

# Converting Colors

`RYB(230, 226, 231)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(230, 226, 231) contains.

<b>RYB(230, 226, 231)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(230, 226, 231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E2E7
RGB	230, 226, 231
RGB Percent	90%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1137, 0.0941
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	288°, 9%, 90%
HSV	288°, 2%, 91%
XYZ	74.2533, 76.9852, 86.5474
YIQ	227.7660, 0.7790, 2.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

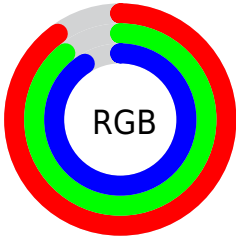
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 226, 231
Decimal	15131367
CIE Lab	90.31, 2.25, -1.96
CIE LCh	90, 2.984, 318.829
Yxy	76.9852, 0.3123, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293321447 (0xFFE6E2E7)
YUV	227.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592
Hunter-Lab	87.7412, -2.4869, 2.9356

# Details

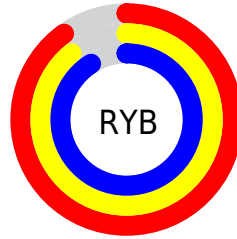
The RYB color **230, 226, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 231, 230**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **175, 171, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 203, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **231, 249, 245**.

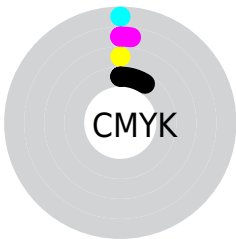
# Distribution



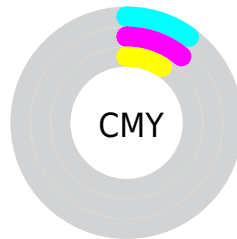
- Red (90%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 230, 226, 231 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 RYB color 230, 226, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 230, 226, 231

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 226, 231

■ 202, 198, 203

■ 175, 171, 175

■ 148, 144, 149

■ 122, 119, 123

■ 97, 94, 98

■ 74, 70, 74

■ 51, 48, 52


■ 30, 27, 31


■ 5, 0, 6


 230, 226, 231


 230, 226, 231

 225, 203, 231


 231, 249, 245


 221, 180, 231

 231, 255, 247

 216, 157, 231

 231, 255, 242


 212, 134, 231


 231, 255, 238


 207, 110, 231


 231, 255, 233

 202, 87, 231

 231, 255, 231

 198, 64, 231

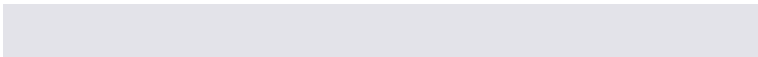
 193, 41, 231

 188, 18, 231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

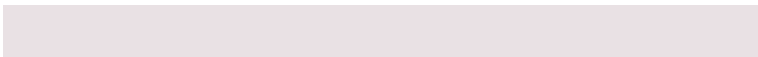
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



227, 227, 233



230, 226, 231



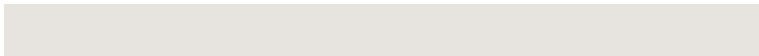
233, 225, 228

# Triad

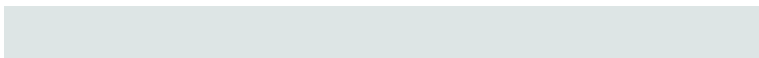
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



230, 226, 231



229, 231, 222



221, 225, 229

# Complementary

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



230, 226, 231



226, 231, 230

# 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.



222, 226, 229



230, 226, 231



222, 228, 222

# Square

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



230, 226, 231



233, 227, 223



223, 228, 227



221, 225, 231

# Rectangle

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



230, 226, 231



234, 225, 226



223, 228, 227



221, 225, 229



# Sweetspot

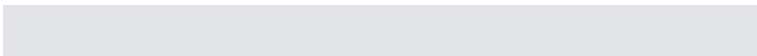
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



230, 226, 231



254, 252, 255



226, 227, 231



127, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

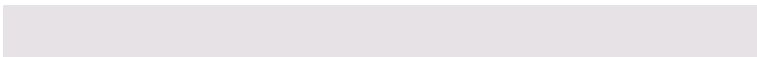
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



230, 226, 231



253, 247, 255



231, 226, 229



114, 110, 115



143, 0, 179



41, 0, 51

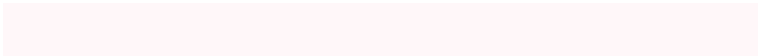


# Inverse Universe

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



231, 226, 227



255, 247, 249



226, 230, 231



115, 110, 111



179, 0, 36

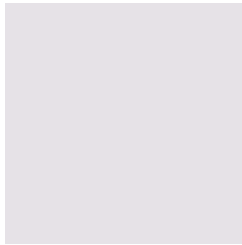


51, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 226, 231 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 RYB color 230, 226, 231 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

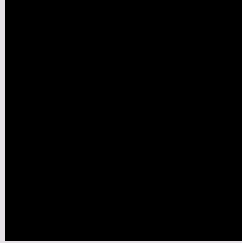
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

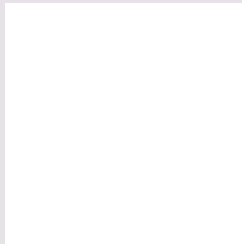
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 230, 226, 231 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 226, 231.

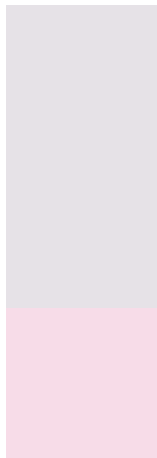


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 226, 231.

# 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**  
230, 226, 231

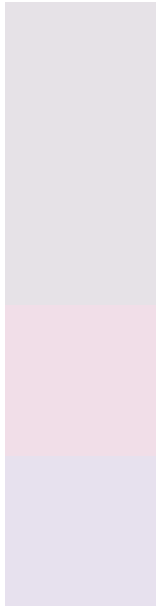
**Protanopia**  
230, 226, 231

**Deuteranopia**  
247, 220, 232



**Tritanopia**  
232, 224, 242

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

230, 226, 231

## Protanomaly

230, 226, 231

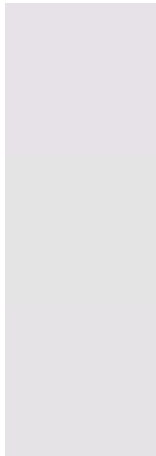
## Deuteranomaly

241, 222, 232

## Tritanomaly

231, 225, 238

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

230, 226, 231

## Achromatopsia

228, 228, 228

## Achromatomaly

229, 227, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 230, 226, 231 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(230, 226, 231) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 226, 231)  
}
```

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(230, 226, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 226, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 230, 226, 231 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(230, 226, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 226, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 226, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 226, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 226, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 226,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 230, 226, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 226, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
226, 231) }
```

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](#).



Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor