

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 146, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 146, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 146, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6929C
RGB	230, 146, 156
RGB Percent	90%, 57%, 61%
CMY	0.0980, 0.4275, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	353°, 63%, 74%
HSV	353°, 37%, 90%
XYZ	48.9128, 39.7811, 36.5530
YIQ	172.2560, 46.8540, 20.9180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

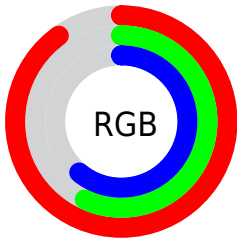
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 146, 156
Decimal	15110812
CIE Lab	69.31, 32.95, 8.09
CIE LCh	69, 33.929, 13.796
Yxy	39.7811, 0.3905, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293300892 (0xFFE6929C)
YUV	172.2560, -8.0142, 50.6415
Hunter-Lab	63.0722, 28.0510, 9.7895

Details

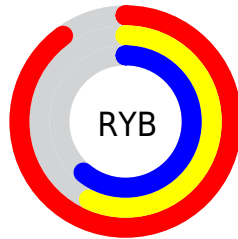
The RGB color **230, 146, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 230, 220**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 210**, and **172, 94, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 123, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 169, 176**.

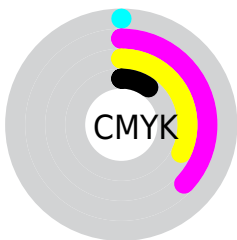
Distribution



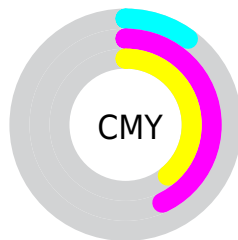
- Red (90%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (10%)





- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 146, 156 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, 146, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 146, 156

 230, 146, 156

255, 255, 255

 201, 120, 130

 255, 201, 210

 172, 94, 105

 255, 229, 239

 144, 69, 81

 117, 45, 58


 90, 20, 37


 64, 0, 16

 43, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 230, 146, 156

 230, 146, 156

 230, 123, 136

 230, 169, 176

 230, 100, 115

 230, 192, 197

 230, 77, 95

 230, 215, 217

 230, 54, 75

 230, 238, 237

 230, 31, 55

 230, 255, 255

 230, 8, 34

 230, 0, 27

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 148, 187



230, 146, 156



224, 152, 128

Triad

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



230, 146, 156



142, 180, 124



100, 177, 228

Complementary

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



230, 146, 156



146, 230, 220

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.



62, 183, 211



230, 146, 156



104, 185, 151

Square

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



230, 146, 156



176, 172, 109



69, 186, 183



149, 167, 229

Rectangle

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



230, 146, 156



213, 158, 115



69, 186, 183



85, 180, 224

Sweetspot

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



230, 146, 156



255, 227, 230



219, 146, 230



128, 111, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 146, 156



255, 143, 156



230, 177, 146



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 21



51, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



230, 146, 156



255, 143, 156



146, 199, 230



115, 103, 105



179, 0, 21



51, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 146, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

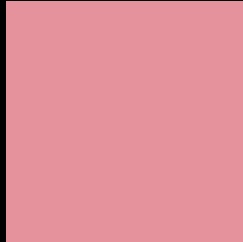
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 156 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, 146, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 146, 156.

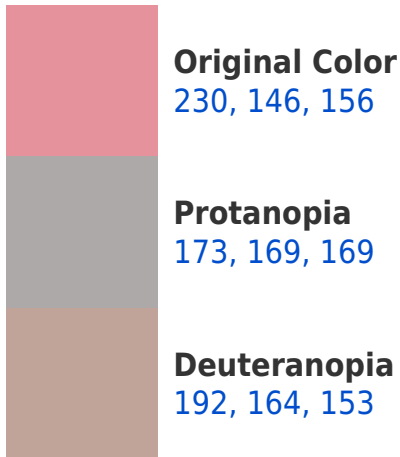


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 146, 156.

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
230, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 146, 156



Protanomaly

194, 161, 164



Deuteranomaly

206, 157, 154



Tritanomaly

230, 146, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 146, 156



Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly

193, 163, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 146, 156 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, 146, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 146, 156)  
}
```

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, 146, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 146, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 146, 156 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, 146, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 146, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 146, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 146, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 146, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 146,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 146, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 146, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
146, 156) }
```

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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