

Converting Colors

`RYB(230, 208, 213)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(230, 208, 213) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(230, 208, 213)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D0D5
RGB	230, 208, 213
RGB Percent	90%, 82%, 84%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1843, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.10
HSL	346°, 31%, 86%
HSV	346°, 10%, 90%
XYZ	67.1992, 66.7388, 72.2909
YIQ	215.1480, 11.5070, 6.2190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

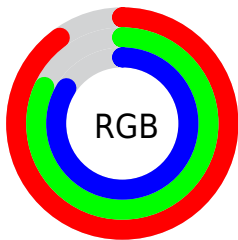
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 208, 213
Decimal	15126741
CIE Lab	85.37, 8.48, 0.30
CIE LCh	85, 8.487, 2.041
Yxy	66.7388, 0.3258, 0.3236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316821 (0xFFE6D0D5)
YUV	215.1480, -1.0590, 13.0252
Hunter-Lab	81.6938, 3.8653, 4.7200

Details

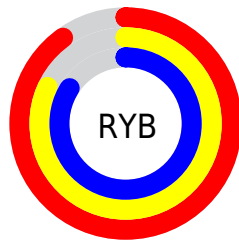
The RYB color **230, 208, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **208, 220, 230**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **174, 154, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 185, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 231, 231**.

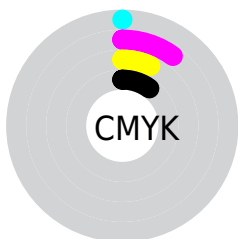
Distribution



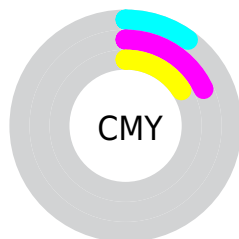
- Red (90%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 230, 208, 213 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 RYB color 230, 208, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 208, 213

255, 255, 255

 230, 208, 213


 202, 180, 185

 174, 154, 158

 148, 128, 132

 122, 103, 107

 97, 79, 83

 73, 56, 60


 50, 34, 38

 30, 13, 18


 0, 0, 0

 230, 208, 213


 230, 208, 213

 230, 185, 195


 230, 231, 231


 230, 162, 177


 230, 243, 254

 230, 139, 160

 230, 243, 255

 230, 116, 142

 230, 93, 124

 230, 70, 106

 230, 47, 89

 230, 24, 71

 230, 1, 53

Harmonies

Analogous

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



225, 209, 221



230, 208, 213



231, 210, 205

Triad

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



230, 208, 213



200, 215, 205



198, 209, 227

Complementary

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



230, 208, 213



208, 220, 230

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.



194, 207, 221



230, 208, 213



202, 214, 217

Square

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



230, 208, 213



207, 220, 197



195, 208, 218



206, 212, 229

Rectangle

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



230, 208, 213



229, 214, 201



195, 208, 218



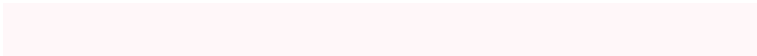
196, 208, 226

Sweetspot

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



230, 208, 213



255, 247, 249



225, 208, 230



128, 122, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 208, 213



255, 227, 233



230, 216, 208



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 41



51, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



230, 208, 213



255, 227, 233



208, 217, 230



115, 103, 106



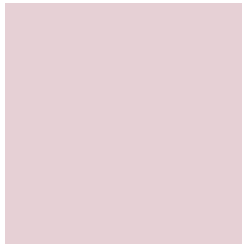
179, 0, 41



51, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 208, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

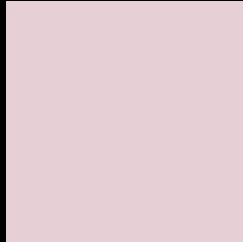
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 208, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

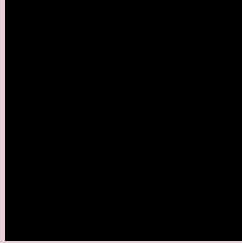
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

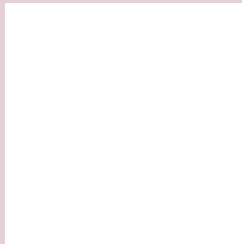
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 230, 208, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 208, 213.

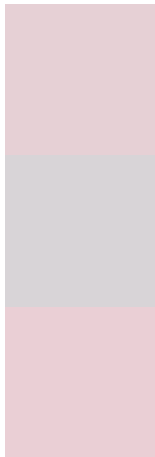


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 208, 213.

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
[230, 208, 213](#)

Protanopia
[216, 212, 215](#)

Deuteranopia
[234, 207, 213](#)



Tritanopia
231, 206, 223

Trichromacy



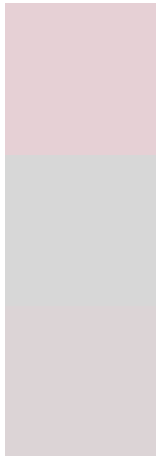
Original Color
230, 208, 213

Protanomaly
221, 211, 214

Deuteranomaly
233, 207, 213

Tritanomaly
231, 207, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 208, 213

Achromatopsia
215, 215, 215

Achromatomaly
220, 212, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 230, 208, 213 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, 208, 213) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 208, 213)  
}
```

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, 208, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 208, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 230, 208, 213 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, 208, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 208, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 208, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 208, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 208, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 208, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
208, 213) }
```

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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