

# Converting Colors

RGB(231, 166, 101)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(231, 166, 101) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(231, 166, 101)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7A665
RGB	231, 166, 101
RGB Percent	91%, 65%, 40%
CMY	0.0941, 0.3490, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.56, 0.09
HSL	30°, 73%, 65%
HSV	30°, 56%, 91%
XYZ	48.9402, 45.2009, 18.4571
YIQ	178.0250, 59.6050, -6.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

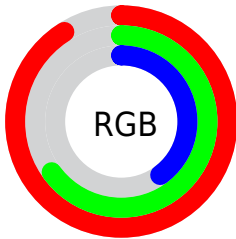
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	231, 231, 101
Decimal	15181413
CIE Lab	73.02, 17.03, 42.80
CIE LCh	73, 46.066, 68.303
Yxy	45.2009, 0.4346, 0.4014
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293371493 (0xFFE7A665)
YUV	178.0250, -37.9733, 46.4591
Hunter-Lab	67.2316, 12.2808, 30.7852

# Details

The RGB color **231, 166, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 166, 231**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 153**, and **172, 114, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **231, 154, 78**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **231, 178, 124**.

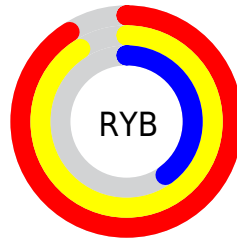
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (65%)

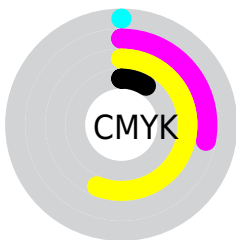
Blue (40%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (40%)

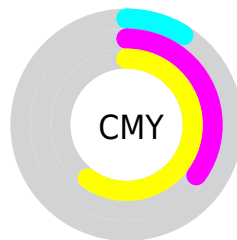


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (56%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (60%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 231, 166, 101 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 231, 166, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 231, 166, 101

 231, 166, 101

255, 255, 255

 201, 140, 76

 255, 221, 153

 172, 114, 52

 255, 250, 180

 143, 89, 27

 255, 255, 208

 115, 66, 0


 255, 255, 237


 88, 43, 0

 61, 22, 0

 37, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 231, 166, 101

 231, 166, 101

231, 154, 78

231, 178, 124

231, 143, 55

231, 189, 147

231, 131, 32

231, 201, 170

231, 120, 9

231, 212, 193

231, 116, 0

231, 224, 217

231, 235, 240

231, 247, 255

231, 255, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



255, 152, 129



231, 166, 101



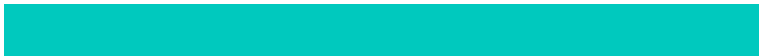
194, 181, 94

# Triad

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



231, 166, 101



0, 201, 190



199, 164, 246

# Complementary

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



231, 166, 101



101, 166, 231

# 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.



133, 180, 255



231, 166, 101



0, 199, 230

# Square

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



231, 166, 101



93, 199, 147



20, 192, 255



241, 150, 211

# Rectangle

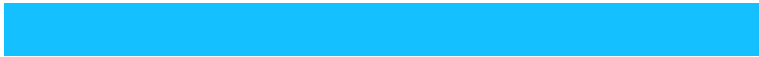
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



231, 166, 101



165, 189, 103



20, 192, 255



179, 169, 254

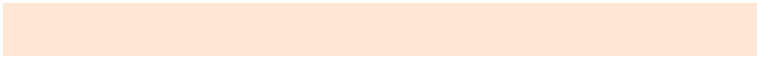


# Sweetspot

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



231, 166, 101



255, 233, 212



231, 101, 166



128, 115, 102



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



231, 166, 101



255, 168, 82



231, 231, 101



115, 109, 103



179, 89, 0



51, 26, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



101, 166, 231



82, 168, 255



101, 101, 231



103, 109, 115



0, 89, 179



0, 26, 51



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 231, 166, 101 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 231, 166, 101 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

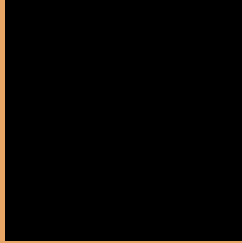
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 231, 166, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 166, 101.


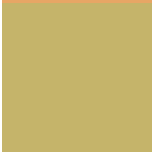




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 166, 101.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> 231, 166, 101
	<b>Protanopia</b> 197, 180, 106
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 219, 171, 100



**Tritanopia**  
236, 158, 170

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
231, 166, 101

**Protanomaly**  
209, 175, 104

**Deuteranomaly**  
223, 169, 100

**Tritanomaly**  
234, 161, 145

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
231, 166, 101

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
197, 174, 150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 231, 166, 101 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(231, 166, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 166, 101)  
}
```

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(231, 166, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 166, 101) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 231, 166, 101 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(231, 166, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 166, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(231, 166, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 166, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 166, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 166,  
101) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 231, 166, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(231, 166, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
166, 101) }
```

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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