

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 211, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 211, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 211, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8D3A1
RGB	232, 211, 161
RGB Percent	91%, 83%, 63%
CMY	0.0902, 0.1725, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.31, 0.09
HSL	42°, 61%, 77%
HSV	42°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	63.0060, 66.3175, 43.1980
YIQ	211.5790, 28.5660, -11.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

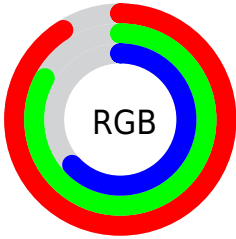
Format	Color
RYB	191, 232, 161
Decimal	15258529
CIELab	85.16, -0.06, 27.45
CIElCh	85, 27.451, 90.129
Yxy	66.3175, 0.3652, 0.3844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293448609 (0xFFE8D3A1)
YUV	211.5790, -24.9354, 17.9092
Hunter-Lab	81.4356, -4.4084, 25.5542

Details

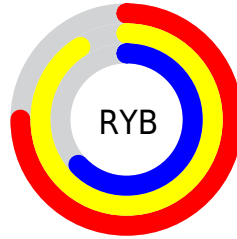
The RGB color **232, 211, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 182, 232**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 216**, and **175, 157, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 204, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 218, 184**.

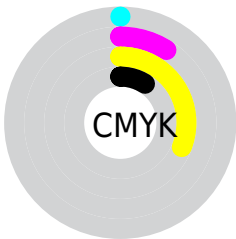
Distribution



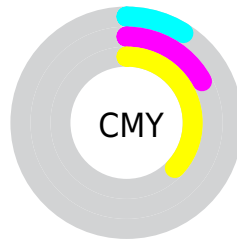
- Red (91%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (63%)



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



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 211, 161 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, 211, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 211, 161

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245

 232, 211, 161


 203, 183, 135

 175, 157, 109

 148, 131, 84

 122, 106, 61

 96, 81, 38

 71, 59, 16

 48, 37, 0

 23, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 232, 211, 161

 232, 211, 161

 232, 204, 138

 232, 218, 184

 232, 197, 115

 232, 225, 207

 232, 190, 91

 232, 232, 231

 232, 184, 68

 232, 238, 254

 232, 177, 45

 232, 245, 255

 232, 170, 22

 232, 252, 255

 232, 163, 0

 232, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



254, 202, 169



232, 211, 161



204, 219, 167

Triad

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



232, 211, 161



138, 227, 238



246, 198, 239

Complementary

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



232, 211, 161



161, 182, 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.



217, 206, 255



232, 211, 161



151, 222, 255

Square

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



232, 211, 161



149, 227, 212



182, 215, 255



255, 194, 214

Rectangle

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



232, 211, 161



184, 223, 179



182, 215, 255



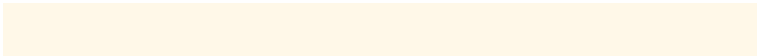
238, 200, 246

Sweetspot

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



232, 211, 161



255, 248, 232



232, 161, 182



128, 123, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 211, 161



255, 227, 161



218, 232, 161



115, 111, 103



179, 126, 0



51, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 182, 232



161, 189, 255



175, 161, 232



103, 107, 115



0, 53, 179



0, 15, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 211, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

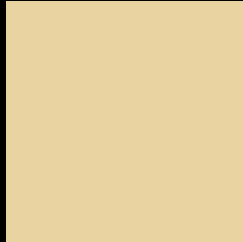
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

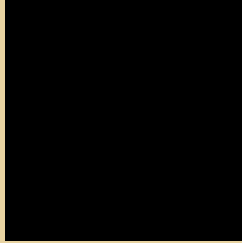
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 211, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 211, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 211, 161.

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, 211, 161

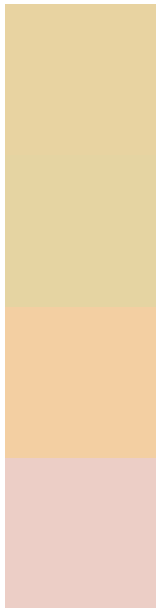
Protanopia
228, 212, 162

Deuteranopia
250, 204, 162



Tritanopia
239, 203, 219

Trichromacy



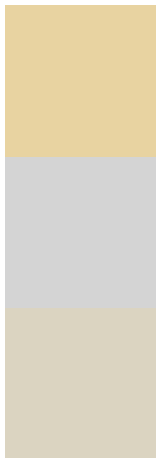
Original Color
232, 211, 161

Protanomaly
229, 212, 162

Deuteranomaly
243, 207, 162

Tritanomaly
236, 206, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 211, 161

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
219, 212, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 211, 161 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, 211, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 211, 161)  
}
```

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, 211, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 211, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 211, 161 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, 211, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 211, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 211, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 211, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 211, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 211,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 211, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 211, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
211, 161) }
```

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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