

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 160, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 160, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 160, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6A0AE
RGB	230, 160, 174
RGB Percent	90%, 63%, 68%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3725, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.24, 0.10
HSL	348°, 58%, 76%
HSV	348°, 30%, 90%
XYZ	52.8439, 45.0206, 45.9491
YIQ	182.5260, 37.2260, 19.1940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

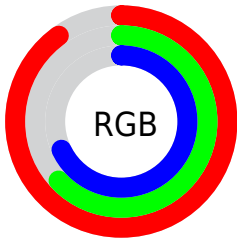
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 160, 174
Decimal	15114414
CIE Lab	72.91, 27.93, 3.27
CIE LCh	73, 28.117, 6.679
Yxy	45.0206, 0.3674, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293304494 (0xFFE6A0AE)
YUV	182.5260, -4.2033, 41.6347
Hunter-Lab	67.0974, 23.1609, 6.3657

Details

The RGB color **230, 160, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 230, 216**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 229**, and **173, 108, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 137, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 183, 192**.

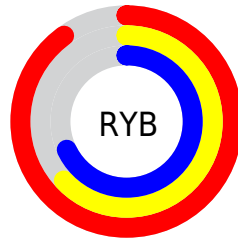
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (63%)

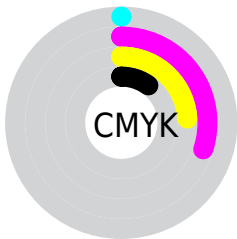
Blue (68%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (68%)

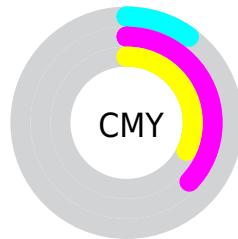


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 160, 174 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, 160, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 160, 174

 230, 160, 174

255, 255, 255


 201, 133, 147

 255, 215, 229

 173, 108, 122

 255, 244, 255

 146, 83, 97

 119, 59, 73


 93, 35, 51


 67, 11, 30


 45, 0, 4


 0, 0, 0


 230, 160, 174


 230, 160, 174

 230, 137, 156


 230, 183, 192

 230, 114, 137

 230, 206, 211

 230, 91, 119

 230, 229, 229

 230, 68, 100

 230, 252, 248

 230, 45, 82

 230, 255, 255

 230, 22, 64

 230, 0, 46

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 163, 200



230, 160, 174



229, 163, 149

Triad

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



230, 160, 174



163, 187, 137



120, 187, 225

Complementary

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



230, 160, 174



160, 230, 216

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.



101, 192, 209



230, 160, 174



134, 192, 158

Square

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



230, 160, 174



192, 179, 128



109, 193, 184



155, 179, 230

Rectangle

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



230, 160, 174



221, 168, 137



109, 193, 184



111, 189, 221

Sweetspot

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



230, 160, 174



255, 232, 237



216, 160, 230



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 160, 174



255, 161, 180



230, 181, 160



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 36



51, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



230, 160, 174



255, 161, 180



160, 209, 230



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 36



51, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 160, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

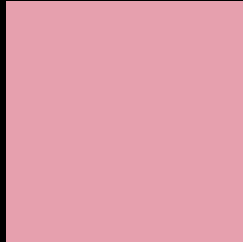
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 174 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, 160, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 160, 174.

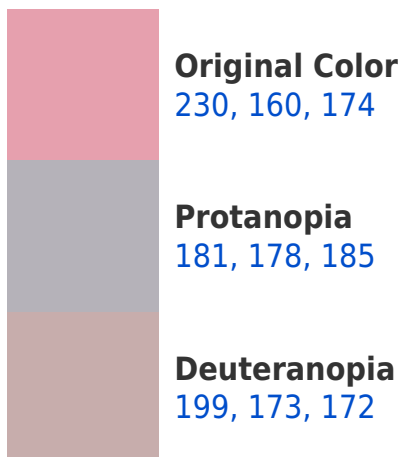



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 160, 174.

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, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 160, 174

Protanomaly
199, 171, 181

Deuteranomaly
210, 168, 173

Tritanomaly
230, 160, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 160, 174

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
200, 175, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 160, 174 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, 160, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 160, 174)  
}
```

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, 160, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 160, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 160, 174 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, 160, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 160, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 160, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 160, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 160, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 160,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 160, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 160, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
160, 174) }
```

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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