

# Converting Colors

RGB(230, 239, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(230, 239, 181) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(230, 239, 181)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6EFB5
RGB	230, 239, 181
RGB Percent	90%, 94%, 71%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0627, 0.2902
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.24, 0.06
HSL	69°, 64%, 82%
HSV	69°, 24%, 94%
XYZ	71.8401, 81.8922, 55.7365
YIQ	229.6970, 13.2540, -19.9460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

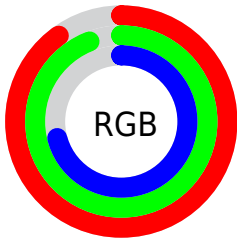
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	181, 239, 190
Decimal	15134645
CIELab	92.53, -12.33, 27.13
CIELCh	93, 29.799, 114.450
Yxy	81.8922, 0.3430, 0.3910
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293324725 (0xFFE6EFB5)
YUV	229.6970, -24.0076, 0.2657
Hunter-Lab	90.4943, -16.6604, 26.8286

# Details

The RGB color **230, 239, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 181, 239**, and the grayscale version is **230, 230, 230**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 237**, and **174, 183, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **226, 239, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **234, 239, 205**.

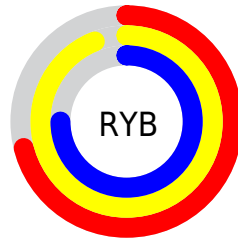
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (94%)

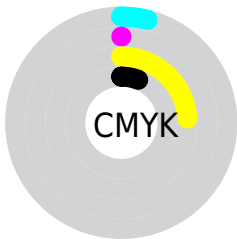
Blue (71%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (75%)

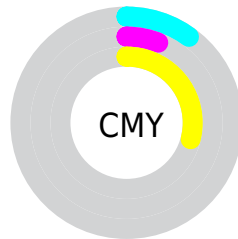


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 239, 181 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, 239, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 230, 239, 181


255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 237

 230, 239, 181


 202, 211, 154

 174, 183, 128

 147, 156, 102

 121, 130, 78

 95, 105, 54

 71, 81, 32

 48, 58, 9

 26, 36, 0

 0, 16, 0

 230, 239, 181

 230, 239, 181

 226, 239, 157


 234, 239, 205

 223, 239, 133


 237, 239, 229

 219, 239, 109


 241, 239, 253

 215, 239, 85


 245, 239, 255

 211, 239, 62

 249, 239, 255

 208, 239, 38

 252, 239, 255

 204, 239, 14

 255, 239, 255

 202, 239, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

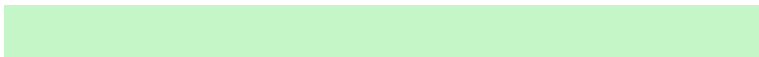
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 230, 177



230, 239, 181



197, 246, 199

# Triad

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



230, 239, 181



160, 245, 255



255, 213, 240

# Complementary

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



230, 239, 181



190, 181, 239

# Split Complementary

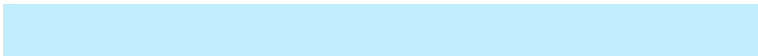
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 219, 255



230, 239, 181



192, 238, 255

# Square

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



230, 239, 181



151, 249, 255



231, 228, 255



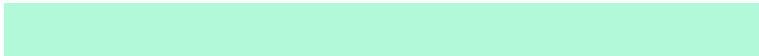
255, 214, 211

# Rectangle

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



230, 239, 181



177, 249, 217



231, 228, 255



255, 215, 250



# Sweetspot

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



230, 239, 181



252, 255, 237



239, 190, 181



126, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

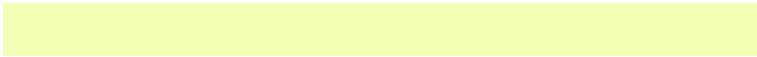


# Same Dimension

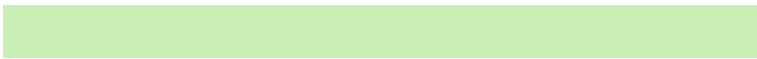
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



230, 239, 181



244, 255, 181



201, 239, 181



118, 120, 108



155, 184, 0



47, 56, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



190, 181, 239



193, 181, 255



219, 181, 239



110, 108, 120



28, 0, 184

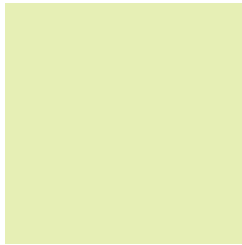


9, 0, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 239, 181 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, 239, 181 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

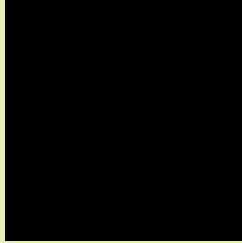
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

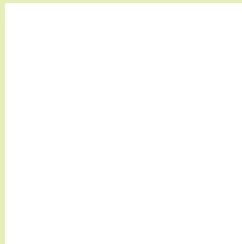
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 230, 239, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 239, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 239, 181.

# 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

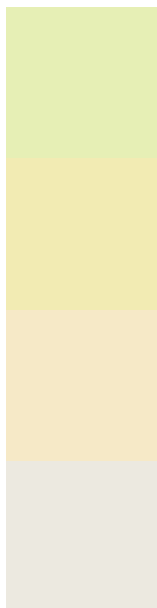




# Tritanopia

239, 230, 248

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

230, 239, 181

**Protanomaly**

242, 235, 179

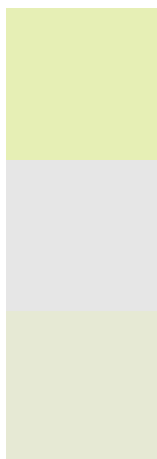
**Deuteranomaly**

246, 233, 199

**Tritanomaly**

236, 233, 224

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

230, 239, 181

**Achromatopsia**

230, 230, 230

**Achromatomaly**

230, 233, 212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 239, 181 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, 239, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 239, 181)  
}
```

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, 239, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 239, 181) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 239, 181 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, 239, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 239, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 239, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 239, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 239, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 239,  
181) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 239, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 239, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
239, 181) }
```

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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