

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 227, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 227, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 227, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8E396
RGB	232, 227, 150
RGB Percent	91%, 89%, 59%
CMY	0.0902, 0.1098, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.35, 0.09
HSL	56°, 64%, 75%
HSV	56°, 35%, 91%
XYZ	66.2528, 74.2960, 39.7028
YIQ	219.7170, 27.6970, -22.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

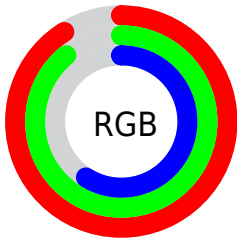
Format	Color
RYB	155, 232, 150
Decimal	15262614
CIELab	89.06, -9.53, 38.26
CIELCh	89, 39.426, 103.982
Yxy	74.2960, 0.3676, 0.4122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293452694 (0xFFE8E396)
YUV	219.7170, -34.3705, 10.7722
Hunter-Lab	86.1951, -13.6396, 33.0267

Details

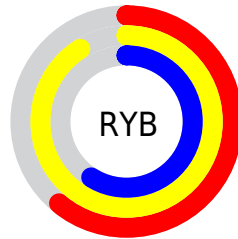
The RGB color **232, 227, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFF99**. A complement of this color would be **150, 155, 232**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 205**, and **175, 172, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 226, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 228, 173**.

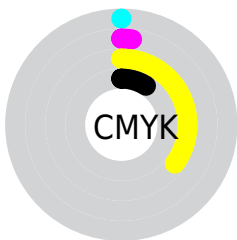
Distribution



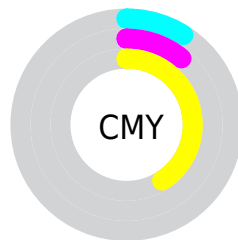
- Red (91%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 227, 150 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, 227, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 232, 227, 150

255, 255, 255


 255, 255, 205


 255, 255, 233

 232, 227, 150

 203, 199, 124

 175, 172, 98

 148, 145, 73

 121, 120, 49

 95, 95, 24

 70, 71, 0

 46, 49, 0

 22, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0

 232, 227, 150

 232, 227, 150

 232, 226, 127

 232, 228, 173

 232, 224, 104

 232, 230, 196

 232, 223, 80

 232, 231, 220

 232, 221, 57

 232, 233, 243

 232, 220, 34

 232, 234, 255

 232, 219, 11

 232, 235, 255

 232, 218, 0

 232, 237, 255

 232, 238, 255

 232, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

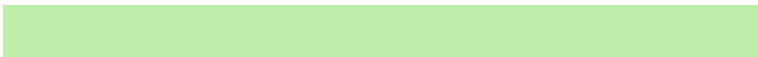
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 214, 152



232, 227, 150



190, 237, 168

Triad

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



232, 227, 150



100, 241, 255



255, 198, 245

Complementary

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



232, 227, 150



150, 155, 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.



251, 208, 255



232, 227, 150



142, 233, 255

Square

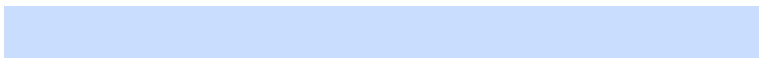
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



232, 227, 150



106, 244, 241



200, 221, 255



255, 196, 207

Rectangle

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



232, 227, 150



160, 241, 190



200, 221, 255



255, 200, 255

Sweetspot

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



232, 227, 150



255, 253, 227



232, 150, 155



128, 126, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 227, 150



255, 248, 148



196, 232, 150



115, 114, 103



179, 168, 0



51, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 155, 232



148, 154, 255



186, 150, 232



103, 104, 115



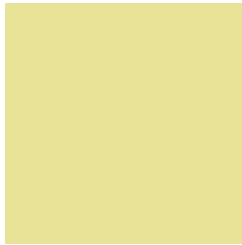
0, 11, 179



0, 3, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 227, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

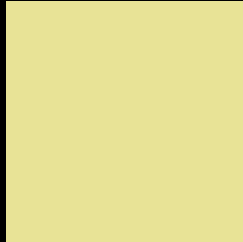
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 227, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

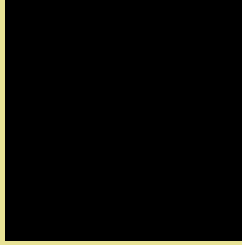
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 227, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 227, 150.

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](#).

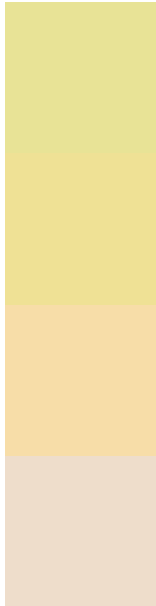
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
242, 217, 234

Trichromacy



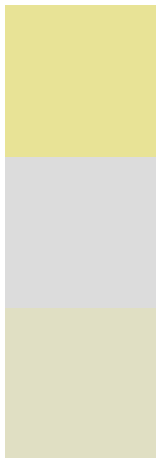
Original Color
232, 227, 150

Protanomaly
239, 225, 149

Deuteranomaly
247, 221, 168

Tritanomaly
238, 221, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 227, 150

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
224, 223, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 227, 150 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, 227, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 227, 150)  
}
```

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, 227, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 227, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 227, 150 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, 227, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 227, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 227, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 227, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 227, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 227,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 227, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 227, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
227, 150) }
```

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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