

# Converting Colors

RGB(230, 212, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(230, 212, 243) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(230, 212, 243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D4F3
RGB	230, 212, 243
RGB Percent	90%, 83%, 95%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1686, 0.0471
CMYK	0.05, 0.13, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	275°, 56%, 89%
HSV	275°, 13%, 95%
XYZ	72.3543, 70.3810, 94.5654
YIQ	220.9160, 0.7770, 13.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

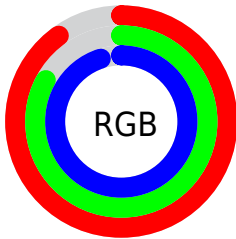
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 212, 243
Decimal	15127795
CIE Lab	87.18, 11.78, -12.92
CIE LCh	87, 17.484, 312.375
Yxy	70.3810, 0.3049, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293317875 (0xFFE6D4F3)
YUV	220.9160, 10.8874, 7.9667
Hunter-Lab	83.8934, 7.1347, -8.1069

# Details

The RGB color **230, 212, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **225, 243, 212**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **174, 157, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 188, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 236, 243**.

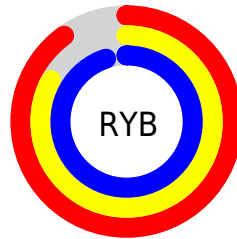
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (83%)

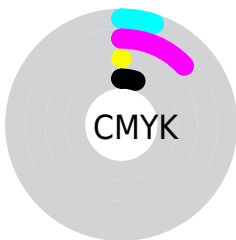
Blue (95%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (95%)

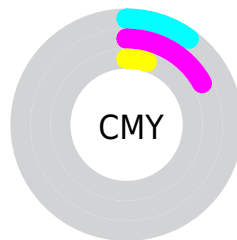


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 212, 243 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, 212, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 230, 212, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 212, 243

■ 202, 184, 215

■ 174, 157, 187

■ 148, 131, 160

■ 122, 106, 134

■ 97, 82, 108

■ 73, 59, 84


■ 50, 37, 61

■ 29, 17, 39


■ 0, 1, 18

 230, 212, 243

 230, 212, 243

 220, 188, 243

 240, 236, 243


 210, 163, 243


 250, 255, 243

 199, 139, 243


 255, 255, 243

 189, 115, 243

 179, 91, 243

 169, 66, 243

 159, 42, 243

 148, 18, 243

 141, 0, 243

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209, 217, 251



230, 212, 243



246, 208, 229

# Triad

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



230, 212, 243



241, 214, 187



177, 228, 225

# Complementary

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



230, 212, 243



225, 243, 212

# Split Complementary

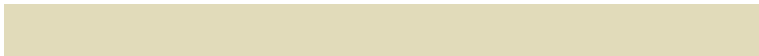
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



188, 227, 208



230, 212, 243



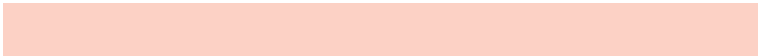
225, 219, 186

# Square

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



230, 212, 243



252, 209, 197



205, 224, 194



177, 227, 240

# Rectangle

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



230, 212, 243



252, 207, 218



205, 224, 194



179, 228, 219



# Sweetspot

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



230, 212, 243



251, 245, 255



212, 225, 243



125, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



230, 212, 243



239, 217, 255



243, 212, 241



117, 110, 122



108, 0, 186



34, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

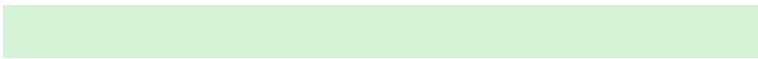
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 212, 225



255, 217, 233



212, 243, 214



122, 110, 115



186, 0, 78

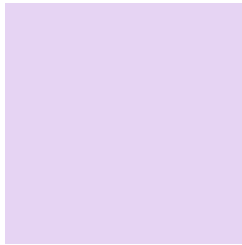


59, 0, 25



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 212, 243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

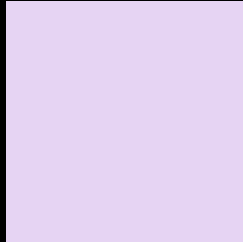
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 243 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

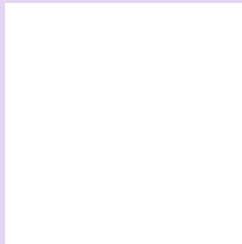
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 230, 212, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 212, 243.

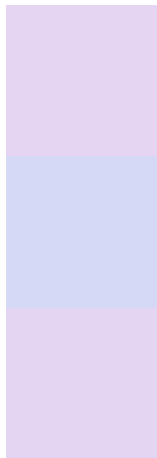


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 212, 243.

# 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, 212, 243

**Protanopia**  
214, 217, 246

**Deuteranopia**  
228, 213, 243



**Tritanopia**  
228, 214, 231

# Trichromacy



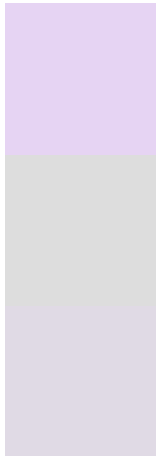
**Original Color**  
230, 212, 243

**Protanomaly**  
220, 215, 245

**Deuteranomaly**  
229, 213, 243

**Tritanomaly**  
229, 213, 235

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
230, 212, 243

**Achromatopsia**  
221, 221, 221

**Achromatomaly**  
224, 218, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 212, 243 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, 212, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 212, 243)  
}
```

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, 212, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 212, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 212, 243 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, 212, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 212, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 212, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 212, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 212, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 212,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 212, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 212, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
212, 243) }
```

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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