

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 154, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 154, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 154, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E69AB6
RGB	230, 154, 182
RGB Percent	90%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3961, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.21, 0.10
HSL	338°, 60%, 75%
HSV	338°, 33%, 90%
XYZ	52.6322, 43.3116, 49.8419
YIQ	179.9160, 36.3080, 24.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

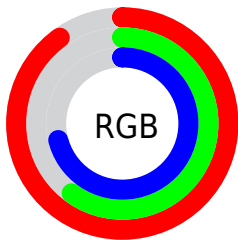
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 154, 182
Decimal	15112886
CIE Lab	71.77, 32.29, -2.82
CIE LCh	72, 32.411, 355.014
Yxy	43.3116, 0.3610, 0.2971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293302966 (0xFFE69AB6)
YUV	179.9160, 1.0274, 43.9237
Hunter-Lab	65.8115, 27.5837, 1.1652

Details

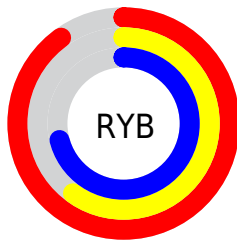
The RGB color **230, 154, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **154, 230, 202**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 209, 238**, and **173, 102, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 131, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 177, 197**.

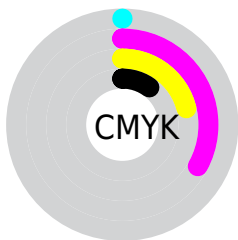
Distribution



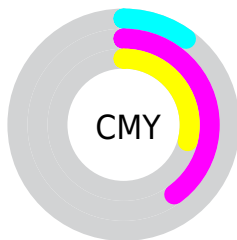
- Red (90%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 154, 182 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, 154, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 154, 182

 230, 154, 182


255, 255, 255

 201, 128, 155

 255, 209, 238

 173, 102, 129

 255, 238, 255

 146, 77, 104

 119, 52, 80

 93, 28, 57


 67, 2, 36


 45, 0, 14


 0, 0, 0

 230, 154, 182

 230, 154, 182

 230, 131, 167


 230, 177, 197

 230, 108, 153


 230, 200, 211

 230, 85, 138

 230, 223, 226

 230, 62, 124

 230, 246, 240

 230, 39, 109

 230, 255, 255

 230, 16, 95

 230, 255, 255

 230, 0, 85

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 160, 210



230, 154, 182



235, 155, 152

Triad

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



230, 154, 182



171, 182, 122



89, 188, 223

Complementary

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



230, 154, 182



154, 230, 202

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.



78, 192, 200



230, 154, 182



136, 188, 141

Square

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



230, 154, 182



201, 172, 117



102, 192, 170



129, 180, 234

Rectangle

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



230, 154, 182



229, 159, 135



102, 192, 170



80, 189, 217

Sweetspot

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



230, 154, 182



255, 230, 239



201, 154, 230



128, 112, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 154, 182



255, 153, 191



230, 163, 154



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 66



51, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



230, 154, 182



255, 153, 191



154, 221, 230



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 66



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 154, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

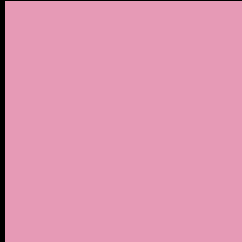
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 182 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, 154, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 154, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 154, 182.

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, 154, 182

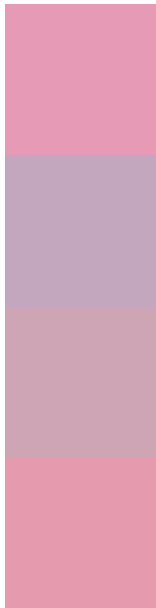
Protanopia
174, 175, 195

Deuteranopia
192, 171, 179



Tritanopia
228, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 154, 182

Protanomaly
194, 167, 190

Deuteranomaly
206, 165, 180

Tritanomaly
229, 155, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 154, 182

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
198, 171, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 154, 182 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, 154, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 154, 182)  
}
```

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, 154, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 154, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 154, 182 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, 154, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 154, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 154, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 154, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 154, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 154,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 154, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 154, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
154, 182) }
```

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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