

# Converting Colors

RGB(238, 241, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(238, 241, 234) contains.

<b>RGB(238, 241, 234)</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(238, 241, 234)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EEF1EA
RGB	238, 241, 234
RGB Percent	93%, 95%, 92%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0549, 0.0824
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.03, 0.05
HSL	86°, 20%, 93%
HSV	86°, 3%, 95%
XYZ	81.5665, 87.0282, 90.3410
YIQ	239.3050, 0.4590, -2.8130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

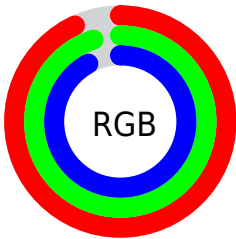
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	234, 241, 237
Decimal	15659498
CIE Lab	94.75, -2.23, 3.01
CIE LCh	95, 3.747, 126.428
Yxy	87.0282, 0.3150, 0.3361
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293849578 (0xFFEEF1EA)
YUV	239.3050, -2.6154, -1.1445
Hunter-Lab	93.2889, -7.1855, 7.8858

# Details

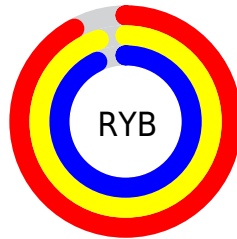
The RGB color **238, 241, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **237, 234, 241**, and the grayscale version is **239, 239, 239**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **182, 185, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **228, 241, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 241, 255**.

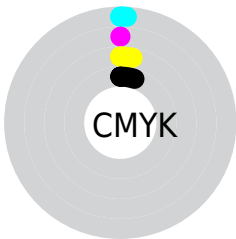
# Distribution



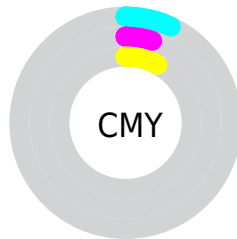
- Red (93%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 238, 241, 234 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 238, 241, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 238, 241, 234

255, 255, 255

■ 238, 241, 234

■ 210, 213, 206

■ 182, 185, 178

■ 155, 158, 152

■ 129, 132, 126

■ 104, 107, 101

■ 80, 83, 77

■ 57, 60, 54

■ 36, 38, 33

■ 14, 17, 10

 238, 241, 234

 238, 241, 234

 228, 241, 210

 248, 241, 255


 217, 241, 186

 255, 241, 255


 207, 241, 162


 197, 241, 138

 186, 241, 113

 176, 241, 89

 166, 241, 65

 155, 241, 41

 145, 241, 17

# Harmonies

## Analogous

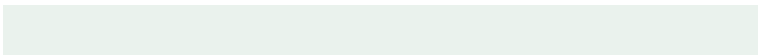
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



242, 240, 233



238, 241, 234



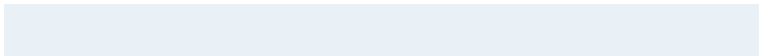
234, 242, 237

# Triad

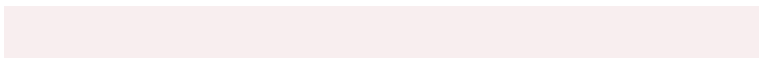
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



238, 241, 234



234, 241, 246



248, 238, 239

# Complementary

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



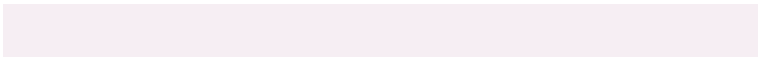
238, 241, 234



237, 234, 241

# 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.



246, 238, 243



238, 241, 234



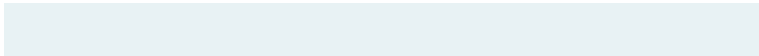
237, 240, 247

# Square

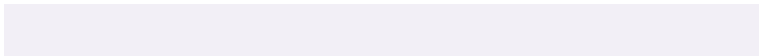
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



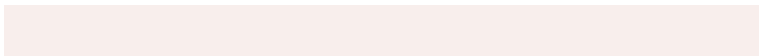
238, 241, 234



232, 242, 244



242, 239, 246



248, 238, 236

# Rectangle

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



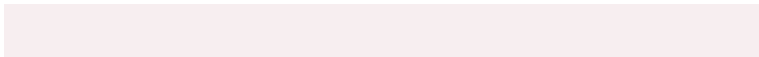
238, 241, 234



232, 242, 239



242, 239, 246



247, 238, 240



# Sweetspot

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



238, 241, 234



254, 255, 252



241, 237, 234



127, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

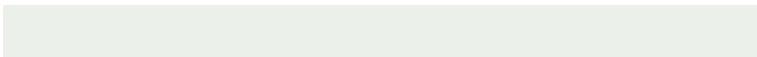
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



238, 241, 234



252, 255, 247



235, 241, 234



118, 120, 115



105, 184, 0



32, 56, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



237, 234, 241



251, 247, 255



240, 234, 241



117, 115, 120



79, 0, 184

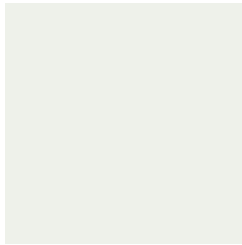


24, 0, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 238, 241, 234 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

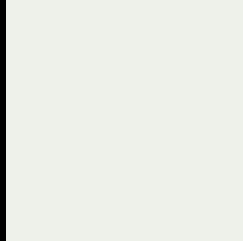
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 238, 241, 234 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

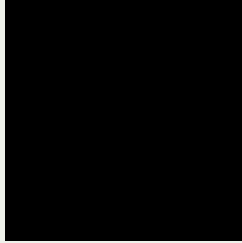
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

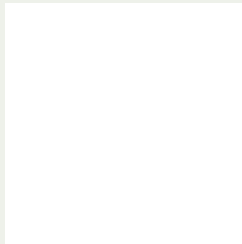
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 238, 241, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 238, 241, 234.

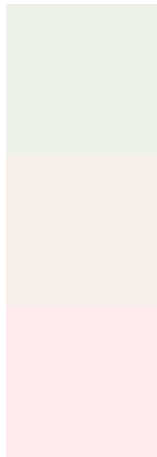


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 238, 241, 234.

# 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**  
238, 241, 234

**Protanopia**  
246, 239, 233

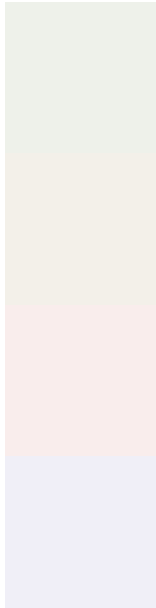
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 235, 237



# Tritanopia

241, 238, 255

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

238, 241, 234

## Protanomaly

243, 240, 233

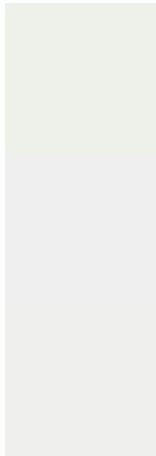
## Deuteranomaly

249, 237, 236

## Tritanomaly

240, 239, 247

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

238, 241, 234

## Achromatopsia

239, 239, 239

## Achromatomaly

239, 240, 237

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 238, 241, 234 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(238, 241, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 241, 234)  
}
```

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(238, 241, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 241, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 238, 241, 234 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(238, 241, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 241, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 241, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 241, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 241, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 241,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 238, 241, 234 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 241, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
241, 234) }
```

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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