

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 216, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 216, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 216, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D8F3
RGB	230, 216, 243
RGB Percent	90%, 85%, 95%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1529, 0.0471
CMYK	0.05, 0.11, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	271°, 53%, 90%
HSV	271°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	73.3667, 72.4058, 94.9029
YIQ	223.2640, -0.3230, 11.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

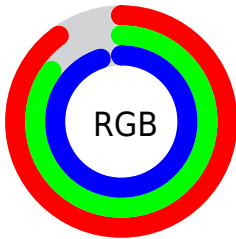
Format	Color
R_{YB}	230, 216, 243
Decimal	15128819
CIE _{Lab}	88.16, 9.68, -11.45
CIE _{LCh}	88, 14.995, 310.200
Yxy	72.4058, 0.3048, 0.3008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293318899 (0xFFE6D8F3)
YUV	223.2640, 9.7298, 5.9075
Hunter-Lab	85.0916, 4.9938, -6.5622

Details

The RGB color **230, 216, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **229, 243, 216**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **174, 161, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 192, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 240, 243**.

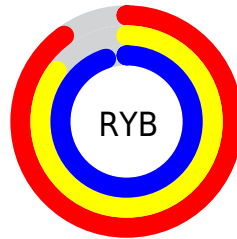
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (85%)

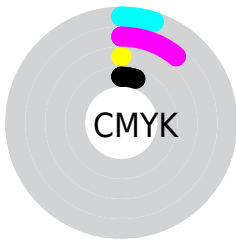
Blue (95%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (95%)

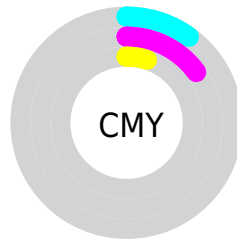


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 216, 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, 216, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230, 216, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 216, 243

■ 202, 188, 215

■ 174, 161, 187

■ 148, 135, 160

■ 122, 110, 134

■ 97, 85, 108

■ 73, 62, 84


■ 50, 40, 61

■ 29, 20, 39

■ 0, 0, 18

 230, 216, 243


 230, 216, 243

 218, 192, 243

 242, 240, 243

 207, 167, 243


 253, 255, 243

 195, 143, 243


 255, 255, 243

 183, 119, 243

 172, 95, 243

 160, 70, 243

 148, 46, 243

 136, 22, 243

 126, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 221, 249



230, 216, 243



244, 213, 231

Triad

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



230, 216, 243



242, 217, 195



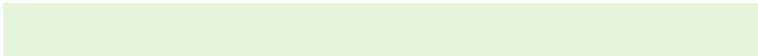
186, 230, 226

Complementary

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



230, 216, 243



229, 243, 216

Split Complementary

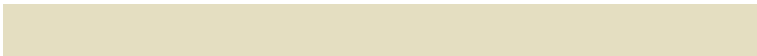
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



196, 229, 211



230, 216, 243



228, 222, 193

Square

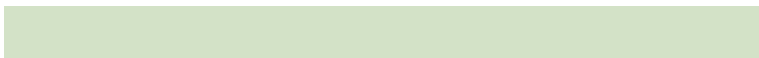
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



230, 216, 243



250, 213, 203



211, 226, 199



186, 228, 239

Rectangle

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



230, 216, 243



250, 212, 222



211, 226, 199



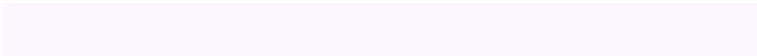
189, 230, 221

Sweetspot

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



230, 216, 243



251, 247, 255



216, 229, 243



125, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 216, 243



239, 222, 255



243, 216, 243



117, 110, 122



97, 0, 186



30, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

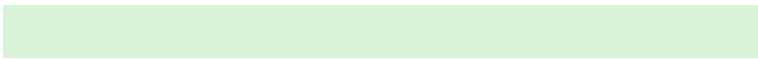
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 216, 229



255, 222, 238



216, 243, 216



122, 110, 116



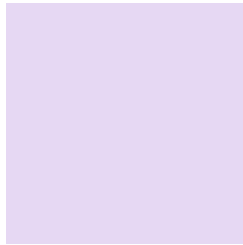
186, 0, 90



59, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 216, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

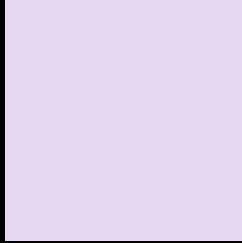
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 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

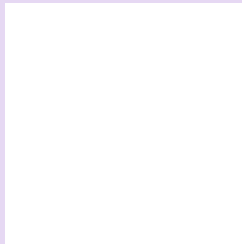
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 230, 216, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 216, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 216, 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, 216, 243

Protanopia
218, 220, 245

Deuteranopia
233, 215, 243



Tritanopia
229, 217, 235

Trichromacy



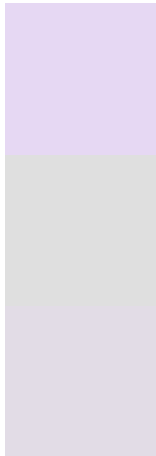
Original Color
230, 216, 243

Protanomaly
222, 219, 244

Deuteranomaly
232, 215, 243

Tritanomaly
229, 217, 238

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 216, 243

Achromatopsia
223, 223, 223

Achromatomaly
226, 220, 230

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 216, 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, 216, 243) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 216, 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, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 216, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 216, 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, 216, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 216, 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, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 216, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 216,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 216, 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, 216, 243) }
```

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

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