176, 180, 187

■ 150, 153, 160

■ 124, 128, 134

■ 99, 103, 109

■ 75, 79, 84

■ 52, 56, 61

■ 31, 34, 39

■ 7, 12, 19

 232, 236, 243

 232, 236, 243

 208, 221, 243


 255, 251, 243


 183, 205, 243


 255, 255, 243


 159, 190, 243

 135, 174, 243

 110, 159, 243

 86, 143, 243

 62, 128, 243

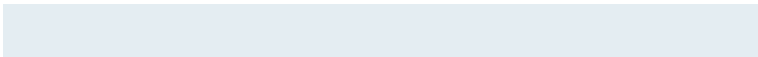
 38, 112, 243

 13, 97, 243

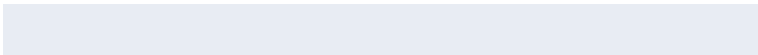
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



228, 237, 242



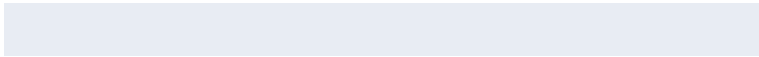
232, 236, 243



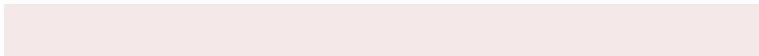
236, 235, 242

# Triad

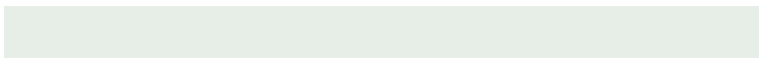
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



232, 236, 243



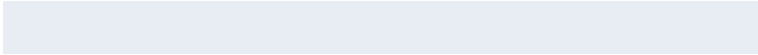
244, 233, 232



231, 238, 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, 243



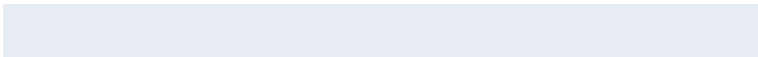
243, 239, 232

# Split Complementary

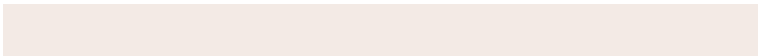
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 237, 229



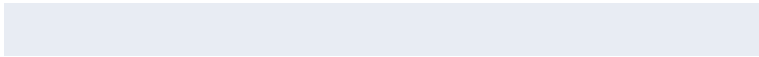
232, 236, 243



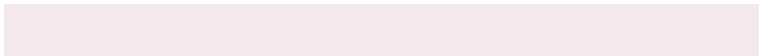
243, 234, 229

# Square

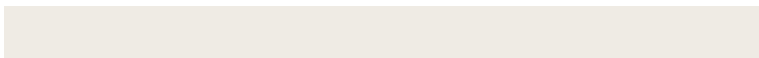
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



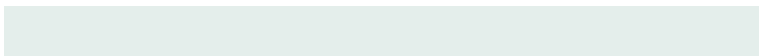
232, 236, 243



243, 233, 236



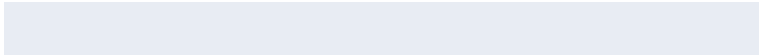
239, 235, 228



228, 238, 235

# Rectangle

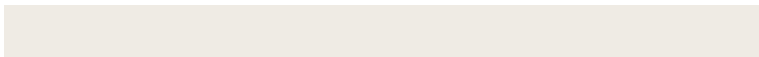
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



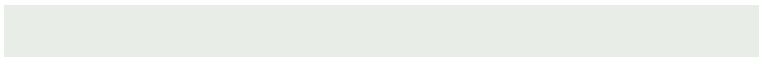
232, 236, 243



239, 234, 241



239, 235, 228

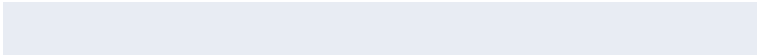


232, 237, 231



# Sweetspot

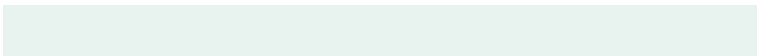
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



232, 236, 243



252, 253, 255



232, 243, 239



126, 127, 128



0, 0, 0

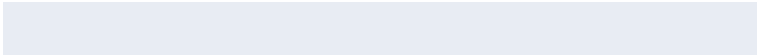


128, 128, 128

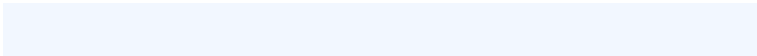


# Same Dimension

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



232, 236, 243



242, 247, 255



233, 232, 243



115, 118, 122



0, 68, 186



0, 21, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



243, 232, 236



255, 242, 247



242, 243, 232



122, 115, 118



186, 0, 68

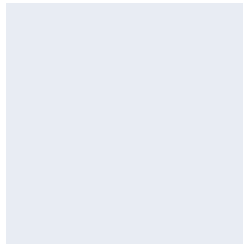


59, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 236, 243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

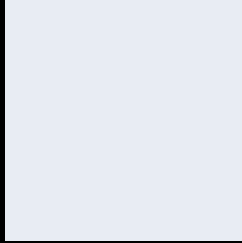
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 243 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

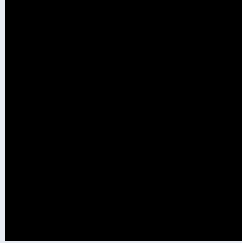
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

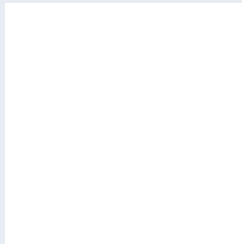
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 232, 236, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 236, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 236, 243.

# 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

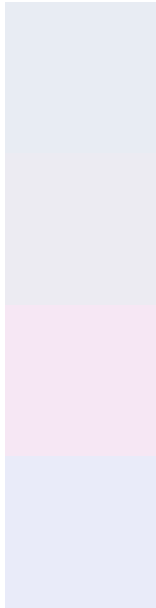




# Tritanopia

234, 234, 253

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

232, 236, 243

## Protanomaly

236, 235, 242

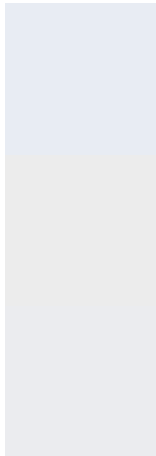
## Deuteranomaly

246, 231, 244

## Tritanomaly

233, 235, 249

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

232, 236, 243

## Achromatopsia

236, 236, 236

## Achromatomaly

235, 236, 239

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 236, 243 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, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 236, 243)  
}
```

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, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 236, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 236, 243 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, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 236, 243) }
```

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, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 236, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 236, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 236,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 236, 243 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, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
236, 243) }
```

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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