

# Converting Colors

RGB(241, 223, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(241, 223, 230) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(241, 223, 230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1DFE6
RGB	241, 223, 230
RGB Percent	95%, 87%, 90%
CMY	0.0549, 0.1255, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.05, 0.05
HSL	337°, 39%, 91%
HSV	337°, 7%, 95%
XYZ	76.9462, 77.1893, 85.7064
YIQ	229.1800, 8.4810, 5.9930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

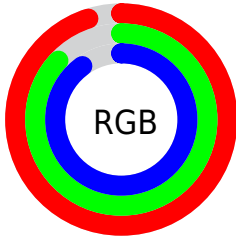
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 223, 230
Decimal	15851494
CIE Lab	90.41, 7.34, -1.20
CIE LCh	90, 7.440, 350.716
Yxy	77.1893, 0.3208, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294041574 (0xFFFF1DFE6)
YUV	229.1800, 0.4043, 10.3661
Hunter-Lab	87.8574, 2.5812, 3.6618

# Details

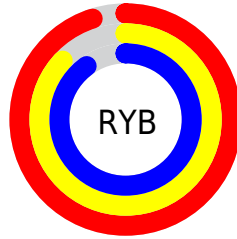
The RGB color **241, 223, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 241, 234**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **185, 168, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **241, 199, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **241, 247, 245**.

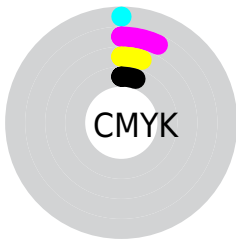
# Distribution



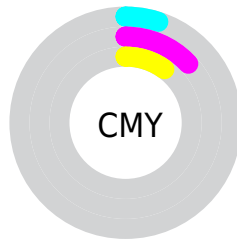
- Red (95%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 241, 223, 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 241, 223, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 241, 223, 230

255, 255, 255

 241, 223, 230

 213, 195, 202

 185, 168, 175

 158, 141, 148

 132, 116, 122

 107, 91, 97

 82, 68, 74


 59, 46, 51


 37, 25, 30


 18, 0, 5

 241, 223, 230


 241, 223, 230


 241, 199, 215


 241, 247, 245


 241, 175, 201


 241, 255, 255


 241, 151, 186


 241, 127, 171

 241, 102, 156

 241, 78, 142

 241, 54, 127

 241, 30, 112

 241, 6, 97

# Harmonies

## Analogous

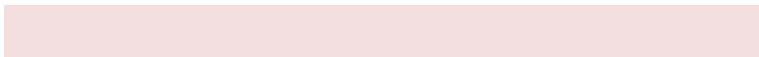
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



235, 224, 237



241, 223, 230



243, 223, 223

# Triad

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



241, 223, 230



228, 229, 214



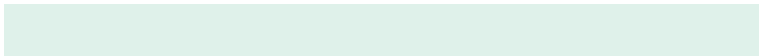
212, 231, 238

# Complementary

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



241, 223, 230



223, 241, 234

# 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.



210, 232, 232



241, 223, 230



220, 231, 218

# Square

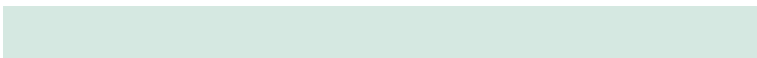
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



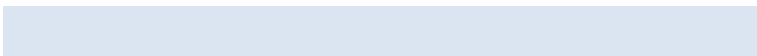
241, 223, 230



236, 226, 214



213, 232, 225



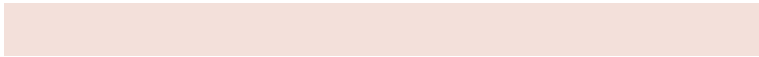
218, 229, 241

# Rectangle

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



241, 223, 230



243, 224, 218



213, 232, 225



211, 231, 236



# Sweetspot

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



241, 223, 230



255, 250, 252



234, 223, 241



128, 125, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

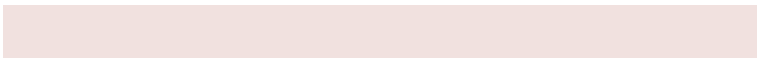
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



241, 223, 230



255, 232, 241



241, 225, 223



120, 108, 113



184, 0, 71



56, 0, 22



# Inverse Universe

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



241, 223, 230



255, 232, 241



223, 239, 241



120, 108, 113



184, 0, 71

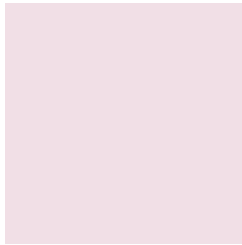


56, 0, 22



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 241, 223, 230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

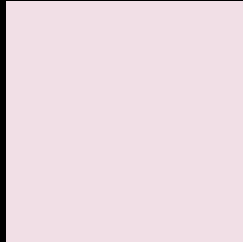
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 241, 223, 230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

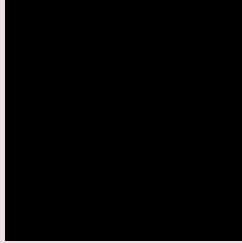
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

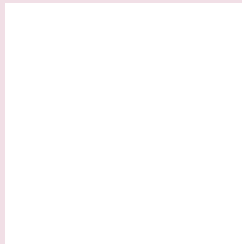
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 241, 223, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 241, 223, 230.

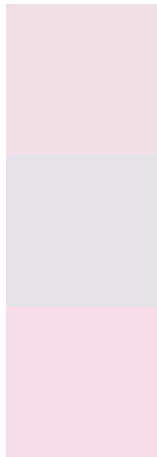


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 241, 223, 230.

# 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



**Original Color**  
241, 223, 230

**Protanopia**  
230, 226, 232

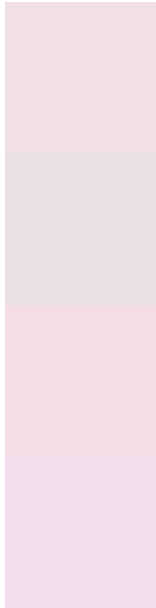
**Deuteranopia**  
248, 220, 231



# Tritanopia

242, 222, 239

# Trichromacy



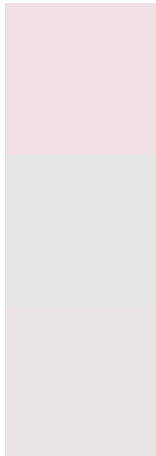
**Original Color**  
241, 223, 230

**Protanomaly**  
234, 225, 231

**Deuteranomaly**  
245, 221, 231

**Tritanomaly**  
242, 222, 236

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
241, 223, 230

**Achromatopsia**  
229, 229, 229

**Achromatomaly**  
233, 227, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 241, 223, 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(241, 223, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 223, 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(241, 223, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 223, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 241, 223, 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(241, 223, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 223, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(241, 223, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 223, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 223, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 223,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 241, 223, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 223, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
223, 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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