

Converting Colors

RGB(230, 85, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(230, 85, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(230, 85, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E65574
RGB	230, 85, 116
RGB Percent	90%, 33%, 45%
CMY	0.0980, 0.6667, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.63, 0.50, 0.10
HSL	347°, 74%, 62%
HSV	347°, 63%, 90%
XYZ	39.0340, 24.5809, 19.2103
YIQ	131.8890, 76.4690, 40.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

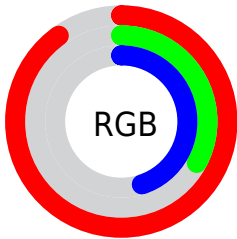
Format	Color
RYB	230, 85, 116
Decimal	15095156
CIELab	56.66, 58.44, 13.11
CIElCh	57, 59.896, 12.645
Yxy	24.5809, 0.4713, 0.2968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293285236 (0xFFE65574)
YUV	131.8890, -7.8333, 86.0433
Hunter-Lab	49.5792, 53.7707, 11.7325

Details

The RGB color **230, 85, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **85, 230, 199**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 141, 168**, and **169, 20, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 62, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 108, 134**.

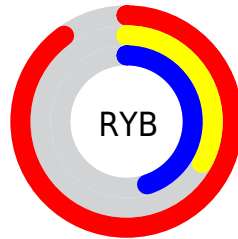
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (33%)

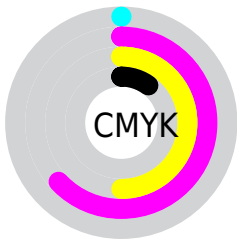
Blue (45%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (33%)

Blue (45%)

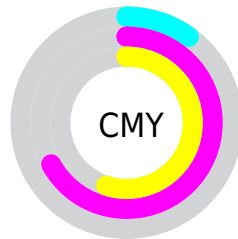


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)
















Magenta (67%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 230, 85, 116 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, 85, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 230, 85, 116	 230, 85, 116
 255, 255, 255	 199, 56, 92
 255, 141, 168	 169, 20, 68
 255, 169, 195	 139, 0, 46
 255, 198, 223	 110, 0, 26
 255, 227, 251	 81, 0, 0
	 53, 0, 2
	 3, 0, 0
	 0, 0, 0

 230, 85, 116	 230, 85, 116
--	--


 230, 62, 98

 230, 108, 134


 230, 39, 80

 230, 131, 152

 230, 16, 62

 230, 154, 170

 230, 0, 49

 230, 177, 188

 230, 200, 206

 230, 223, 224

 230, 246, 243

 230, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 90, 168



230, 85, 116



218, 100, 67

Triad

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



230, 85, 116



82, 152, 53



0, 150, 235

Complementary

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



230, 85, 116



85, 230, 199

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.



0, 158, 206



230, 85, 116



0, 159, 103

Square

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



230, 85, 116



141, 140, 14



0, 161, 157



68, 134, 238

Rectangle

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



230, 85, 116



199, 115, 39



0, 161, 157



0, 154, 228

Sweetspot

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



230, 85, 116



255, 207, 217



199, 85, 230



128, 98, 104



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 85, 116



255, 61, 103



230, 126, 85



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 38



51, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



230, 85, 116



255, 61, 103



85, 189, 230



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 38



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 230, 85, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

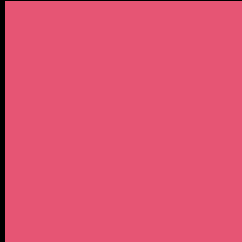
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 85, 116 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 230, 85, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 85, 116.

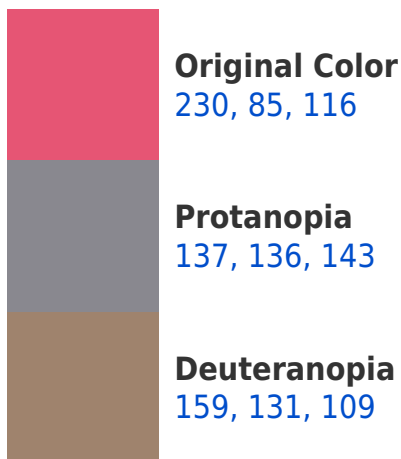



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 230, 85, 116.

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](#).

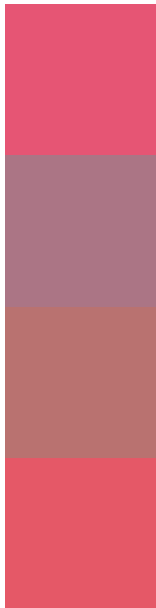
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
229, 89, 95

Trichromacy



Original Color

230, 85, 116

Protanomaly

171, 117, 133

Deuteranomaly

185, 114, 112

Tritanomaly

229, 88, 103

Monochromacy



Original Color

230, 85, 116

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

168, 115, 126

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 230, 85, 116 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, 85, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 85, 116)  
}
```

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, 85, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 85, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 230, 85, 116 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, 85, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 85, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 85, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 85, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 85, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 85, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 230, 85, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 85, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230, 85,  
116) }
```

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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