

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 230, 216)

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

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Color

RGB(230, 230, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E6D8
RGB	230, 230, 216
RGB Percent	90%, 90%, 85%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0980, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.10
HSL	60°, 22%, 87%
HSV	60°, 6%, 90%
XYZ	73.3246, 78.3745, 76.2289
YIQ	228.4040, 4.4940, -4.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

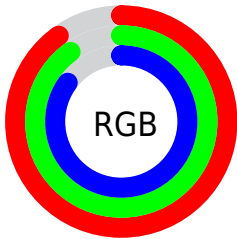
Format	Color
RYB	216, 230, 216
Decimal	15132376
CIELab	90.95, -2.42, 6.81
CIElCh	91, 7.226, 109.583
Yxy	78.3745, 0.3217, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293322456 (0xFFE6E6D8)
YUV	228.4040, -6.1152, 1.3997
Hunter-Lab	88.5294, -7.0834, 10.9184

Details

The RGB color **230, 230, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 216, 230**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **174, 175, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 230, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 230, 239**.

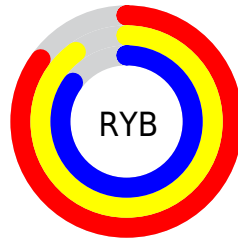
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (90%)

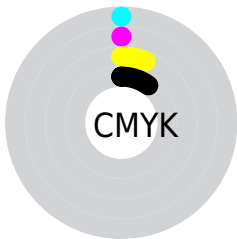
Blue (85%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (85%)

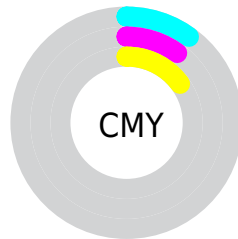


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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

■ 230, 230, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 230, 216

■ 202, 202, 188

■ 174, 175, 161

■ 148, 148, 135

■ 122, 122, 110

■ 97, 97, 85

■ 73, 74, 62

■ 51, 51, 40

■ 30, 30, 20

■ 0, 5, 0

 230, 230, 216

 230, 230, 216

 230, 230, 193

 230, 230, 239


 230, 230, 170

 230, 230, 255


 230, 230, 147

 230, 230, 124

 230, 230, 101

 230, 230, 78

 230, 230, 55

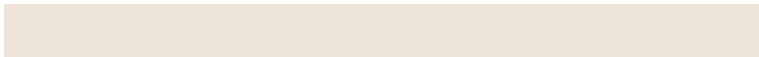
 230, 230, 32

 230, 230, 9

Harmonies

Analogous

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



238, 228, 216



230, 230, 216



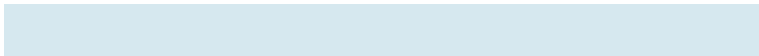
222, 232, 220

Triad

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



230, 230, 216



214, 232, 239



242, 225, 232

Complementary

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



230, 230, 216



216, 216, 230

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.



236, 226, 238



230, 230, 216



220, 230, 242

Square

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



230, 230, 216



212, 233, 233



228, 228, 242



244, 225, 225

Rectangle

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



230, 230, 216



217, 233, 224



228, 228, 242



240, 225, 234

Sweetspot

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



230, 230, 216



255, 255, 250



230, 216, 216



128, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 230, 216



255, 255, 237



223, 230, 216



115, 115, 106



179, 179, 0



51, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



216, 216, 230



237, 237, 255



223, 216, 230



106, 106, 115



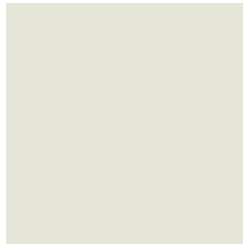
0, 0, 179



0, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

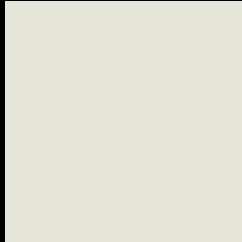
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

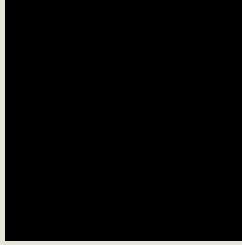
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

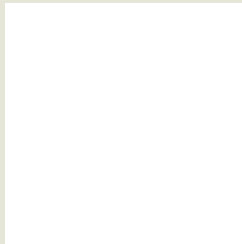
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 230, 230, 216 Background



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

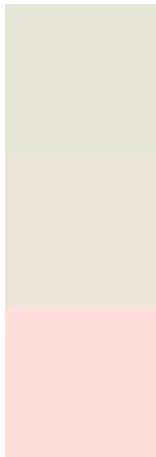


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 230, 216.

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, 230, 216

Protanopia
236, 228, 215

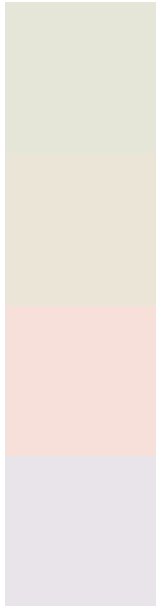
Deuteranopia
255, 221, 218



Tritanopia

234, 226, 244

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 230, 216

Protanomaly

234, 229, 215

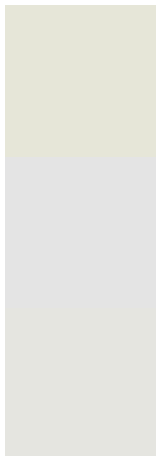
Deuteranomaly

246, 224, 217

Tritanomaly

233, 227, 234

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 230, 216

Achromatopsia

228, 228, 228

Achromatomaly

229, 229, 224

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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

Border

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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