

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 228, 230)

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

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Color

RGB(233, 228, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | E9E4E6 |
| RGB | 233, 228, 230 |
| RGB Percent | 91%, 89%, 90% |
| CMY | 0.0863, 0.1059, 0.0980 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.09 |
| HSL | 336°, 10%, 90% |
| HSV | 336°, 2%, 91% |
| XYZ | 75.6306, 78.5236, 86.0333 |
| YIQ | 229.7230, 2.3380, 1.6820 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| RYB | 233, 228, 230 |
| Decimal | 15328486 |
| CIELab | 91.02, 2.04, -0.38 |
| CIELCh | 91, 2.079, 349.366 |
| Yxy | 78.5236, 0.3149, 0.3269 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4293518566 (0xFFE9E4E6) |
| YUV | 229.7230, 0.1366, 2.8739 |
| Hunter-Lab | 88.6136, -2.7261, 4.4659 |

Details

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

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

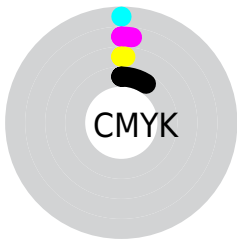
Distribution



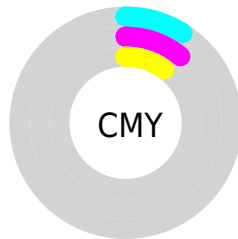
- Red (91%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ 233, 228, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 228, 230

■ 205, 200, 202

■ 177, 173, 175

■ 151, 146, 148

■ 125, 120, 122

■ 100, 96, 97

■ 76, 72, 74

■ 53, 50, 51

■ 32, 29, 30


■ 9, 2, 5

 233, 228, 230

 233, 228, 230


 233, 205, 216


 233, 251, 244


 233, 181, 202


 233, 255, 255

 233, 158, 188


 233, 135, 174

 233, 112, 160

 233, 88, 146

 233, 65, 132

 233, 42, 118

 233, 18, 104

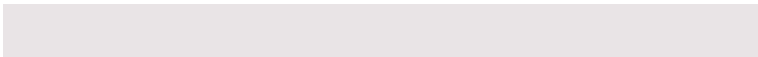
Harmonies

Analogous

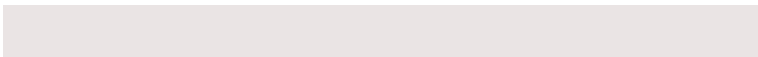
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



231, 228, 232



233, 228, 230



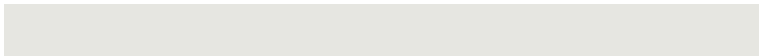
234, 228, 228

Triad

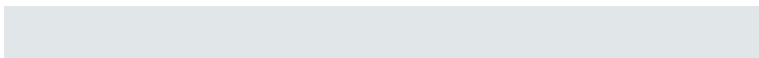
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



233, 228, 230



230, 230, 225



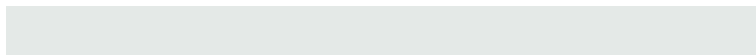
225, 230, 232

Complementary

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



233, 228, 230



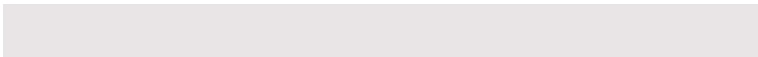
228, 233, 231

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.



225, 230, 230



233, 228, 230



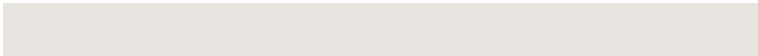
227, 230, 227

Square

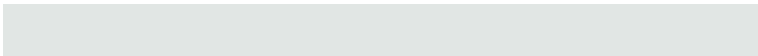
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



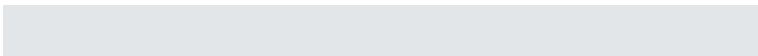
233, 228, 230



232, 229, 225



225, 230, 228



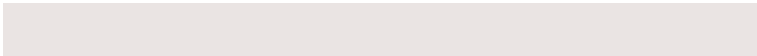
227, 230, 233

Rectangle

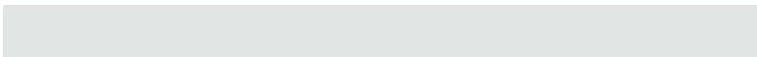
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



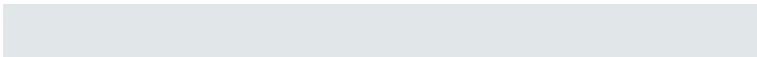
233, 228, 230



234, 228, 227



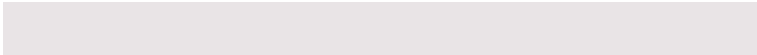
225, 230, 228



225, 230, 232

Sweetspot

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



233, 228, 230



255, 252, 253



231, 228, 233



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

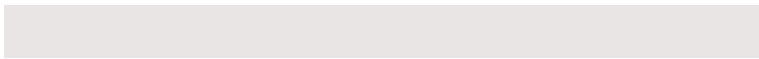
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



233, 228, 230



255, 247, 250



233, 229, 228



117, 113, 114



181, 0, 72



54, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

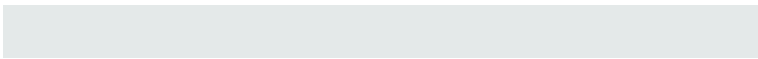
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



233, 228, 230



255, 247, 250



228, 233, 233



117, 113, 114



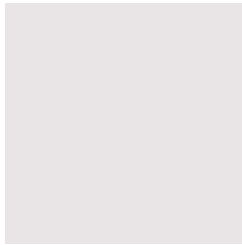
181, 0, 72



54, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

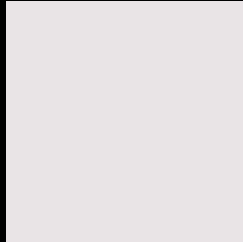
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 233, 228, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

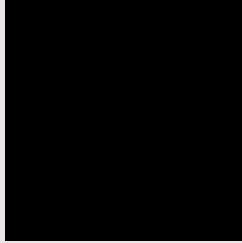
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

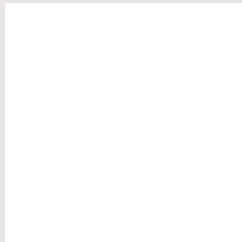
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 233, 228, 230 Background



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



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

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

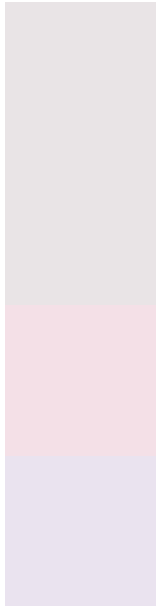
| | |
|---|--|
|  | Original Color 233, 228, 230 |
|  | Protanopia 233, 228, 230 |
|  | Deuteranopia 250, 222, 231 |



Tritanopia

235, 226, 244

Trichromacy



Original Color

233, 228, 230

Protanomaly

233, 228, 230

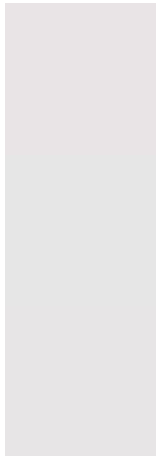
Deuteranomaly

244, 224, 231

Tritanomaly

234, 227, 239

Monochromacy



Original Color

233, 228, 230

Achromatopsia

230, 230, 230

Achromatomaly

231, 229, 230

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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