

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 174, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 174, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 174, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6AE9E
RGB	230, 174, 158
RGB Percent	90%, 68%, 62%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3176, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.31, 0.10
HSL	13°, 59%, 76%
HSV	13°, 31%, 90%
XYZ	53.9407, 49.5637, 39.0715
YIQ	188.9200, 38.5120, 6.8960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

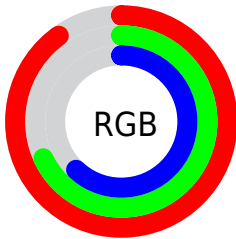
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 179, 158
Decimal	15117982
CIE Lab	75.80, 18.27, 16.15
CIE LCh	76, 24.389, 41.481
Yxy	49.5637, 0.3783, 0.3476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293308062 (0xFFE6AE9E)
YUV	188.9200, -15.2436, 36.0272
Hunter-Lab	70.4015, 13.5618, 16.3762

Details

The RGB color **230, 174, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 214, 230**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 230, 213**, and **173, 121, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 156, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 192, 181**.

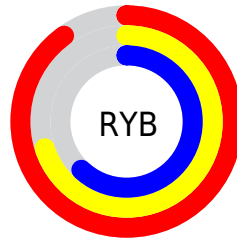
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (68%)

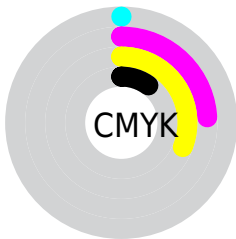
Blue (62%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (62%)

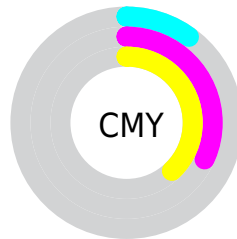


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)


Magenta (32%)


Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 174, 158 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, 174, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 174, 158

 230, 174, 158

255, 255, 255

 201, 147, 132

 255, 230, 213

 173, 121, 107

 255, 255, 241

 146, 96, 82


 119, 72, 59


 93, 49, 37


 67, 28, 17


 44, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 230, 174, 158

 230, 174, 158

 230, 156, 135


 230, 192, 181

 230, 138, 112

 230, 210, 204

 230, 120, 89

 230, 228, 227

 230, 102, 66

 230, 246, 250

 230, 85, 43

 230, 255, 255

 230, 67, 20

 230, 51, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 171, 179



230, 174, 158



216, 181, 145

Triad

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



230, 174, 158



144, 199, 172



172, 186, 231

Complementary

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



230, 174, 158



158, 214, 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.



142, 193, 229



230, 174, 158



126, 200, 195

Square

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



230, 174, 158



169, 194, 153



124, 198, 216



201, 178, 221

Rectangle

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



230, 174, 158



203, 186, 142



124, 198, 216



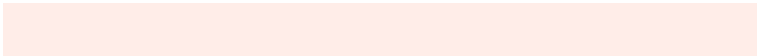
161, 188, 231

Sweetspot

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



230, 174, 158



255, 237, 232



230, 158, 214



128, 117, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 174, 158



255, 180, 158



230, 210, 158



115, 106, 103



179, 40, 0



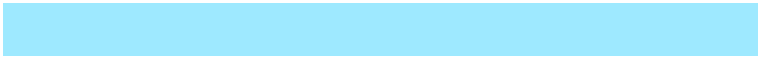
51, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 214, 230



158, 233, 255



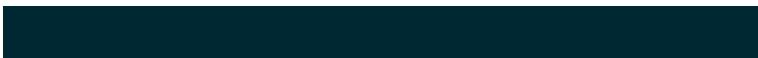
158, 178, 230



103, 112, 115



0, 139, 179



0, 40, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 174, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

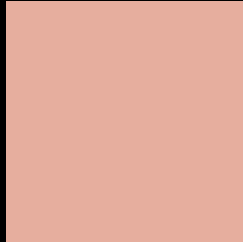
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

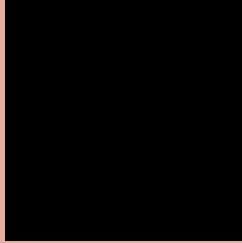
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 174, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 174, 158.

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, 174, 158

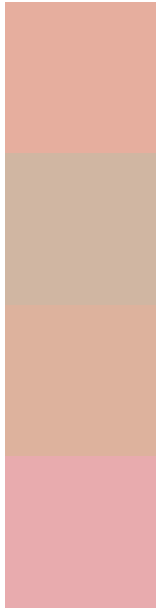
Protanopia
196, 187, 164

Deuteranopia
216, 180, 157



Tritanopia
233, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 174, 158

Protanomaly
208, 182, 162

Deuteranomaly
221, 178, 157

Tritanomaly
232, 171, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 174, 158

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
204, 184, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 174, 158 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, 174, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 174, 158)  
}
```

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, 174, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 174, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 174, 158 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, 174, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 174, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 174, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 174, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 174, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 174,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 174, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 174, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
174, 158) }
```

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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