

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 207, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 207, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 207, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6CFDE
RGB	230, 207, 222
RGB Percent	90%, 81%, 87%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1882, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.03, 0.10
HSL	321°, 32%, 86%
HSV	321°, 10%, 90%
XYZ	68.1308, 66.7226, 78.3951
YIQ	215.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

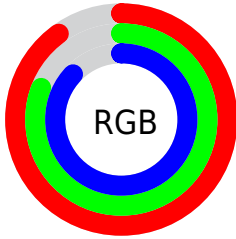
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 207, 222
Decimal	15126494
CIE Lab	85.36, 10.57, -4.49
CIE LCh	85, 11.480, 336.973
Yxy	66.7226, 0.3195, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316574 (0xFFE6CFDE)
YUV	215.5870, 3.1616, 12.6402
Hunter-Lab	81.6839, 5.9362, 0.2759

Details

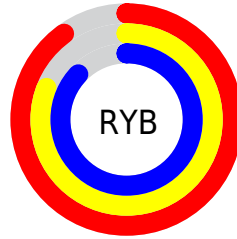
The RGB color **230, 207, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **207, 230, 215**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **174, 153, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 184, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 230, 230**.

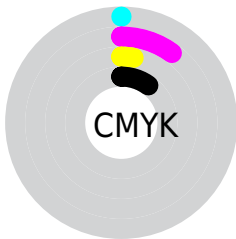
Distribution



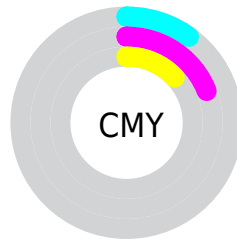
- Red (90%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 207, 222 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, 207, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230, 207, 222

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 207, 222

■ 202, 179, 194

■ 174, 153, 167

■ 148, 127, 141

■ 122, 102, 115

■ 97, 78, 91

■ 73, 55, 67


■ 50, 33, 45

■ 30, 12, 24


■ 0, 0, 0

 230, 207, 222


 230, 207, 222

 230, 184, 214


 230, 230, 230

 230, 161, 206

 230, 253, 238

 230, 138, 198


 230, 255, 246

 230, 115, 190


 230, 255, 254

 230, 92, 182

 230, 255, 255

 230, 69, 174

 230, 46, 166

 230, 23, 158

 230, 0, 150

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 210, 231



230, 207, 222



236, 206, 211

Triad

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



230, 207, 222



220, 213, 192



187, 219, 226

Complementary

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



230, 207, 222



207, 230, 215

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.



188, 220, 215



230, 207, 222



207, 217, 196

Square

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



230, 207, 222



230, 210, 194



196, 219, 204



193, 217, 233

Rectangle

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



230, 207, 222



237, 206, 204



196, 219, 204



186, 220, 223

Sweetspot

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



230, 207, 222



255, 247, 252



215, 207, 230



128, 122, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 207, 222



255, 224, 244



230, 207, 211



115, 103, 111



179, 0, 116



51, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



230, 207, 222



255, 224, 244



207, 230, 226



115, 103, 111



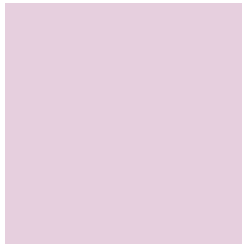
179, 0, 116



51, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 207, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

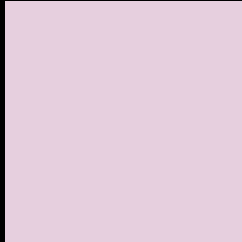
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207, 222 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, 207, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 207, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 207, 222.

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, 207, 222

Protanopia

214, 212, 225

Deuteranopia

230, 207, 222



Tritanopia
230, 207, 223

Trichromacy



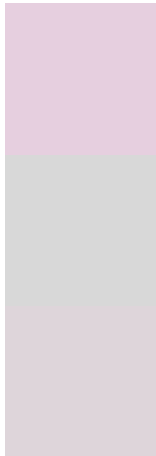
Original Color
230, 207, 222

Protanomaly
220, 210, 224

Deuteranomaly
230, 207, 222

Tritanomaly
230, 207, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 207, 222

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
221, 213, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 207, 222 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, 207, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 207, 222)  
}
```

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, 207, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 207, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 207, 222 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, 207, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 207, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 207, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 207, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 207, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 207, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 207, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 207, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
207, 222) }
```

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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