

# Converting Colors

RGB(233, 248, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(233, 248, 210) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(233, 248, 210)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E9F8D2
RGB	233, 248, 210
RGB Percent	91%, 97%, 82%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0275, 0.1765
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.15, 0.03
HSL	84°, 73%, 90%
HSV	84°, 15%, 97%
XYZ	78.8045, 89.1116, 74.0196
YIQ	239.1830, 3.2580, -14.9980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

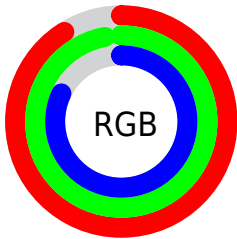
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 248, 225
Decimal	15333586
CIE Lab	95.63, -11.43, 16.60
CIE LCh	96, 20.157, 124.541
Yxy	89.1116, 0.3257, 0.3683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293523666 (0xFFE9F8D2)
YUV	239.1830, -14.3872, -5.4225
Hunter-Lab	94.3989, -16.1858, 19.5891

# Details

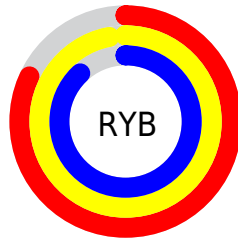
The RGB color **233, 248, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 210, 248**, and the grayscale version is **239, 239, 239**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **177, 192, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 248, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 248, 235**.

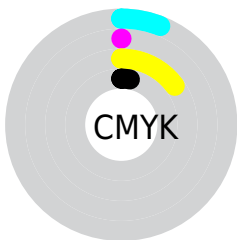
# Distribution



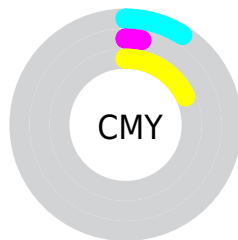
- Red (91%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 248, 210 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 233, 248, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



233, 248, 210

255, 255, 255

233, 248, 210

205, 219, 182

177, 192, 155

150, 165, 129

124, 138, 104

99, 113, 80

75, 88, 57

52, 65, 35

30, 43, 14

2, 23, 0

 233, 248, 210

 233, 248, 210

 223, 248, 185

 243, 248, 235

 213, 248, 160


 253, 248, 255

 204, 248, 136


 255, 248, 255

 194, 248, 111

 184, 248, 86

 174, 248, 61

 164, 248, 36

 155, 248, 12

 150, 248, 0

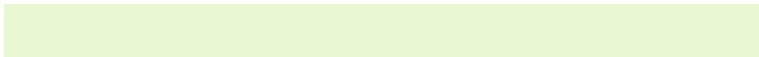
# Harmonies

## Analogous

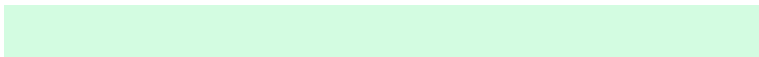
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 242, 204



233, 248, 210



211, 252, 225

# Triad

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



233, 248, 210



203, 249, 255



255, 229, 240

# Complementary

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



233, 248, 210



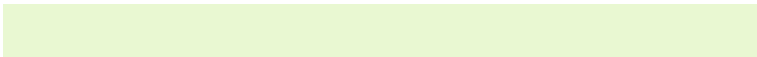
225, 210, 248

# Split Complementary

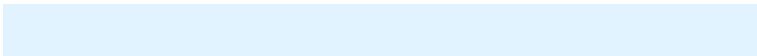
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 231, 255



