

# Converting Colors

RGB(230, 223, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(230, 223, 228) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(230, 223, 228)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E6DFE4
RGB	230, 223, 228
RGB Percent	90%, 87%, 89%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1255, 0.1059
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.01, 0.10
HSL	317°, 12%, 89%
HSV	317°, 3%, 90%
XYZ	73.0244, 75.1998, 84.0650
YIQ	225.6630, 2.5670, 3.0390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

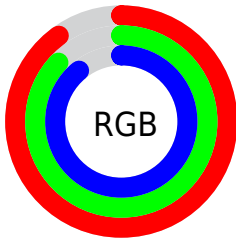
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 223, 228
Decimal	15130596
CIE Lab	89.49, 3.26, -1.60
CIE LCh	89, 3.635, 333.817
Yxy	75.1998, 0.3144, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293320676 (0xFFE6DFE4)
YUV	225.6630, 1.1521, 3.8035
Hunter-Lab	86.7178, -1.4427, 3.2262

# Details

The RGB color **230, 223, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 230, 225**, and the grayscale version is **226, 226, 226**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **175, 168, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 200, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 246, 235**.

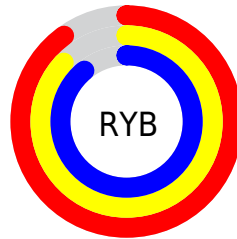
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (87%)

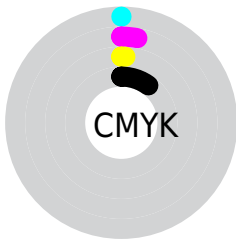
Blue (89%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (89%)

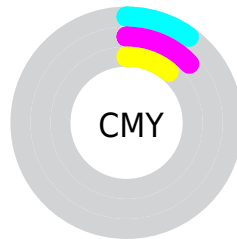


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 223, 228 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, 223, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 230, 223, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 223, 228

■ 202, 195, 200

■ 175, 168, 173

■ 148, 141, 146

■ 122, 116, 120

■ 97, 91, 96

■ 74, 68, 72

■ 51, 46, 50

■ 30, 25, 29


■ 2, 0, 2

 230, 223, 228


 230, 223, 228

 230, 200, 221


 230, 246, 235

 230, 177, 215


 230, 255, 241

 230, 154, 208


 230, 255, 248


 230, 131, 202


 230, 255, 254


 230, 108, 195

 230, 255, 255

 230, 85, 189

 230, 62, 182

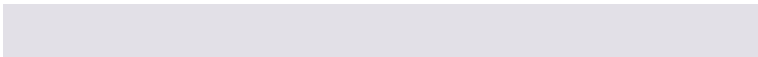
 230, 39, 175

 230, 16, 169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

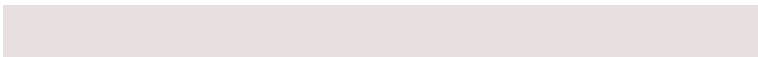
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



226, 224, 231



230, 223, 228



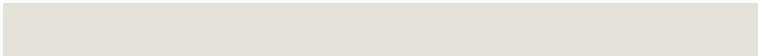
232, 223, 225

# Triad

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



230, 223, 228



228, 225, 218



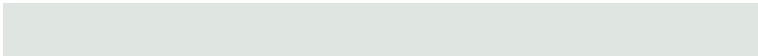
217, 227, 229

# Complementary

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



230, 223, 228



223, 230, 225

# 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.



217, 227, 225



230, 223, 228



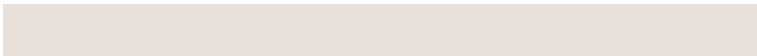
223, 226, 219

# Square

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



230, 223, 228



231, 224, 219



220, 227, 222



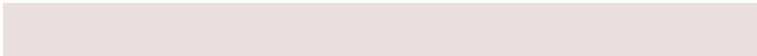
219, 226, 231

# Rectangle

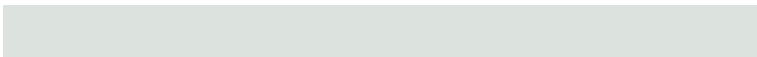
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



230, 223, 228



233, 223, 222



220, 227, 222



217, 227, 228



# Sweetspot

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



230, 223, 228



255, 252, 254



225, 223, 230



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



230, 223, 228



255, 245, 252



230, 223, 225



115, 109, 113



179, 0, 128



51, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

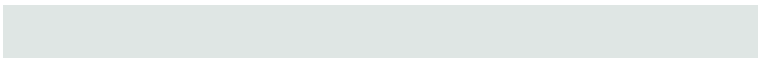
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



230, 223, 228



255, 245, 252



223, 230, 228



115, 109, 113



179, 0, 128

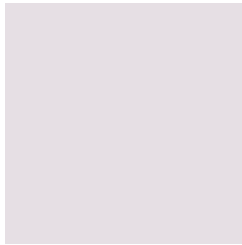


51, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 223, 228 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

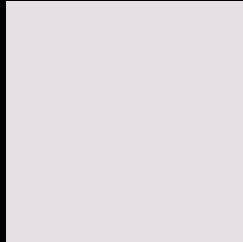
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 228 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

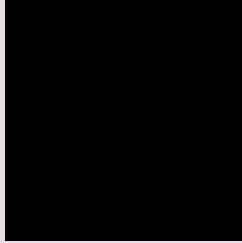
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

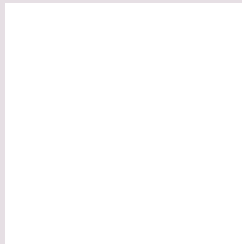
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 230, 223, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 223, 228.

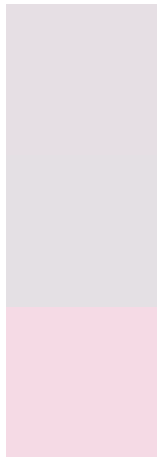


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 223, 228.

# 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, 223, 228

**Protanopia**  
228, 224, 228

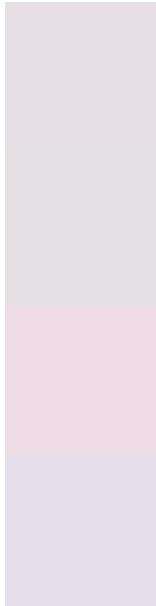
**Deuteranopia**  
245, 218, 229



# Tritanopia

232, 221, 239

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

230, 223, 228

## Protanomaly

229, 224, 228

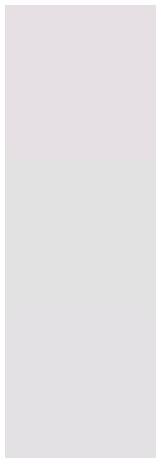
## Deuteranomaly

240, 220, 229

## Tritanomaly

231, 222, 235

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

230, 223, 228

## Achromatopsia

226, 226, 226

## Achromatomaly

227, 225, 227

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 223, 228 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, 223, 228) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 223, 228)  
}
```

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, 223, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 223, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 223, 228 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, 223, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 223, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 223, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 223, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 223, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 223,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 223, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 223, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
223, 228) }
```

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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