

# Converting Colors

RGB(232, 255, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(232, 255, 230) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(232, 255, 230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FFE6
RGB	232, 255, 230
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 90%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0000, 0.0980
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	115°, 100%, 95%
HSV	115°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	83.3216, 94.3890, 88.6903
YIQ	245.2730, -5.6830, -12.6510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

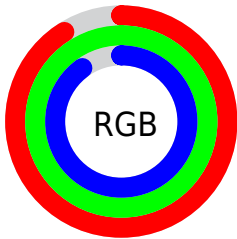
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 255, 253
Decimal	15269862
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.79, -11.94, 9.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 15.197, 141.766
Yxy	94.3890, 0.3128, 0.3543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459942 (0xFFE8FFE6)
YUV	245.2730, -7.5296, -11.6404
Hunter-Lab	97.1540, -16.9335, 13.8829

# Details

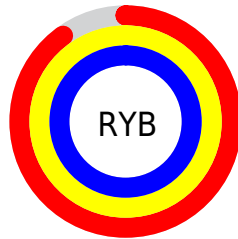
The RGB color **232, 255, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **253, 230, 255**, and the grayscale version is **245, 245, 245**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **176, 198, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 255, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 255, 255**.

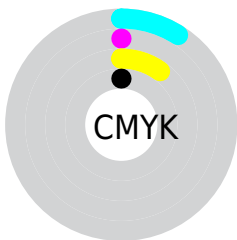
# Distribution



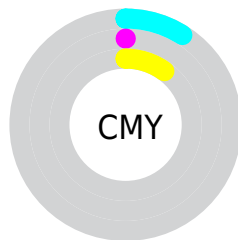
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 255, 230 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 232, 255, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 232, 255, 230

 232, 255, 230

255, 255, 255

 204, 226, 202

 176, 198, 174

 150, 171, 148

 124, 144, 122

 99, 119, 97

 75, 94, 73

 52, 70, 51

 30, 48, 30

 8, 27, 5

 232, 255, 230

 232, 255, 230

 209, 255, 205

255, 255, 255

 185, 255, 179

 162, 255, 154


 138, 255, 128

 115, 255, 103

 91, 255, 77

 68, 255, 52

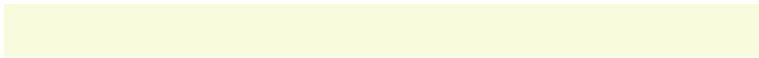
 44, 255, 26

 21, 255, 1

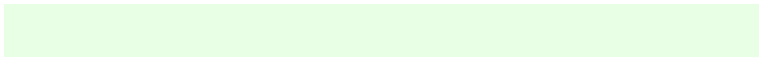
# Harmonies

## Analogous

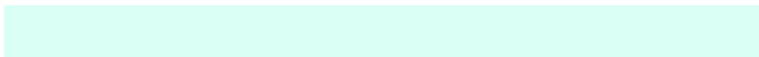
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



249, 251, 221



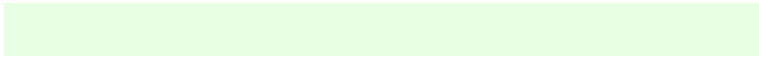
232, 255, 230



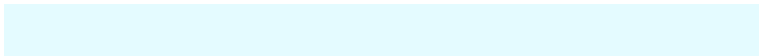
218, 255, 244

# Triad

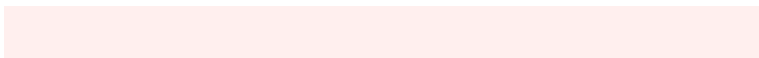
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



