

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 146, 76)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 146, 76) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 146, 76)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6924C
RGB	230, 146, 76
RGB Percent	90%, 57%, 30%
CMY	0.0980, 0.4275, 0.7020
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.67, 0.10
HSL	27°, 75%, 60%
HSV	27°, 67%, 90%
XYZ	44.2165, 37.9026, 11.8229
YIQ	163.1360, 72.5340, -3.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

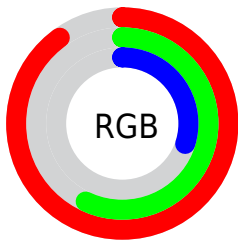
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 204, 76
Decimal	15110732
CIE Lab	67.95, 25.57, 49.32
CIE LCh	68, 55.560, 62.593
Yxy	37.9026, 0.4707, 0.4035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293300812 (0xFFE6924C)
YUV	163.1360, -42.9580, 58.6397
Hunter-Lab	61.5651, 20.4613, 31.7095

Details

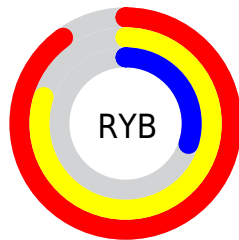
The RGB color **230, 146, 76** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **76, 160, 230**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 127**, and **170, 95, 25** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 133, 53**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 159, 99**.

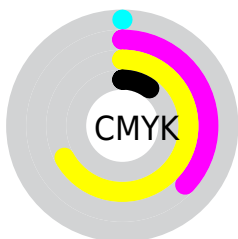
Distribution



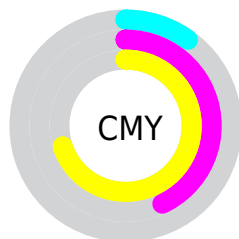
- Red (90%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (30%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (30%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (10%)



















- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (70%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 146, 76 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, 76 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 230, 146, 76	 230, 146, 76
 255, 255, 255	 200, 120, 51
 255, 200, 127	 170, 95, 25
 255, 228, 154	 140, 71, 0
 255, 255, 181	 112, 47, 0
 255, 255, 209	 83, 25, 0
 255, 255, 238	 56, 3, 0
	 30, 0, 1
	 0, 0, 0

 230, 146, 76	 230, 146, 76
--	--


 230, 133, 53

 230, 159, 99


 230, 121, 30

 230, 171, 122


 230, 108, 7

 230, 184, 145

 230, 105, 0

 230, 196, 168

 230, 209, 191

 230, 221, 214

 230, 234, 237

 230, 246, 255

 230, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 128, 114



230, 146, 76



190, 164, 60

Triad

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



230, 146, 76



0, 190, 169



174, 151, 250

Complementary

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



230, 146, 76



76, 160, 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.



72, 170, 255



230, 146, 76



0, 189, 218

Square

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



230, 146, 76



66, 187, 117



0, 183, 254



230, 131, 213

Rectangle

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



230, 146, 76



156, 174, 67



0, 183, 254



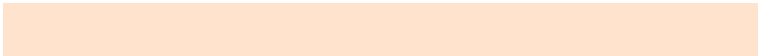
147, 157, 255

Sweetspot

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



230, 146, 76



255, 227, 204



230, 76, 161



128, 111, 97



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 146, 76



255, 144, 51



230, 222, 76



115, 108, 103



179, 81, 0



51, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



76, 160, 230



51, 162, 255



76, 84, 230



103, 110, 115



0, 97, 179



0, 28, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 146, 76 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, 76 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

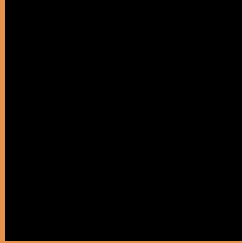
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 76 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 146, 76.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 146, 76.

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, 146, 76

Protanopia
184, 166, 82

Deuteranopia
206, 158, 73



Tritanopia
235, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 146, 76

Protanomaly

201, 159, 80

Deuteranomaly

215, 154, 74

Tritanomaly

233, 141, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 146, 76

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

187, 157, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 146, 76 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, 76)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 146, 76)  
}
```

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, 76) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 146, 76) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 146, 76 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, 76) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 146, 76) }
```

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, 76)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 146, 76); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 146, 76);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 146,  
76) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 146, 76 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, 76) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
146, 76) }
```

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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