

Converting Colors

RGB(231, 166, 94)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(231, 166, 94) contains.

RGB(231, 166, 94)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(231, 166, 94)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E7A65E
RGB	231, 166, 94
RGB Percent	91%, 65%, 37%
CMY	0.0941, 0.3490, 0.6314
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.59, 0.09
HSL	32°, 74%, 64%
HSV	32°, 59%, 91%
XYZ	48.6116, 45.0695, 16.7269
YIQ	177.2270, 61.8520, -8.6120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

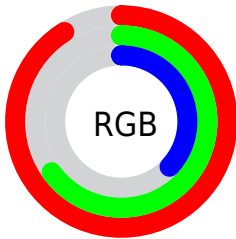
Format	Color
RYB	218, 231, 94
Decimal	15181406
CIELab	72.94, 16.50, 46.23
CIELCh	73, 49.084, 70.352
Yxy	45.0695, 0.4403, 0.4082
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293371486 (0xFFE7A65E)
YUV	177.2270, -41.0309, 47.1589
Hunter-Lab	67.1338, 11.7676, 32.2212

Details

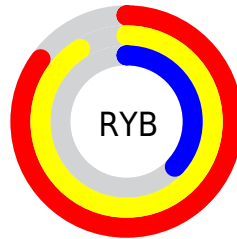
The RGB color **231, 166, 94** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. The color can be described as light muted orange. A complement of this color would be **94, 159, 231**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 146**, and **172, 114, 44** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **231, 155, 71**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **231, 177, 117**.

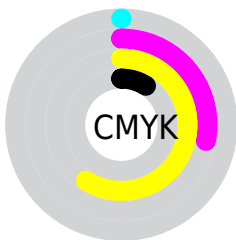
Distribution



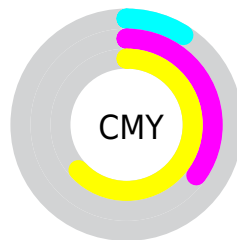
- Red (91%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 231, 166, 94 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, 94 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 231, 166, 94  231, 166, 94

255, 255, 255  201, 140, 69

 255, 221, 146  172, 114, 44

 255, 250, 173  143, 90, 18

 255, 255, 201  115, 66, 0


 255, 255, 230  87, 44, 0


 60, 23, 0


 37, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 231, 166, 94  231, 166, 94


 231, 155, 71

 231, 177, 117


 231, 144, 48

 231, 188, 140

 231, 133, 25

 231, 199, 163


 231, 122, 2

 231, 210, 186

 231, 121, 0

 231, 221, 210

 231, 232, 233

 231, 243, 255

 231, 254, 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, 150, 123



231, 166, 94



191, 181, 88

Triad

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



231, 166, 94



0, 202, 194



203, 161, 248

Complementary

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



231, 166, 94



94, 159, 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.



134, 178, 255



231, 166, 94



0, 200, 236

Square

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



231, 166, 94



79, 200, 147



0, 192, 255



247, 146, 210

Rectangle

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



231, 166, 94



160, 190, 99



0, 192, 255



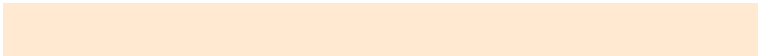
183, 167, 255

Sweetspot

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



231, 166, 94



255, 233, 209



231, 94, 160



128, 114, 99



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



231, 166, 94



255, 169, 74



229, 231, 94



115, 109, 103



179, 94, 0



51, 27, 0

Inverse Universe

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



94, 159, 231



74, 160, 255



96, 94, 231



103, 109, 115



0, 85, 179



0, 24, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 231, 166, 94 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

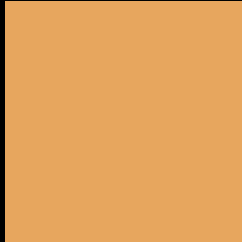
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 94 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, 94 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 166, 94.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 231, 166, 94.

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
231, 166, 94

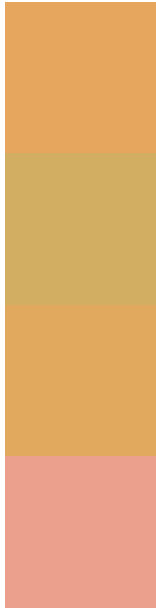
Protanopia
197, 179, 99

Deuteranopia
220, 171, 93



Tritanopia
237, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
231, 166, 94

Protanomaly
209, 174, 97

Deuteranomaly
224, 169, 93

Tritanomaly
235, 160, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
231, 166, 94

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
197, 173, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 231, 166, 94 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, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(231, 166, 94)  
}
```

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, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(231, 166, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 231, 166, 94 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, 94) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(231, 166, 94) }
```

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, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(231, 166, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 166, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(231, 166,  
94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 231, 166, 94 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, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(231,  
166, 94) }
```

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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