

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 153, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 153, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 153, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E69974
RGB	230, 153, 116
RGB Percent	90%, 60%, 45%
CMY	0.0980, 0.4000, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.50, 0.10
HSL	19°, 70%, 68%
HSV	19°, 50%, 90%
XYZ	47.1767, 40.8664, 21.9245
YIQ	171.8050, 57.7690, 4.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

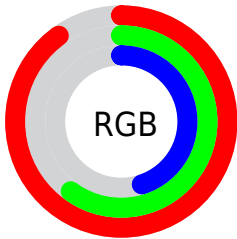
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 171, 116
Decimal	15112564
CIE Lab	70.08, 24.84, 31.19
CIE LCh	70, 39.874, 51.470
Yxy	40.8664, 0.4290, 0.3716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293302644 (0xFFE69974)
YUV	171.8050, -27.5119, 51.0370
Hunter-Lab	63.9268, 19.8575, 24.4145

Details

The RGB color **230, 153, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 193, 230**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 208, 168**, and **171, 101, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 137, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 169, 139**.

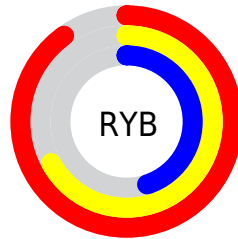
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (60%)

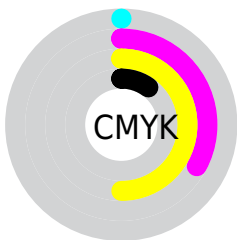
Blue (45%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (45%)

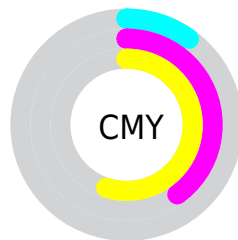


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 153, 116 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, 153, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 153, 116

255, 255, 255


 255, 208, 168


 255, 236, 196


 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253


 230, 153, 116

 230, 153, 116

 200, 127, 91

 171, 101, 67

 143, 77, 44


 115, 53, 22


 88, 30, 0

 61, 7, 0


 38, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 230, 153, 116

 230, 137, 93

 230, 169, 139

 230, 122, 70

 230, 184, 162

 230, 106, 47

 230, 200, 185

 230, 91, 24

 230, 215, 208

 230, 75, 1

 230, 231, 231

 230, 75, 0

 230, 246, 254

 230, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



242, 144, 147



230, 153, 116



204, 166, 99

Triad

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



230, 153, 116



77, 190, 159



160, 166, 239

Complementary

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



230, 153, 116



116, 193, 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.



98, 178, 242



230, 153, 116



0, 190, 197

Square

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



230, 153, 116



127, 185, 125



4, 186, 227



207, 153, 217

Rectangle

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



230, 153, 116



181, 174, 99



4, 186, 227



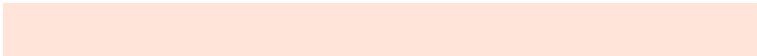
141, 170, 242

Sweetspot

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



230, 153, 116



255, 229, 217



230, 116, 194



128, 112, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 153, 116



255, 153, 105



230, 209, 116



115, 107, 103



179, 58, 0



51, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 193, 230



105, 206, 255



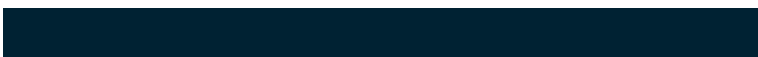
116, 137, 230



103, 111, 115



0, 121, 179



0, 34, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 153, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

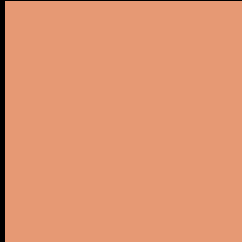
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

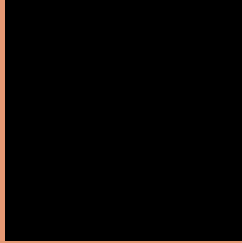
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 153, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 153, 116.

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, 153, 116

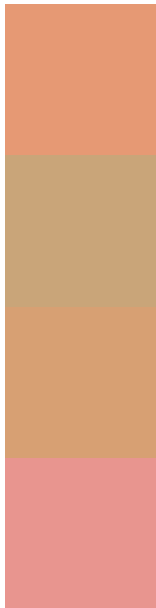
Protanopia
185, 172, 124

Deuteranopia
206, 164, 114



Tritanopia
233, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 153, 116

Protanomaly
201, 165, 121

Deuteranomaly
215, 160, 115

Tritanomaly
232, 149, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 153, 116

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
193, 165, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 153, 116 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, 153, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 153, 116)  
}
```

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, 153, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 153, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 153, 116 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, 153, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 153, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 153, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 153, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 153, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 153,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 153, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 153, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
153, 116) }
```

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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