

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 184, 83)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 184, 83) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 184, 83)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6B853
RGB	230, 184, 83
RGB Percent	90%, 72%, 33%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2784, 0.6745
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.64, 0.10
HSL	41°, 75%, 61%
HSV	41°, 64%, 90%
XYZ	51.3350, 51.7285, 15.4626
YIQ	186.2400, 59.8370, -21.6590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

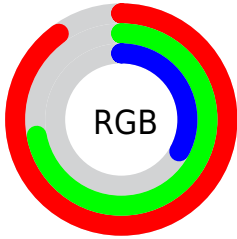
Format	Color
RYB	150, 230, 83
Decimal	15120467
CIELab	77.12, 5.82, 56.20
CIElCh	77, 56.504, 84.092
Yxy	51.7285, 0.4331, 0.4364
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293310547 (0xFFE6B853)
YUV	186.2400, -50.8973, 38.3775
Hunter-Lab	71.9225, 1.5405, 37.5991

Details

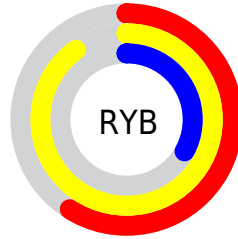
The RGB color **230, 184, 83** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC66**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **83, 129, 230**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 240, 136**, and **171, 131, 29** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 177, 60**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 191, 106**.

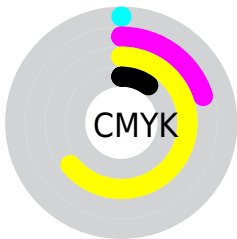
Distribution



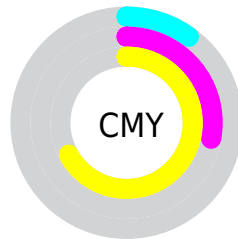
- Red (90%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 184, 83 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, 184, 83 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



230, 184, 83



230, 184, 83

255, 255, 255



200, 157, 57



255, 240, 136



171, 131, 29



255, 255, 163



142, 106, 0



255, 255, 191



114, 82, 0



255, 255, 220



87, 60, 0



255, 255, 249



60, 38, 0



35, 18, 0



0, 0, 0



230, 184, 83



230, 184, 83

■ 230, 177, 60

■ 230, 191, 106

■ 230, 170, 37

■ 230, 198, 129

■ 230, 162, 14

■ 230, 206, 152

■ 230, 158, 0

■ 230, 213, 175

■ 230, 220, 198

■ 230, 227, 221

■ 230, 234, 244

■ 230, 242, 255

■ 230, 249, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 165, 107



230, 184, 83



179, 200, 91

Triad

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



230, 184, 83



0, 216, 232



245, 160, 252

Complementary

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



230, 184, 83



83, 129, 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.



177, 181, 255



230, 184, 83



0, 211, 255

Square

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



230, 184, 83



0, 216, 178



55, 199, 255



255, 147, 203

Rectangle

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



230, 184, 83



139, 208, 112



55, 199, 255



226, 167, 255

Sweetspot

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



230, 184, 83



255, 240, 207



230, 83, 130



128, 118, 98



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 184, 83



255, 194, 59



203, 230, 83



115, 111, 103



179, 123, 0



51, 35, 0

Inverse Universe

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



83, 129, 230



59, 120, 255



110, 83, 230



103, 107, 115



0, 56, 179



0, 16, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 184, 83 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

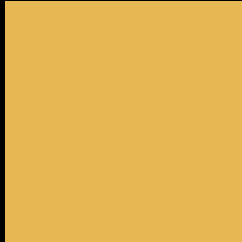
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 83 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, 184, 83 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 184, 83.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 184, 83.

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, 184, 83

Protanopia
212, 191, 85

Deuteranopia
236, 181, 84



Tritanopia
238, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 184, 83

Protanomaly
219, 188, 84

Deuteranomaly
234, 182, 84

Tritanomaly
235, 177, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 184, 83

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
202, 185, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 184, 83 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, 184, 83)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 184, 83)  
}
```

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, 184, 83) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 184, 83) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 184, 83 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, 184, 83) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 184, 83) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 184, 83)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 184, 83); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 184, 83);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 184,  
83) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 184, 83 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 184, 83) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
184, 83) }
```

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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