

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 220, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 220, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 220, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFDCE6
RGB	223, 220, 230
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 90%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1373, 0.0980
CMYK	0.03, 0.04, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	258°, 17%, 88%
HSV	258°, 4%, 90%
XYZ	70.3076, 72.5875, 85.1681
YIQ	222.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

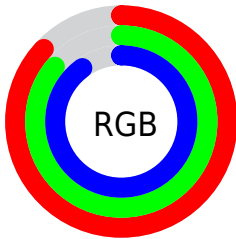
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 220, 230
Decimal	14671078
CIE Lab	88.25, 2.84, -4.53
CIE LCh	88, 5.348, 302.042
Yxy	72.5875, 0.3083, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292861158 (0xFFDFDCE6)
YUV	222.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	85.1983, -1.7949, 0.3699

Details

The RGB color **223, 220, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **227, 230, 220**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **168, 165, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 197, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **239, 243, 230**.

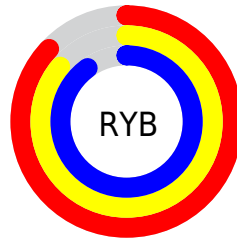
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (86%)

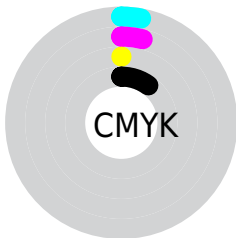
Blue (90%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (90%)

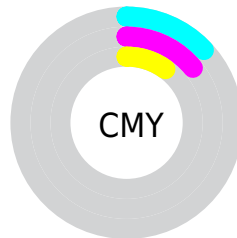


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 220, 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 223, 220, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 223, 220, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 220, 230

■ 195, 192, 202

■ 168, 165, 175

■ 141, 139, 148

■ 116, 113, 122

■ 91, 89, 97

■ 68, 66, 74


■ 46, 43, 51

■ 25, 23, 30


■ 0, 0, 4

 223, 220, 230


 223, 220, 230


 207, 197, 230


 239, 243, 230

 191, 174, 230


 255, 255, 230

 175, 151, 230

 159, 128, 230

 142, 105, 230

 126, 82, 230

 110, 59, 230

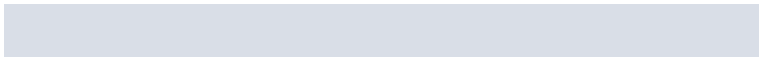
 94, 36, 230

 78, 13, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 222, 231



223, 220, 230



229, 219, 226

Triad

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



223, 220, 230



230, 220, 213



210, 225, 222

Complementary

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



223, 220, 230



227, 230, 220

Split Complementary

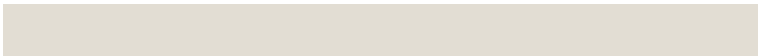
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



214, 224, 216



223, 220, 230



226, 221, 211

Square

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



223, 220, 230



233, 218, 216



220, 223, 213



209, 224, 227

Rectangle

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



223, 220, 230



231, 218, 223



220, 223, 213



211, 224, 220

Sweetspot

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



223, 220, 230



253, 252, 255



220, 227, 230



127, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 220, 230



246, 242, 255



228, 220, 230



110, 108, 115



54, 0, 179



15, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 220, 227



255, 242, 251



222, 230, 220



115, 108, 113



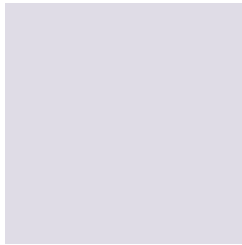
179, 0, 125



51, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 220, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

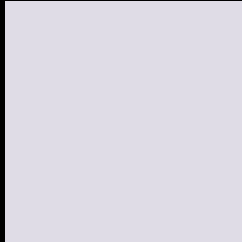
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223, 220, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

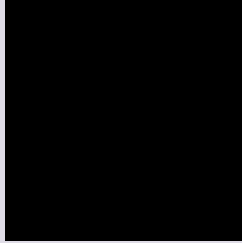
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

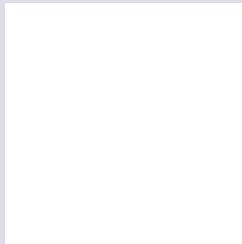
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 223, 220, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 220, 230.

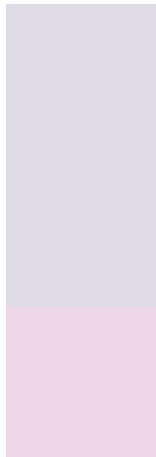


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 220, 230.

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](#).

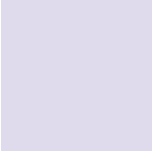
Dichromacy



Original Color
223, 220, 230

Protanopia
223, 220, 230

Deuteranopia
238, 215, 231



Tritanopia

224, 219, 236

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 220, 230

Protanomaly

223, 220, 230

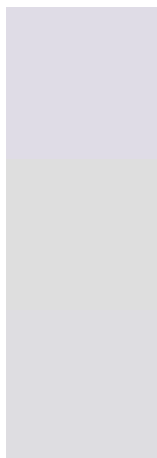
Deuteranomaly

233, 217, 231

Tritanomaly

224, 219, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 220, 230

Achromatopsia

222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly

222, 221, 225

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 220, 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(223, 220, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 220, 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(223, 220, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 220, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 220, 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(223, 220, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 220, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 220, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 220, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 220, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 220,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 220, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 220, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
220, 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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