

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 120, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 120, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 120, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6789D
RGB	230, 120, 157
RGB Percent	90%, 47%, 62%
CMY	0.0980, 0.5294, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	340°, 69%, 69%
HSV	340°, 48%, 90%
XYZ	45.4354, 32.6903, 35.8134
YIQ	157.1080, 53.6830, 34.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

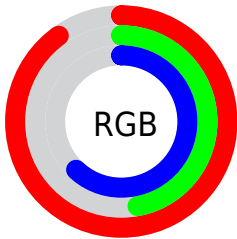
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 120, 157
Decimal	15104157
CIE Lab	63.91, 46.51, -0.28
CIE LCh	64, 46.515, 359.652
Yxy	32.6903, 0.3988, 0.2869
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293294237 (0xFFE6789D)
YUV	157.1080, -0.0532, 63.9263
Hunter-Lab	57.1754, 41.7911, 2.8848

Details

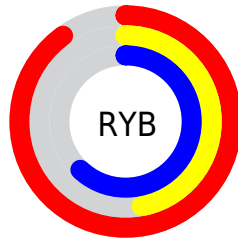
The RGB color **230, 120, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 230, 193**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 175, 211**, and **172, 67, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 97, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 143, 172**.

Distribution



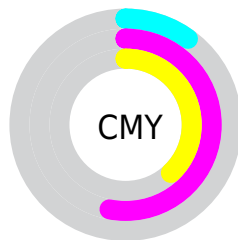
- Red (90%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 120, 157 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, 120, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 230, 120, 157


255, 255, 255

 255, 175, 211

 255, 203, 240

 255, 232, 255

 230, 120, 157

 201, 93, 131

 172, 67, 106

 143, 40, 82


 115, 4, 59


 88, 0, 37

 62, 0, 16


 34, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 230, 120, 157


 230, 120, 157


 230, 97, 142

 230, 143, 172

 230, 74, 126

 230, 166, 188

 230, 51, 111

 230, 189, 203

 230, 28, 96

 230, 212, 218

 230, 5, 81

 230, 235, 233

 230, 0, 77

 230, 255, 249

 230, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 129, 197



230, 120, 157



231, 124, 116

Triad

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



230, 120, 157



138, 165, 80



0, 170, 226

Complementary

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



230, 120, 157



120, 230, 193

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.



0, 175, 195



230, 120, 157



85, 172, 111

Square

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



230, 120, 157



180, 152, 69



0, 176, 153



78, 159, 238

Rectangle

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



230, 120, 157



221, 132, 93



0, 176, 153



0, 172, 217

Sweetspot

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



230, 120, 157



255, 219, 231



192, 120, 230



128, 106, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 120, 157



255, 110, 159



230, 137, 120



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 60



51, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



230, 120, 157



255, 110, 159



120, 213, 230



115, 103, 107



179, 0, 60



51, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 120, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

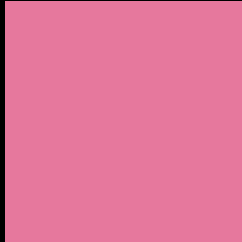
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 120, 157 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, 120, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 120, 157.

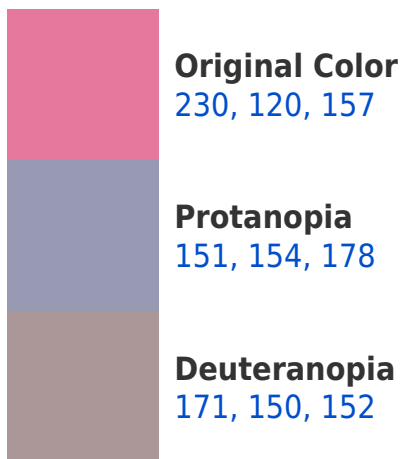


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 120, 157.

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
228, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 120, 157



Protanomaly

180, 142, 170



Deuteranomaly

192, 139, 154



Tritanomaly

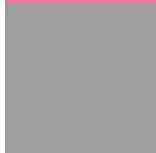
229, 123, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 120, 157



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

184, 144, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 120, 157 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, 120, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 120, 157)  
}
```

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, 120, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 120, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 120, 157 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, 120, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 120, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 120, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 120, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 120, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 120,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 120, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 120, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
120, 157) }
```

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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