

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 228, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 228, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 228, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3E4E6
RGB	211, 228, 230
RGB Percent	83%, 89%, 90%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1059, 0.0980
CMYK	0.08, 0.01, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	186°, 28%, 86%
HSV	186°, 8%, 90%
XYZ	68.8903, 75.0489, 85.7179
YIQ	223.1450, -10.7740, -2.9820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

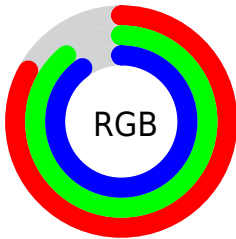
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 220, 230
Decimal	13886694
CIE Lab	89.42, -5.24, -2.92
CIE LCh	89, 6.002, 209.112
Yxy	75.0489, 0.3000, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292076774 (0xFFD3E4E6)
YUV	223.1450, 3.3795, -10.6512
Hunter-Lab	86.6307, -9.6575, 1.9763

Details

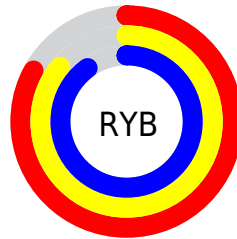
The RGB color **211, 228, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 213, 211**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **156, 173, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 226, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **234, 230, 230**.

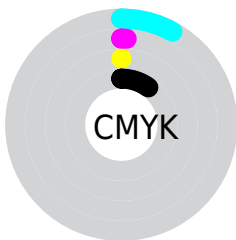
Distribution



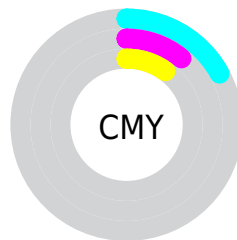
- Red (83%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 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 211, 228, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 211, 228, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 228, 230

■ 183, 200, 202

■ 156, 173, 175

■ 130, 146, 148

■ 105, 120, 122

■ 81, 96, 97

■ 58, 72, 74

■ 36, 49, 51

■ 15, 28, 30

■ 0, 0, 5

 211, 228, 230

 211, 228, 230

 188, 226, 230

 234, 230, 230

 165, 223, 230

 255, 233, 230

 142, 221, 230

 255, 235, 230

 119, 218, 230

 255, 238, 230

 96, 216, 230

 255, 240, 230

 73, 213, 230

 255, 243, 230

 50, 211, 230

 255, 245, 230

 27, 209, 230

 255, 247, 230

 4, 206, 230

 255, 250, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 228, 224



211, 228, 230



213, 227, 234

Triad

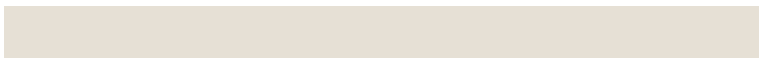
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



211, 228, 230



232, 222, 231



230, 224, 213

Complementary

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



211, 228, 230



230, 213, 211

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, 222, 215



211, 228, 230



236, 221, 225

Square

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



211, 228, 230



226, 223, 235



237, 221, 219



223, 226, 215

Rectangle

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



211, 228, 230



217, 226, 236



237, 221, 219



232, 224, 214

Sweetspot

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



211, 228, 230



250, 254, 255



211, 230, 213



125, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



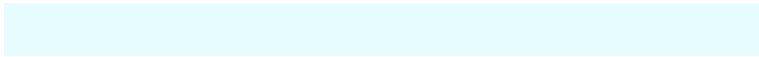
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 228, 230



230, 252, 255



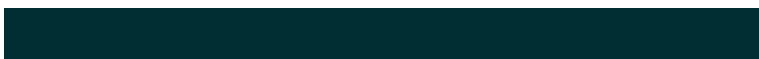
211, 219, 230



103, 114, 115



0, 160, 179



0, 46, 51

Inverse Universe

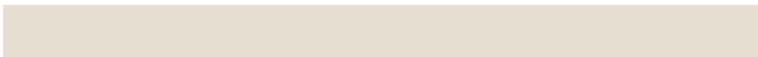
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



230, 211, 228



255, 230, 252



230, 222, 211



115, 103, 114



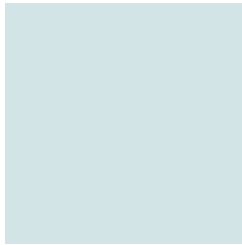
179, 0, 160



51, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 228, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

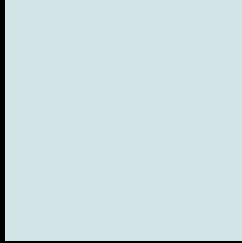
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211, 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

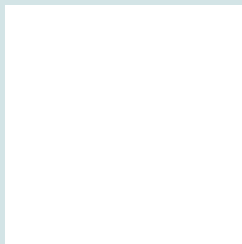
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 211, 228, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 228, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 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](#).

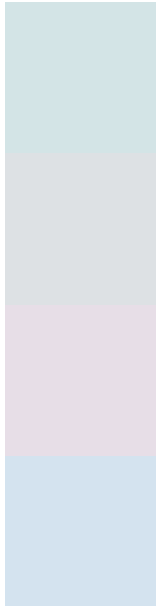
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
213, 226, 244

Trichromacy



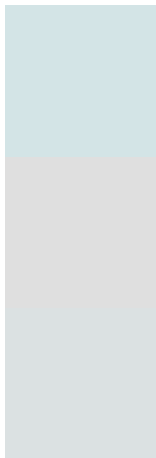
Original Color
211, 228, 230

Protanomaly
221, 225, 228

Deuteranomaly
231, 222, 231

Tritanomaly
212, 227, 239

Monochromacy



Original Color
211, 228, 230

Achromatopsia
223, 223, 223

Achromatomaly
219, 225, 226

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 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(211, 228, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 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(211, 228, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 228, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 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(211, 228, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 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(211, 228, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 228, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 228, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 228,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 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(211, 228, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
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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