

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 167, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 167, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 167, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6A7F9
RGB	230, 167, 249
RGB Percent	90%, 65%, 98%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3451, 0.0235
CMYK	0.08, 0.33, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	286°, 87%, 82%
HSV	286°, 33%, 98%
XYZ	63.5507, 51.3000, 96.1749
YIQ	195.1850, 11.2260, 38.8580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

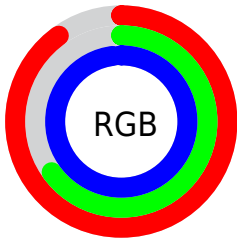
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 167, 249
Decimal	15116281
CIE Lab	76.86, 36.96, -31.79
CIE LCh	77, 48.749, 319.297
Yxy	51.3000, 0.3012, 0.2431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293306361 (0xFFE6A7F9)
YUV	195.1850, 26.5308, 30.5328
Hunter-Lab	71.6240, 33.0379, -29.4763

Details

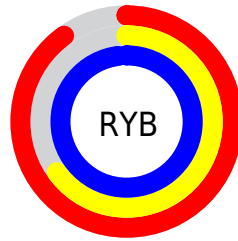
The RGB color **230, 167, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **186, 249, 167**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **173, 114, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 142, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 192, 249**.

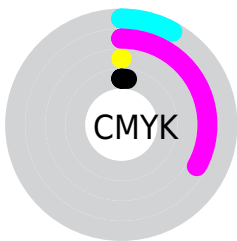
Distribution



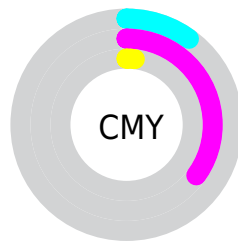
- Red (90%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 167, 249 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 230, 167, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 167, 249

 230, 167, 249

255, 255, 255

 201, 140, 220

 255, 223, 255


 173, 114, 192

 255, 252, 255

 146, 89, 165

 119, 64, 138

 94, 40, 113

 68, 14, 88


 44, 0, 64

 22, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

 230, 167, 249


 230, 167, 249

 224, 142, 249


 236, 192, 249

 218, 117, 249


 242, 217, 249

 213, 92, 249


 247, 242, 249

 207, 67, 249

 253, 255, 249

 201, 43, 249

 255, 255, 249

 195, 18, 249

 191, 0, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 184, 255



230, 167, 249



255, 155, 208

Triad

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



230, 167, 249



232, 182, 100



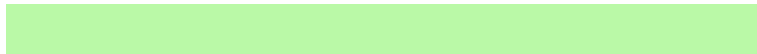
0, 213, 218

Complementary

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



230, 167, 249



186, 249, 167

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.



67, 212, 171



230, 167, 249



189, 196, 102

Square

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



230, 167, 249



255, 165, 123



137, 207, 129



0, 209, 255

Rectangle

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



230, 167, 249



255, 153, 177



137, 207, 129



0, 213, 203

Sweetspot

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



230, 167, 249



249, 230, 255



167, 186, 249



124, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 167, 249



231, 153, 255



249, 167, 227



122, 112, 125



145, 0, 189



47, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

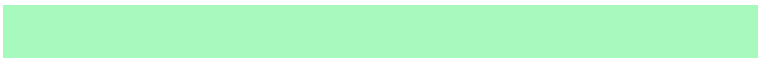
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



249, 167, 186



255, 153, 177



167, 249, 189



125, 112, 115



189, 0, 44



61, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 167, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

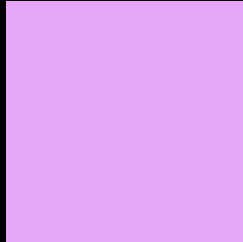
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 230, 167, 249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

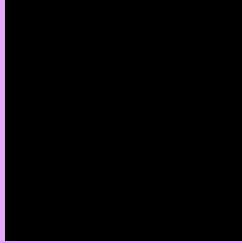
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 230, 167, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 167, 249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 167, 249.

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, 167, 249

Protanopia
170, 188, 255

Deuteranopia
179, 187, 245



Tritanopia
222, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 167, 249



Protanomaly

192, 180, 253



Deuteranomaly

198, 180, 246



Tritanomaly

225, 174, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 167, 249



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

208, 185, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 167, 249 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, 167, 249) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 167, 249)  
}
```

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, 167, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 167, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 167, 249 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

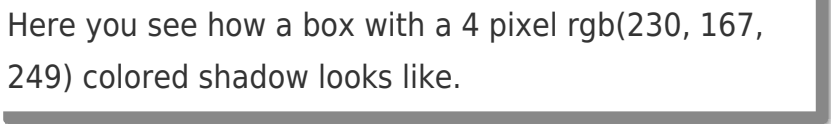
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(230, 167, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 167, 249) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 167, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 167, 249); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 167, 249); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 167, 249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 167, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 167, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
167, 249) }
```

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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