233, 248, 210



225, 243, 255

# Square

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



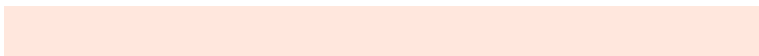
233, 248, 210



192, 253, 255



250, 236, 255



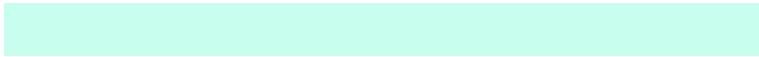
255, 231, 221

# Rectangle

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



233, 248, 210



200, 254, 238



250, 236, 255

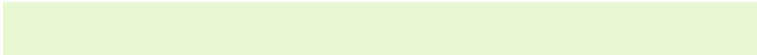


255, 229, 247



# Sweetspot

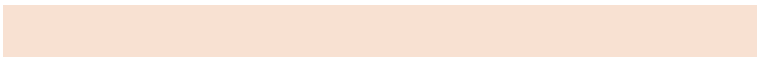
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



233, 248, 210



250, 255, 242



248, 225, 210



124, 128, 120



0, 0, 0

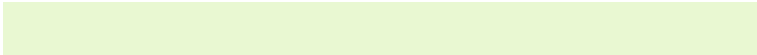


128, 128, 128

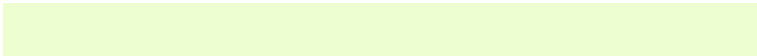


# Same Dimension

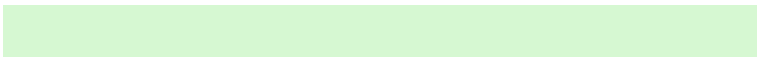
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



233, 248, 210



237, 255, 209



214, 248, 210



120, 125, 112



114, 189, 0



37, 61, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



225, 210, 248



227, 209, 255



244, 210, 248



117, 112, 125



74, 0, 189

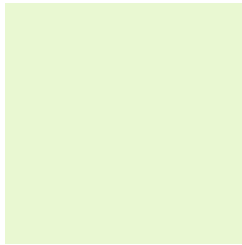


24, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 248, 210 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

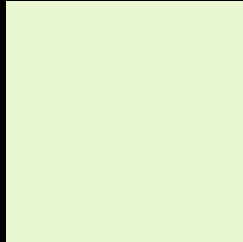
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 233, 248, 210 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

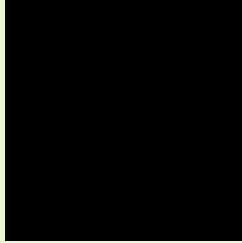
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

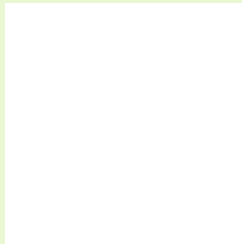
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 233, 248, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 248, 210.

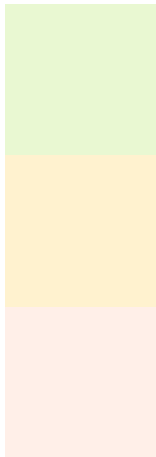


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 248, 210.

# 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**  
233, 248, 210

**Protanopia**  
255, 242, 207

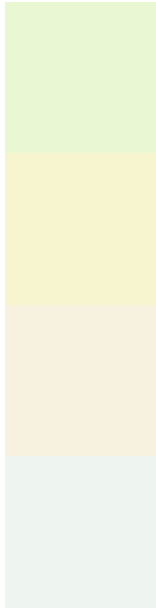
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 239, 232



# Tritanopia

241, 241, 255

# Trichromacy



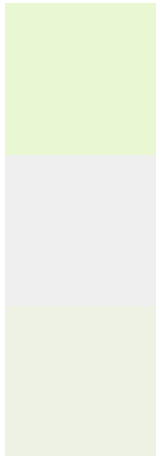
**Original Color**  
233, 248, 210

**Protanomaly**  
247, 244, 208

**Deuteranomaly**  
247, 242, 224

**Tritanomaly**  
238, 244, 239

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
233, 248, 210

**Achromatopsia**  
239, 239, 239

**Achromatomaly**  
237, 242, 228

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 248, 210 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(233, 248, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 248, 210)  
}
```

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(233, 248, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 248, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 248, 210 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(233, 248, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 248, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 248, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 248, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 248, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 248,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 248, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 248, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
248, 210) }
```

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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