

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 204, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 204, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 204, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8CCA0
RGB	232, 204, 160
RGB Percent	91%, 80%, 63%
CMY	0.0902, 0.2000, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.31, 0.09
HSL	37°, 61%, 77%
HSV	37°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	61.2167, 62.8796, 42.1682
YIQ	207.3560, 30.8120, -7.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

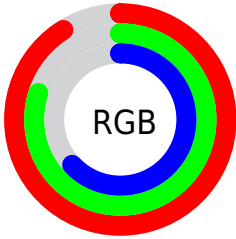
Format	Color
RYB	206, 232, 160
Decimal	15256736
CIELab	83.38, 3.44, 25.56
CIELCh	83, 25.791, 82.335
Yxy	62.8796, 0.3682, 0.3782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293446816 (0xFFE8CCA0)
YUV	207.3560, -23.3465, 21.6128
Hunter-Lab	79.2967, -0.9678, 23.9785

Details

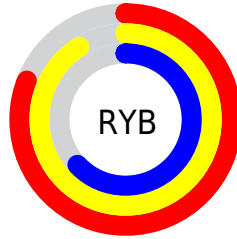
The RGB color **232, 204, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 188, 232**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 215**, and **175, 150, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 195, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 213, 183**.

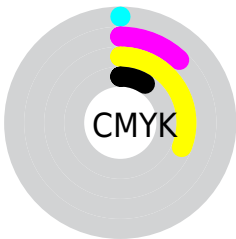
Distribution



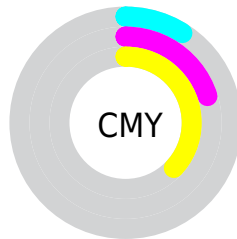
- Red (91%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 204, 160 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, 204, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 204, 160

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 232, 204, 160


 203, 177, 134

 175, 150, 108

 148, 124, 84

 122, 99, 60

 96, 76, 38

 71, 53, 16


 48, 32, 0

 23, 9, 0


 0, 0, 0

 232, 204, 160

 232, 204, 160

 232, 195, 137

 232, 213, 183

 232, 186, 114

 232, 222, 206

 232, 177, 90

 232, 231, 230

 232, 168, 67

 232, 240, 253

 232, 159, 44

 232, 249, 255

 232, 150, 21

 232, 255, 255

 232, 142, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



250, 196, 170



232, 204, 160



207, 212, 163

Triad

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



232, 204, 160



140, 221, 225



233, 196, 238

Complementary

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



232, 204, 160



160, 188, 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.



204, 204, 252



232, 204, 160



146, 218, 245

Square

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



232, 204, 160



154, 221, 200



171, 212, 255



252, 191, 215

Rectangle

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



232, 204, 160



188, 216, 171



171, 212, 255



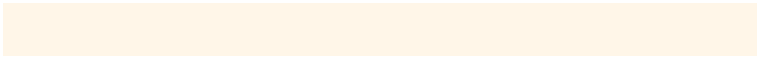
224, 198, 244

Sweetspot

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



232, 204, 160



255, 246, 232



232, 160, 189



128, 122, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 204, 160



255, 218, 161



225, 232, 160



115, 110, 103



179, 109, 0



51, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 188, 232



161, 197, 255



167, 160, 232



103, 108, 115



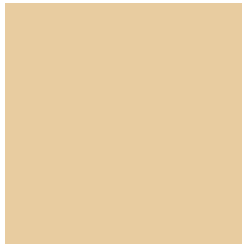
0, 69, 179



0, 20, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 204, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

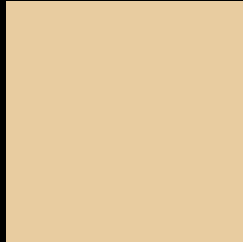
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

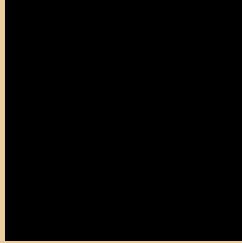
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 204, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 204, 160.

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, 204, 160

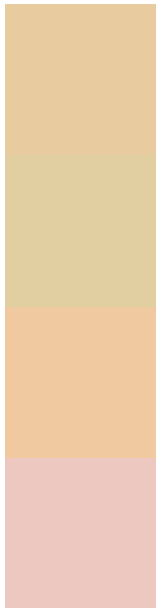
Protanopia
222, 208, 162

Deuteranopia
244, 199, 161



Tritanopia
238, 197, 212

Trichromacy



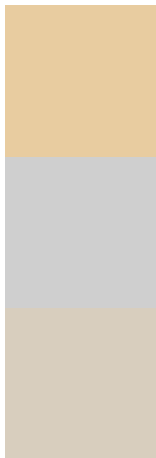
Original Color
232, 204, 160

Protanomaly
226, 207, 161

Deuteranomaly
240, 201, 161

Tritanomaly
236, 200, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 204, 160

Achromatopsia
207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly
216, 206, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 204, 160 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, 204, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 204, 160)  
}
```

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, 204, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 204, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 204, 160 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, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 204, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 204, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 204, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 204, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 204, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 204, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 204, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
204, 160) }
```

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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