

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 167, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 167, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 167, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8A799
RGB	232, 167, 153
RGB Percent	91%, 65%, 60%
CMY	0.0902, 0.3451, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.34, 0.09
HSL	11°, 63%, 75%
HSV	11°, 34%, 91%
XYZ	52.8472, 47.0931, 36.4415
YIQ	184.8390, 43.2340, 9.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

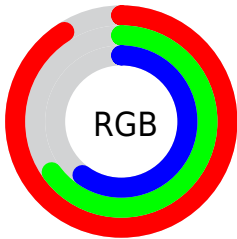
Format	Color
R _Y B	232, 170, 153
Decimal	15247257
CIE Lab	74.25, 22.14, 16.74
CIE LCh	74, 27.760, 37.095
Yxy	47.0931, 0.3875, 0.3453
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293437337 (0xFFE8A799)
YUV	184.8390, -15.6966, 41.3602
Hunter-Lab	68.6244, 17.3688, 16.5524

Details

The RGB color **232, 167, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 218, 232**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 207**, and **175, 115, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 148, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 186, 176**.

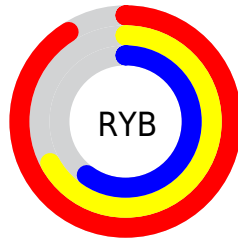
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (65%)

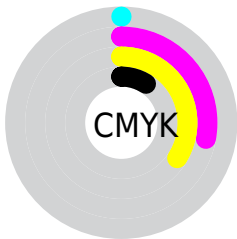
Blue (60%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (60%)

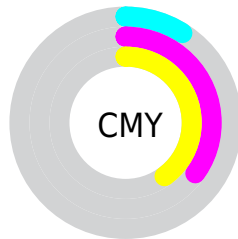


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (34%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 167, 153 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, 167, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 167, 153

 232, 167, 153

255, 255, 255

 203, 140, 127


 255, 222, 207

 175, 115, 102

 255, 251, 236

 147, 90, 78

 120, 66, 55


 93, 43, 34

 68, 21, 12

 44, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 232, 167, 153

 232, 167, 153

■ 232, 148, 130

■ 232, 186, 176

■ 232, 129, 107

■ 232, 205, 199

■ 232, 110, 83

■ 232, 224, 223

■ 232, 91, 60

■ 232, 243, 246

■ 232, 72, 37

■ 232, 255, 255

■ 232, 52, 14

■ 232, 41, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 164, 177



232, 167, 153



218, 174, 136

Triad

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



232, 167, 153



138, 195, 162



159, 183, 233

Complementary

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



232, 167, 153



153, 218, 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.



125, 191, 229



232, 167, 153



114, 197, 188

Square

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



232, 167, 153



167, 190, 141



106, 195, 212



194, 174, 223

Rectangle

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



232, 167, 153



203, 180, 132



106, 195, 212



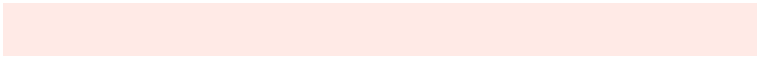
147, 186, 233

Sweetspot

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



232, 167, 153



255, 234, 230



232, 153, 219



128, 115, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 167, 153



255, 169, 150



232, 206, 153



115, 105, 103



179, 32, 0



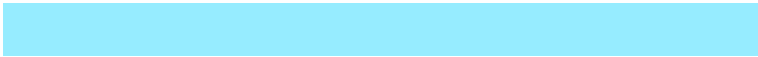
51, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 218, 232



150, 236, 255



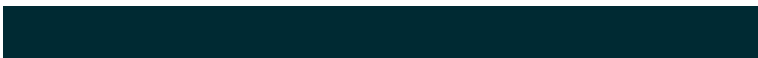
153, 179, 232



103, 113, 115



0, 147, 179



0, 42, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 167, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

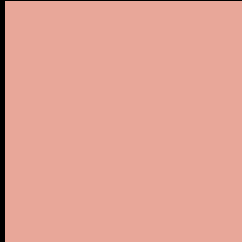
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

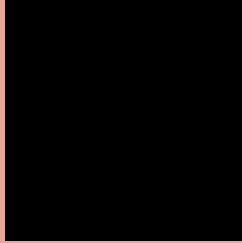
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 167, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 167, 153.

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, 167, 153

Protanopia
191, 182, 161

Deuteranopia
212, 176, 151



Tritanopia
234, 164, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
232, 167, 153

Protanomaly
206, 177, 158

Deuteranomaly
219, 173, 152

Tritanomaly
233, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 167, 153

Achromatopsia
185, 185, 185

Achromatomaly
202, 178, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 167, 153 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, 167, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 167, 153)  
}
```

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, 167, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 167, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 167, 153 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, 167, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 167, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(232, 167, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 167, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 167, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 167,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 167, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 167, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
167, 153) }
```

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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