

Converting Colors

`RYB(230, 156, 186)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(230, 156, 186) contains.

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Color

R_YB(230, 156, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E69CBA
RGB	230, 156, 186
RGB Percent	90%, 61%, 73%
CMY	0.0980, 0.3882, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.19, 0.10
HSL	336°, 60%, 76%
HSV	336°, 32%, 90%
XYZ	53.3845, 44.1451, 52.1616
YIQ	181.5460, 34.4740, 25.0180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

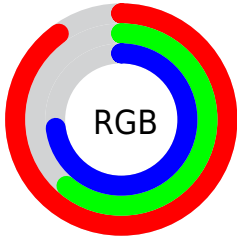
Format	Color
R _Y B	230, 156, 186
Decimal	15113402
CIE Lab	72.33, 31.82, -4.21
CIE LCh	72, 32.101, 352.469
Yxy	44.1451, 0.3566, 0.2949
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293303482 (0xFFE69CBA)
YUV	181.5460, 2.1958, 42.4942
Hunter-Lab	66.4418, 27.1477, -0.0377

Details

The RYB color **230, 156, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 202, 230**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 242**, and **173, 104, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 133, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 179, 200**.

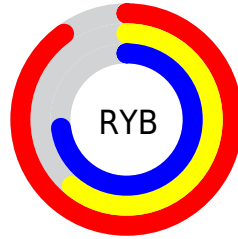
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (61%)

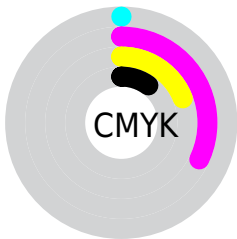
Blue (73%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (73%)

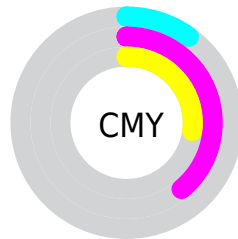


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (39%)


Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 230, 156, 186 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, 156, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 230, 156, 186

 230, 156, 186

255, 255, 255

 201, 129, 159


 255, 211, 242

 173, 104, 133

 255, 240, 255

 146, 79, 108

 119, 54, 84

 93, 30, 60

 68, 4, 39

 45, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 230, 156, 186

 230, 156, 186

■ 230, 133, 172

■ 230, 179, 200

■ 230, 110, 159

■ 230, 202, 213

■ 230, 87, 145

■ 230, 225, 227

■ 230, 64, 131

■ 230, 241, 248

■ 230, 41, 118

■ 230, 243, 255

■ 230, 18, 104

■ 230, 243, 255

■ 230, 0, 93

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 162, 213



230, 156, 186



236, 156, 156

Triad

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



230, 156, 186



123, 182, 130



90, 147, 223

Complementary

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



230, 156, 186



156, 202, 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.



82, 139, 199



230, 156, 186



141, 189, 189

Square

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



230, 156, 186



170, 205, 119



107, 157, 193



127, 163, 235

Rectangle

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



230, 156, 186



231, 166, 139



107, 157, 193



83, 143, 216

Sweetspot

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



230, 156, 186



255, 230, 240



199, 156, 230



128, 112, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



230, 156, 186



255, 156, 196



230, 163, 156



115, 103, 108



179, 0, 72



51, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



230, 156, 186



255, 156, 196



156, 191, 230



115, 103, 108



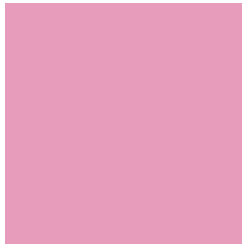
179, 0, 72



51, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 230, 156, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

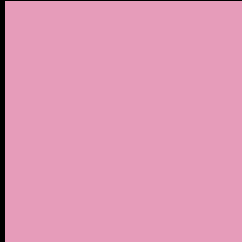
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 186 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, 156, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 156, 186.

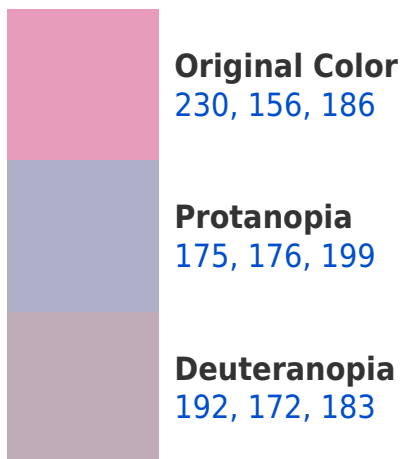



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 230, 156, 186.

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
228, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
230, 156, 186

Protanomaly
195, 169, 194

Deuteranomaly
206, 166, 184

Tritanomaly
229, 158, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
230, 156, 186

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
199, 173, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 230, 156, 186 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, 156, 186) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 156, 186)  
}
```

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, 156, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 156, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 230, 156, 186 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, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 156, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 156, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 156, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 156, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 156,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 230, 156, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 156, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
156, 186) }
```

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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