

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 239, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 239, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 239, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6EFD8
RGB	230, 239, 216
RGB Percent	90%, 94%, 85%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0627, 0.1529
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.10, 0.06
HSL	83°, 42%, 89%
HSV	83°, 10%, 94%
XYZ	75.8943, 83.5139, 77.0855
YIQ	233.6870, 2.0190, -9.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

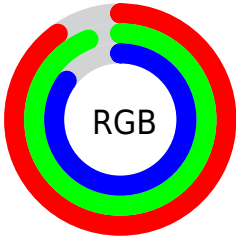
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 239, 225
Decimal	15134680
CIE Lab	93.24, -6.99, 10.09
CIE LCh	93, 12.276, 124.712
Yxy	83.5139, 0.3209, 0.3531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293324760 (0xFFE6EFD8)
YUV	233.6870, -8.7197, -3.2335
Hunter-Lab	91.3859, -11.6844, 13.9581

Details

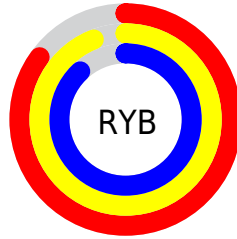
The RGB color **230, 239, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **225, 216, 239**, and the grayscale version is **234, 234, 234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **174, 183, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **221, 239, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **239, 239, 240**.

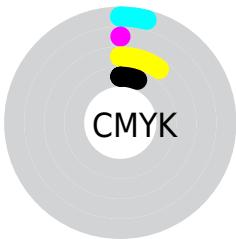
Distribution



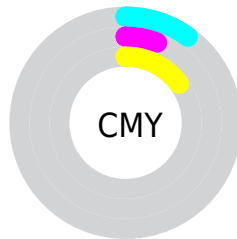
- Red (90%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 239, 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, 239, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 230, 239, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 230, 239, 216

■ 202, 211, 188

■ 174, 183, 161

■ 148, 156, 135

■ 122, 130, 110

■ 97, 105, 85

■ 73, 81, 62

■ 51, 58, 40

■ 29, 36, 20


■ 0, 16, 0

 230, 239, 216

 230, 239, 216

 221, 239, 192

 239, 239, 240


 211, 239, 168


 249, 239, 255


 202, 239, 144


 255, 239, 255

 193, 239, 120

 183, 239, 96

 174, 239, 73

 165, 239, 49

 155, 239, 25

 146, 239, 1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



244, 235, 212



230, 239, 216



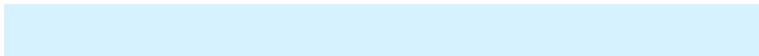
217, 242, 225

Triad

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



230, 239, 216



213, 240, 255



255, 228, 234

Complementary

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



230, 239, 216



225, 216, 239

Split Complementary

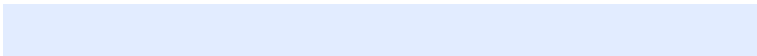
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



253, 229, 246



230, 239, 216



226, 236, 255

Square

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



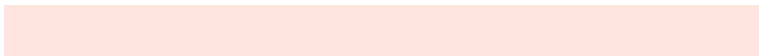
230, 239, 216



207, 242, 249



240, 232, 255



255, 229, 223

Rectangle

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



230, 239, 216



211, 243, 233



240, 232, 255



255, 228, 238

Sweetspot

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



230, 239, 216



252, 255, 247



239, 225, 216



126, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 239, 216



243, 255, 224



219, 239, 216



115, 120, 108



112, 184, 0



34, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



225, 216, 239



236, 224, 255



236, 216, 239



113, 108, 120



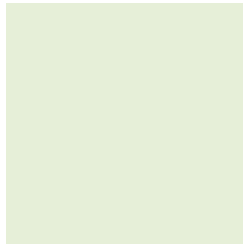
72, 0, 184



22, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 239, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

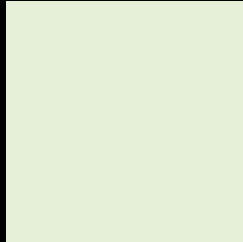
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 239, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

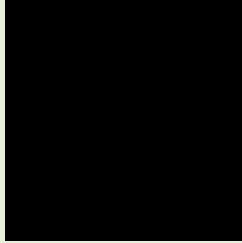
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

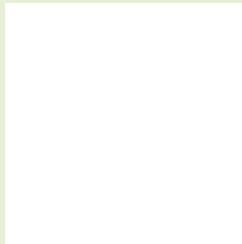
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 230, 239, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 239, 216.



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

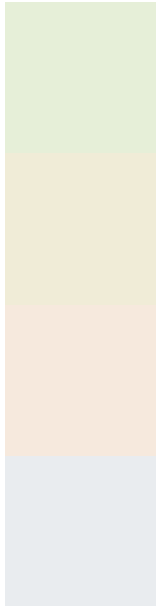




Tritanopia

235, 234, 252

Trichromacy



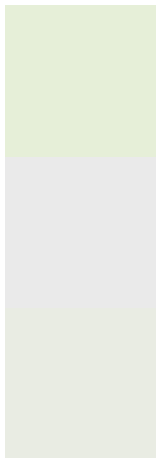
Original Color
230, 239, 216

Protanomaly
240, 236, 215

Deuteranomaly
246, 233, 221

Tritanomaly
233, 236, 239

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 239, 216

Achromatopsia
234, 234, 234

Achromatomaly
233, 236, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 239, 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, 239, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 239, 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, 239, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 239, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 239, 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, 239, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 239, 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, 239, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 239, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 239, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 239,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 239, 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, 239, 216) }
```

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

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