

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 212, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 212, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 212, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D47F
RGB	230, 212, 127
RGB Percent	90%, 83%, 50%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1686, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.45, 0.10
HSL	50°, 67%, 70%
HSV	50°, 45%, 90%
XYZ	60.0074, 65.4423, 29.5476
YIQ	207.6920, 38.0130, -22.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

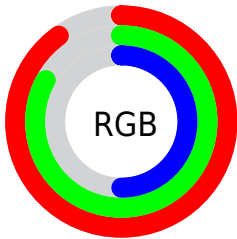
Format	Color
RYB	149, 230, 127
Decimal	15127679
CIELab	84.71, -5.16, 44.16
CIELCh	85, 44.456, 96.671
Yxy	65.4423, 0.3872, 0.4222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293317759 (0xFFE6D47F)
YUV	207.6920, -39.7812, 19.5641
Hunter-Lab	80.8964, -9.1609, 34.9717

Details

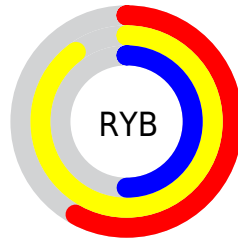
The RGB color **230, 212, 127** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **127, 145, 230**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 181**, and **173, 158, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 208, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 216, 150**.

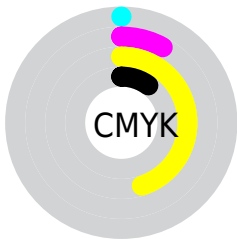
Distribution



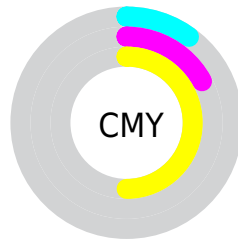
- Red (90%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 212, 127 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, 212, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 230, 212, 127

 230, 212, 127


255, 255, 255

 201, 184, 101

 255, 255, 181


 173, 158, 76

 255, 255, 209

 145, 132, 51

 255, 255, 238

 118, 107, 25

 91, 83, 0

 66, 60, 0

 41, 38, 0

 13, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 230, 212, 127

 230, 212, 127

 230, 208, 104


 230, 216, 150

 230, 204, 81


 230, 220, 173

 230, 200, 58

 230, 224, 196

 230, 196, 35

 230, 228, 219

 230, 192, 12

 230, 232, 242

 230, 190, 0

 230, 236, 255

 230, 240, 255

 230, 244, 255

 230, 248, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 198, 135



230, 212, 127



185, 224, 143

Triad

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



230, 212, 127



22, 232, 255



255, 184, 246

Complementary

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



230, 212, 127



127, 145, 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.



229, 197, 255



230, 212, 127



91, 225, 255

Square

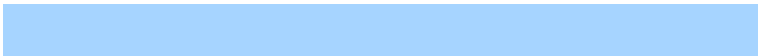
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



230, 212, 127



73, 234, 220



166, 212, 255



255, 179, 204

Rectangle

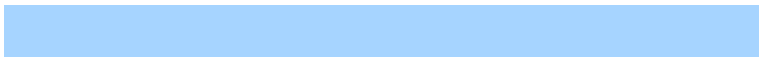
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



230, 212, 127



151, 229, 164



166, 212, 255



255, 188, 255

Sweetspot

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



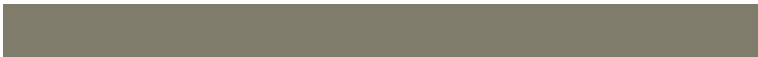
230, 212, 127



255, 249, 222



230, 127, 146



128, 124, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 212, 127



255, 231, 117



197, 230, 127



115, 113, 103



179, 147, 0



51, 42, 0

Inverse Universe

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



127, 145, 230



117, 141, 255



160, 127, 230



103, 105, 115



0, 31, 179



0, 9, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 212, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

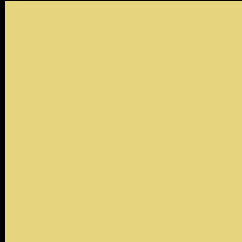
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 127 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, 212, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 212, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 212, 127.

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, 212, 127

Protanopia
231, 212, 127

Deuteranopia
255, 202, 132



Tritanopia
239, 201, 217

Trichromacy



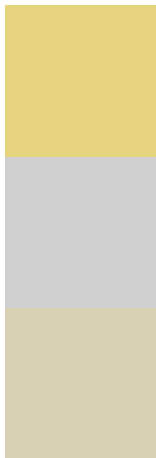
Original Color
230, 212, 127

Protanomaly
231, 212, 127

Deuteranomaly
246, 206, 130

Tritanomaly
236, 205, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 212, 127

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
216, 209, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 212, 127 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, 212, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 212, 127)  
}
```

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, 212, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 212, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 212, 127 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, 212, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 212, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 212, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 212, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 212, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 212,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 212, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 212, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
212, 127) }
```

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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