

# Converting Colors

`RYB(230, 112, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(230, 112, 156) contains.

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# Color

**$\text{RYB}(230, 112, 156)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6709C
RGB	230, 112, 156
RGB Percent	90%, 44%, 61%
CMY	0.0980, 0.5608, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.51, 0.32, 0.10
HSL	338°, 70%, 67%
HSV	338°, 51%, 90%
XYZ	44.4280, 30.8116, 35.0581
YIQ	152.2980, 56.2040, 38.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

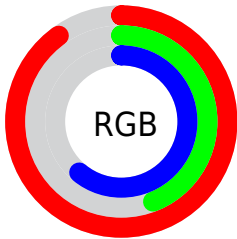
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 112, 156
Decimal	15102108
CIE Lab	62.35, 50.33, -2.00
CIE LCh	62, 50.371, 357.729
Yxy	30.8116, 0.4028, 0.2793
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293292188 (0xFFE6709C)
YUV	152.2980, 1.8251, 68.1447
Hunter-Lab	55.5082, 45.7296, 1.4091

# Details

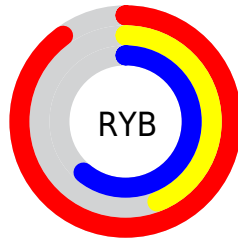
The RYB color **230, 112, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 185, 230**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 167, 210**, and **171, 58, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 89, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 135, 170**.

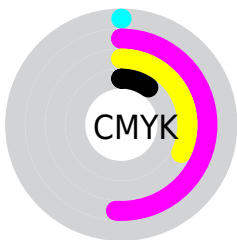
# Distribution



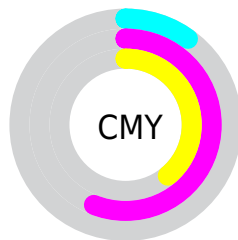
- Red (90%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (10%)




- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (39%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 230, 112, 156 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 RYB color 230, 112, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 230, 112, 156


255, 255, 255

 255, 167, 210


 255, 195, 239

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 230, 112, 156

 200, 85, 130

 171, 58, 105

 143, 28, 81

 115, 0, 58


 87, 0, 37


 61, 0, 15

 31, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 230, 112, 156


 230, 112, 156


 230, 89, 142

 230, 135, 170

 230, 66, 127

 230, 158, 185

 230, 43, 113

 230, 181, 199

 230, 20, 98

 230, 204, 214

 230, 0, 86

 230, 227, 228

 230, 242, 250

 230, 243, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



202, 123, 199



230, 112, 156



232, 116, 112

# Triad

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



230, 112, 156



67, 160, 92



0, 96, 226

# Complementary

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



230, 112, 156



112, 185, 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.



0, 91, 191



230, 112, 156



77, 150, 169

# Square

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



230, 112, 156



100, 179, 57



0, 94, 173



45, 116, 240

# Rectangle

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



230, 112, 156



222, 141, 86



0, 94, 173



0, 95, 216



# Sweetspot

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



230, 112, 156



255, 217, 231



185, 112, 230



128, 105, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



230, 112, 156



255, 97, 156



230, 128, 112



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 67



51, 0, 19



# Inverse Universe

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



230, 112, 156



255, 97, 156



112, 167, 230



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 67



51, 0, 19



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 112, 156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

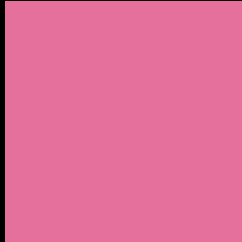
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 112, 156 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](#).



## **RYB 230, 112, 156 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 112, 156.

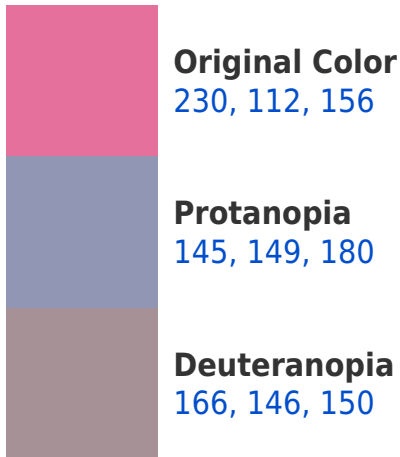



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 112, 156.

# 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**  
227, 118, 126

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

230, 112, 156



**Protanomaly**

176, 136, 171



**Deuteranomaly**

189, 134, 152



**Tritanomaly**

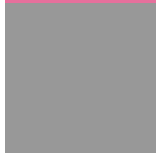
228, 116, 137

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

230, 112, 156



**Achromatopsia**

152, 152, 152



**Achromatomaly**

180, 137, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 230, 112, 156 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, 112, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 112, 156)  
}
```

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, 112, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 112, 156) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 230, 112, 156 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, 112, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 112, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 112, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 112, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 112, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 112,  
156) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 230, 112, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 112, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
112, 156) }
```

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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