

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 139, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 139, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 139, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E68B82
RGB	230, 139, 130
RGB Percent	90%, 55%, 51%
CMY	0.0980, 0.4549, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.43, 0.10
HSL	5°, 67%, 71%
HSV	5°, 43%, 90%
XYZ	45.8950, 36.8999, 25.8226
YIQ	165.1830, 57.1250, 16.4930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

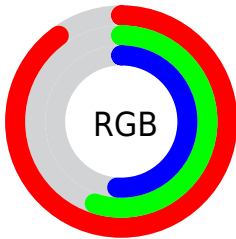
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 140, 130
Decimal	15108994
CIE Lab	67.20, 33.64, 19.65
CIE LCh	67, 38.957, 30.299
Yxy	36.8999, 0.4225, 0.3397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293299074 (0xFFE68B82)
YUV	165.1830, -17.3452, 56.8445
Hunter-Lab	60.7453, 28.5581, 17.3178

Details

The RGB color **230, 139, 130** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **130, 221, 230**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 193, 183**, and **171, 87, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 118, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 160, 153**.

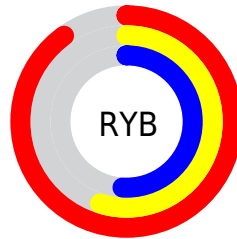
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (55%)

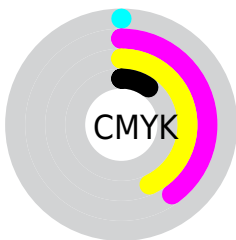
Blue (51%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (51%)

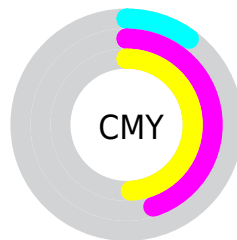


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)


Magenta (45%)


Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 139, 130 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, 139, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 230, 139, 130

 230, 139, 130

255, 255, 255

 200, 113, 105


 255, 193, 183

 171, 87, 81

 255, 222, 211

 143, 63, 58

 255, 251, 239


 115, 38, 36


 88, 12, 15

 61, 0, 0

 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 230, 139, 130

 230, 139, 130

■ 230, 118, 107

■ 230, 160, 153

■ 230, 97, 84

■ 230, 181, 176

■ 230, 76, 61

■ 230, 202, 199

■ 230, 55, 38

■ 230, 223, 222

■ 230, 34, 15

■ 230, 244, 245

■ 230, 21, 0

■ 230, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 136, 165



230, 139, 130



214, 149, 104

Triad

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



230, 139, 130



107, 179, 128



111, 167, 233

Complementary

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



230, 139, 130



130, 221, 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.



36, 176, 224



230, 139, 130



54, 182, 163

Square

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



230, 139, 130



149, 172, 102



0, 181, 198



168, 154, 224

Rectangle

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



230, 139, 130



196, 158, 94



0, 181, 198



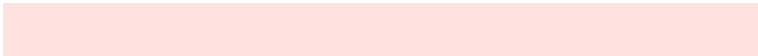
89, 171, 232

Sweetspot

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



230, 139, 130



255, 225, 222



230, 130, 222



128, 109, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 139, 130



255, 134, 122



230, 188, 130



115, 104, 103



179, 16, 0



51, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



130, 221, 230



122, 243, 255



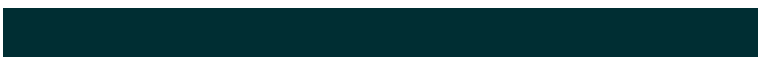
130, 172, 230



103, 114, 115



0, 162, 179



0, 46, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 139, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

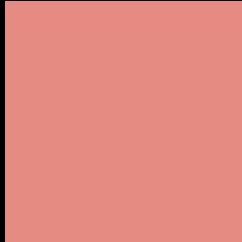
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 130 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, 139, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 139, 130.

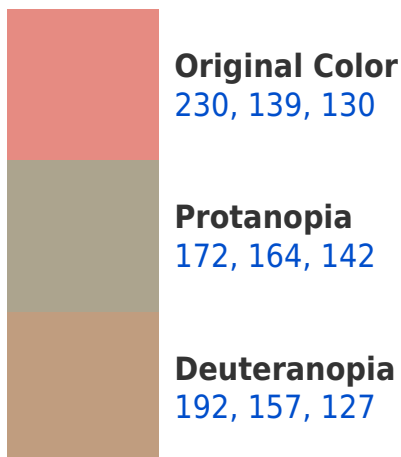


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 139, 130.

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
231, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 139, 130



Protanomaly

193, 155, 138



Deuteranomaly

206, 150, 128



Tritanomaly

231, 138, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 139, 130



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

189, 156, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 139, 130 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, 139, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 139, 130)  
}
```

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, 139, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 139, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 139, 130 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, 139, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 139, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 139, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 139, 130); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 139, 130); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 139, 130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 139, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 139, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
139, 130) }
```

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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