

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 152, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 152, 133) contains.

RGB(232, 152, 133)	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(232, 152, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E89885
RGB	232, 152, 133
RGB Percent	91%, 60%, 52%
CMY	0.0902, 0.4039, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.43, 0.09
HSL	12°, 68%, 72%
HSV	12°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	48.7406, 41.3057, 27.5942
YIQ	173.7540, 53.7790, 11.0510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

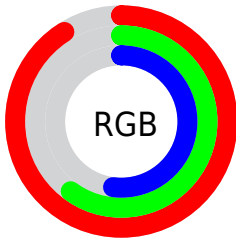
Format	Color
R _Y B	232, 157, 133
Decimal	15243397
CIE Lab	70.39, 27.84, 22.38
CIE LCh	70, 35.722, 38.797
Yxy	41.3057, 0.4143, 0.3511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293433477 (0xFFE89885)
YUV	173.7540, -20.0917, 51.0817
Hunter-Lab	64.2695, 22.8987, 19.5324

Details

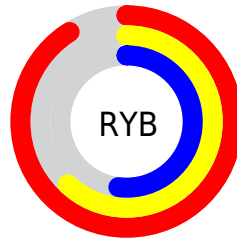
The RGB color **232, 152, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 213, 232**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 186**, and **174, 100, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 133, 110**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 171, 156**.

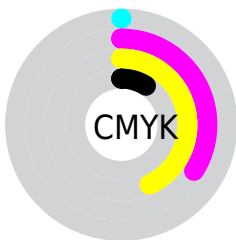
Distribution



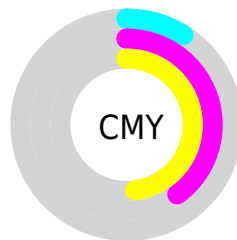
- Red (91%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 152, 133 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 232, 152, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 152, 133

 232, 152, 133

255, 255, 255

 203, 126, 108

 255, 207, 186


 174, 100, 83

 255, 235, 214

 145, 76, 60

 255, 255, 242

 118, 52, 38

 90, 28, 17

 64, 4, 0

 42, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 232, 152, 133

 232, 152, 133

■ 232, 133, 110

■ 232, 171, 156

■ 232, 115, 87

■ 232, 189, 179

■ 232, 96, 63

■ 232, 208, 203

■ 232, 77, 40

■ 232, 227, 226

■ 232, 58, 17

■ 232, 246, 249

■ 232, 45, 0

■ 232, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 147, 164



232, 152, 133



214, 162, 112

Triad

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



232, 152, 133



110, 188, 148



142, 172, 236

Complementary

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



232, 152, 133



133, 213, 232

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.



88, 182, 232



232, 152, 133



69, 190, 181

Square

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



232, 152, 133



149, 182, 120



50, 188, 212



188, 160, 223

Rectangle

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



232, 152, 133



195, 170, 107



50, 188, 212



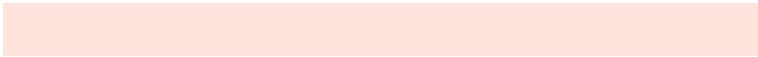
124, 176, 237

Sweetspot

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



232, 152, 133



255, 228, 222



232, 133, 214



128, 111, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 152, 133



255, 150, 125



232, 201, 133



115, 105, 103



179, 34, 0



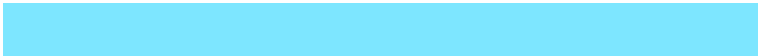
51, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 213, 232



125, 230, 255



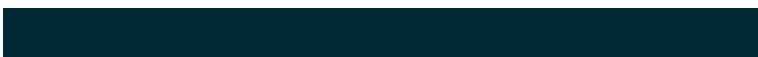
133, 164, 232



103, 113, 115



0, 144, 179



0, 41, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 152, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

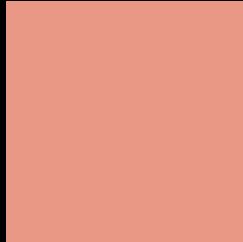
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 232, 152, 133 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 232, 152, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 152, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 152, 133.

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
232, 152, 133

Protanopia
182, 172, 142

Deuteranopia
203, 165, 130



Tritanopia
234, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
232, 152, 133

Protanomaly
200, 165, 139

Deuteranomaly
214, 160, 131

Tritanomaly
233, 149, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 152, 133

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
195, 166, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 152, 133 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(232, 152, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 152, 133)  
}
```

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(232, 152, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 152, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 152, 133 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(232, 152, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 152, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 152, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 152, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 152, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 152,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 152, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 152, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
152, 133) }
```

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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