

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 208, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 208, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 208, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D0D8
RGB	230, 208, 216
RGB Percent	90%, 82%, 85%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1843, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.06, 0.10
HSL	338°, 31%, 86%
HSV	338°, 10%, 90%
XYZ	67.5837, 66.8926, 74.3153
YIQ	215.4900, 10.5440, 7.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

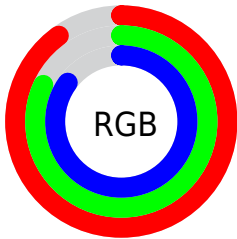
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 208, 216
Decimal	15126744
CIE Lab	85.45, 8.99, -1.18
CIE LCh	85, 9.071, 352.543
Yxy	66.8926, 0.3237, 0.3204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316824 (0xFFE6D0D8)
YUV	215.4900, 0.2514, 12.7253
Hunter-Lab	81.7879, 4.3708, 3.3786

Details

The RGB color **230, 208, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 230, 222**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **174, 154, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 185, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 231, 231**.

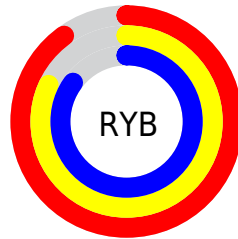
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (82%)

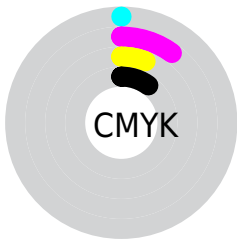
Blue (85%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (85%)

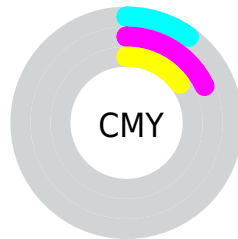


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 208, 216 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, 208, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 208, 216


255, 255, 255

 230, 208, 216


 202, 180, 188


 174, 154, 161


 148, 128, 135

 122, 103, 110

 97, 79, 85

 73, 56, 62


 50, 34, 40

 30, 13, 20


 0, 0, 0

 230, 208, 216


 230, 208, 216

 230, 185, 201


 230, 231, 231

 230, 162, 187


 230, 254, 245

 230, 139, 172

 230, 255, 255

 230, 116, 157

 230, 93, 143

 230, 70, 128

 230, 47, 114

 230, 24, 99

 230, 1, 84

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 209, 224



230, 208, 216



232, 208, 207

Triad

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



230, 208, 216



214, 215, 198



195, 217, 227

Complementary

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



230, 208, 216



208, 230, 222

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.



193, 219, 220



230, 208, 216



204, 217, 203

Square

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



230, 208, 216



223, 212, 197



196, 219, 211



202, 215, 230

Rectangle

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



230, 208, 216



231, 209, 202



196, 219, 211



193, 218, 225

Sweetspot

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



230, 208, 216



255, 247, 250



222, 208, 230



128, 122, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 208, 216



255, 227, 237



230, 211, 208



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 65



51, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



230, 208, 216



255, 227, 237



208, 227, 230



115, 103, 107



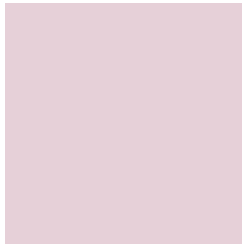
179, 0, 65



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 208, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

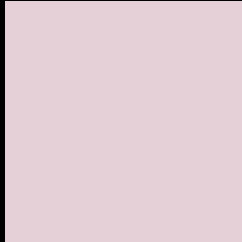
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

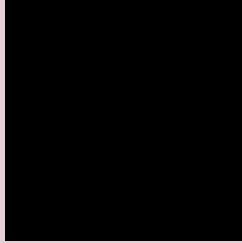
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

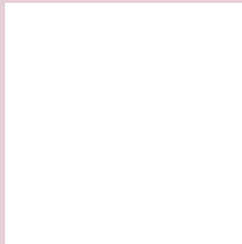
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 230, 208, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 208, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 208, 216.

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, 208, 216
	Protanopia 216, 212, 219
	Deuteranopia 233, 207, 216



Tritanopia
231, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 208, 216

Protanomaly

221, 211, 218

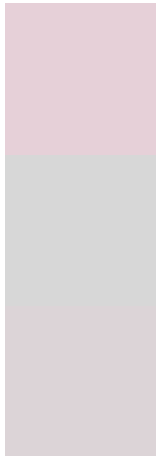
Deuteranomaly

232, 207, 216

Tritanomaly

231, 207, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 208, 216

Achromatopsia

215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly

220, 212, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 208, 216 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, 208, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 208, 216)  
}
```

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, 208, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 208, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 208, 216 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, 208, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 208, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 208, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 208, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 208, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 208, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
208, 216) }
```

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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