

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 221, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 221, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 221, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8DDA6
RGB	232, 221, 166
RGB Percent	91%, 87%, 65%
CMY	0.0902, 0.1333, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.28, 0.09
HSL	50°, 59%, 78%
HSV	50°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	66.0181, 71.6219, 46.4213
YIQ	218.0190, 24.2110, -14.7730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

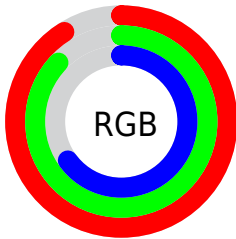
Format	Color
RYB	179, 232, 166
Decimal	15261094
CIELab	87.79, -4.55, 28.41
CIElCh	88, 28.776, 99.099
Yxy	71.6219, 0.3587, 0.3891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293451174 (0xFFE8DDA6)
YUV	218.0190, -25.6454, 12.2613
Hunter-Lab	84.6297, -8.8574, 26.7189

Details

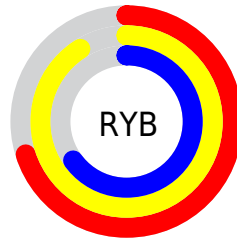
The RGB color **232, 221, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 177, 232**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 221**, and **176, 166, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 217, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 225, 189**.

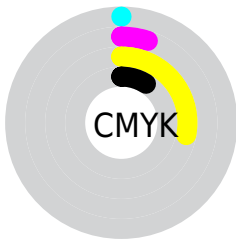
Distribution



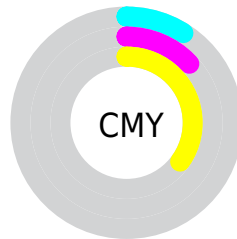
- Red (91%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 221, 166 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, 221, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 232, 221, 166

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 221

 255, 255, 250

 232, 221, 166

 203, 193, 139

 176, 166, 114

 148, 140, 89

 122, 114, 65

 96, 90, 42

 72, 67, 19

 49, 45, 0

 25, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 232, 221, 166

 232, 221, 166

 232, 217, 143

 232, 225, 189

 232, 213, 120

 232, 229, 212

 232, 209, 96

 232, 233, 236

 232, 206, 73

 232, 236, 255

 232, 202, 50

 232, 240, 255

 232, 198, 27

 232, 244, 255

 232, 194, 4

 232, 248, 255

 232, 193, 0

 232, 252, 255

 232, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



255, 212, 170



232, 221, 166



201, 229, 177

Triad

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



232, 221, 166



142, 234, 254



255, 203, 240

Complementary

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



232, 221, 166



166, 177, 232

Split Complementary

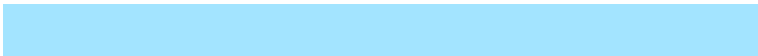
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



235, 210, 255



232, 221, 166



163, 228, 255

Square

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



232, 221, 166



147, 236, 228



199, 220, 255



255, 200, 213

Rectangle

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



232, 221, 166



181, 233, 191



199, 220, 255



255, 205, 249

Sweetspot

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



232, 221, 166



255, 251, 232



232, 166, 177



128, 125, 113



0, 0, 0



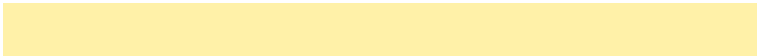
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 221, 166



255, 241, 168



210, 232, 166



115, 113, 103



179, 149, 0



51, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 177, 232



168, 183, 255



188, 166, 232



103, 105, 115



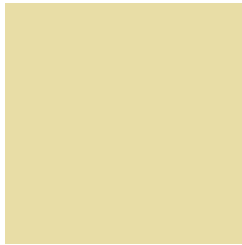
0, 30, 179



0, 9, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 221, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

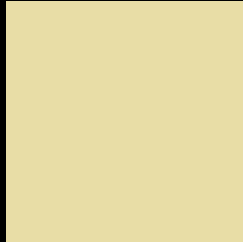
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

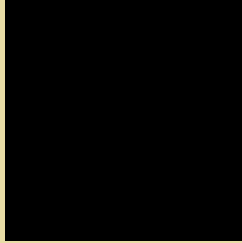
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

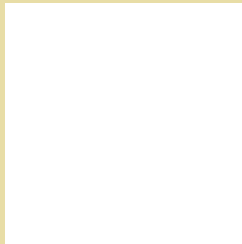
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 232, 221, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 221, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 221, 166.

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, 221, 166

Protanopia
236, 220, 165

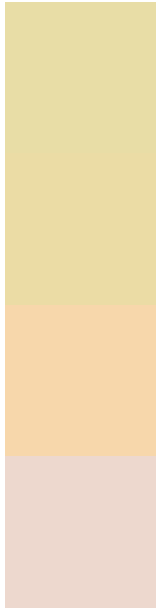
Deuteranopia
255, 212, 174



Tritanopia

240, 213, 229

Trichromacy



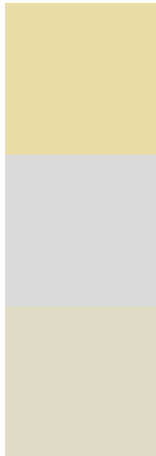
Original Color
232, 221, 166

Protanomaly
235, 220, 165

Deuteranomaly
247, 215, 171

Tritanomaly
237, 216, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 221, 166

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
223, 219, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 221, 166 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, 221, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 221, 166)  
}
```

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, 221, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 221, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 221, 166 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, 221, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 221, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 221, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 221, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 221, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 221, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 221, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 221, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
221, 166) }
```

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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