232, 255, 230



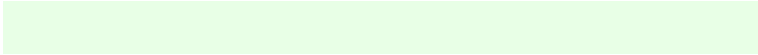
228, 251, 255



255, 239, 238

# Complementary

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



232, 255, 230



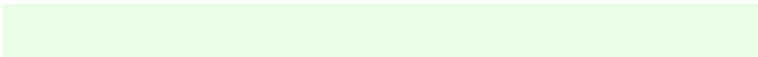
253, 230, 255

# 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, 239, 253



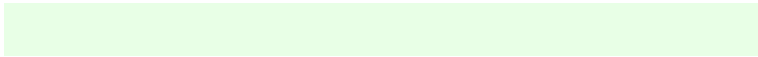
232, 255, 230



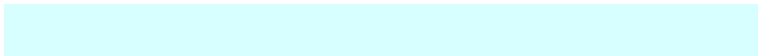
247, 246, 255

# Square

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



232, 255, 230



215, 255, 255



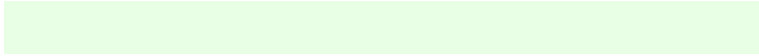
255, 242, 255



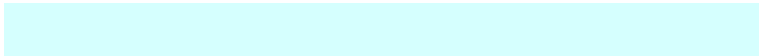
255, 242, 226

# Rectangle

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



232, 255, 230



213, 255, 254



255, 242, 255

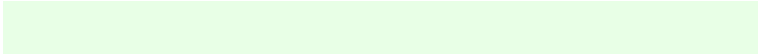


255, 239, 243



# Sweetspot

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



232, 255, 230



248, 255, 247



255, 253, 230



123, 128, 122



0, 0, 0

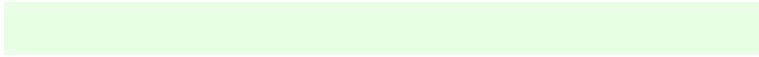


128, 128, 128

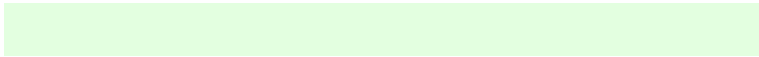


# Same Dimension

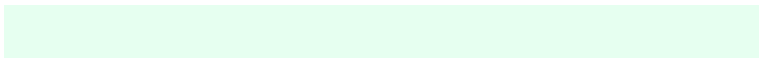
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



232, 255, 230



227, 255, 224



230, 255, 240



116, 128, 115



15, 191, 0



5, 64, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



253, 230, 255



253, 224, 255



255, 230, 245



126, 115, 128



176, 0, 191



59, 0, 64



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 255, 230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

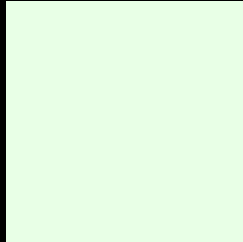
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 232, 255, 230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

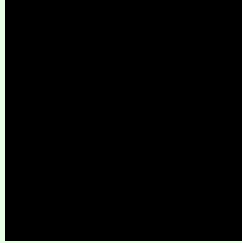
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

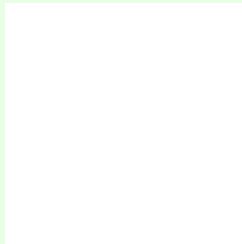
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 232, 255, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 255, 230.


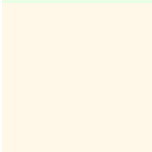



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 255, 230.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> 232, 255, 230
	<b>Protanopia</b> 255, 248, 233
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 255, 247, 245



# Tritanopia

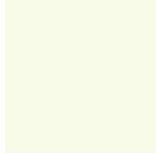
245, 249, 255

# Trichromacy



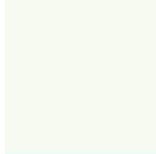
**Original Color**

232, 255, 230



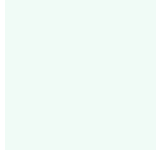
**Protanomaly**

247, 251, 232



**Deuteranomaly**

247, 250, 240



**Tritanomaly**

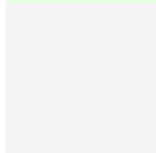
240, 251, 246

# Monochromacy



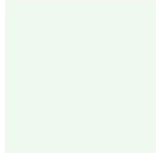
**Original Color**

232, 255, 230



**Achromatopsia**

245, 245, 245



**Achromatomaly**

240, 249, 240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 255, 230 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(232, 255, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 230)  
}
```

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(232, 255, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 255, 230 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(232, 255, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 255, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 255, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 255, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 230) }
```

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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