

Converting Colors

RGB(232, 255, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(232, 255, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(232, 255, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | E8FFBA |
| RGB | 232, 255, 186 |
| RGB Percent | 91%, 100%, 73% |
| CMY | 0.0902, 0.0000, 0.2706 |
| CMYK | 0.09, 0.00, 0.27, 0.00 |
| HSL | 80°, 100%, 86% |
| HSV | 80°, 27%, 100% |
| XYZ | 77.9016, 92.2210, 60.1489 |
| YIQ | 240.2570, 8.4410, -26.3350 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

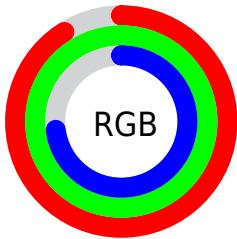
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 186, 255, 209 |
| Decimal | 15269818 |
| CIELab | 96.91, -18.76, 30.57 |
| CIELCh | 97, 35.868, 121.540 |
| Yxy | 92.2210, 0.3383, 0.4005 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4293459898 (0xFFE8FFBA) |
| YUV | 240.2570, -26.7487, -7.2414 |
| Hunter-Lab | 96.0318, -23.2551, 30.0863 |

Details

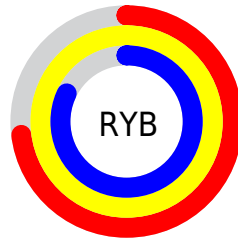
The RGB color **232, 255, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 186, 255**, and the grayscale version is **241, 241, 241**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 242**, and **176, 198, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **224, 255, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **241, 255, 211**.

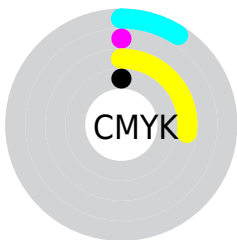
Distribution



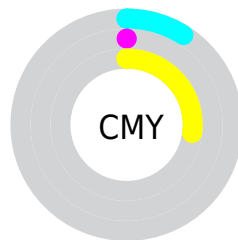
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 232, 255, 186 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, 255, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 232, 255, 186

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 242


 232, 255, 186

 204, 226, 159


 176, 198, 132

 149, 171, 107


 122, 144, 82

 97, 119, 58

 72, 94, 35

 48, 70, 11

 27, 48, 0

 0, 28, 0

■ 232, 255, 186

■ 232, 255, 186

■ 224, 255, 161

■ 241, 255, 211

■ 215, 255, 135

■ 249, 255, 237

■ 206, 255, 109

255, 255, 255

■ 198, 255, 84

■ 189, 255, 58

■ 181, 255, 33

■ 172, 255, 8

■ 170, 255, 0

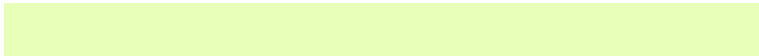
Harmonies

Analogous

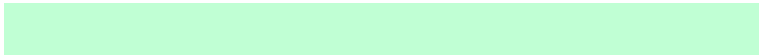
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



255, 244, 176



232, 255, 186



192, 255, 212

Triad

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



232, 255, 186



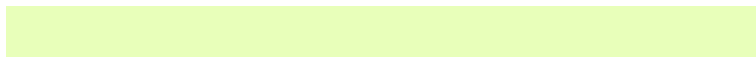
159, 255, 255



255, 221, 246

Complementary

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



232, 255, 186



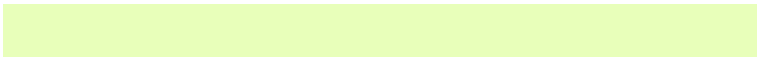
209, 186, 255

Split Complementary

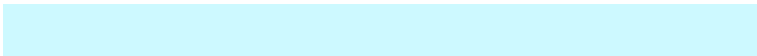
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 226, 255



232, 255, 186



205, 249, 255

Square

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



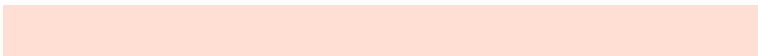
232, 255, 186



140, 255, 255



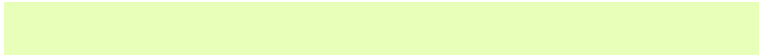
254, 237, 255



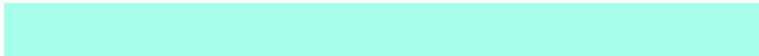
255, 223, 211

Rectangle

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



232, 255, 186



167, 255, 235



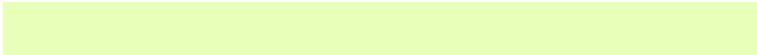
254, 237, 255



255, 221, 255

Sweetspot

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



232, 255, 186



248, 255, 235



255, 209, 186



123, 128, 115



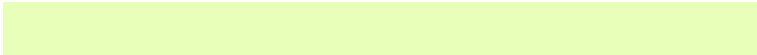
0, 0, 0



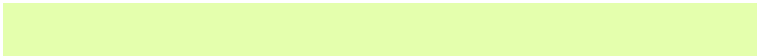
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

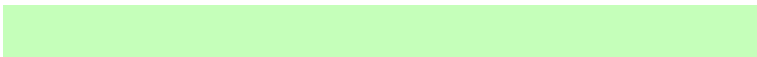
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



232, 255, 186



228, 255, 173



197, 255, 186



123, 128, 115



127, 191, 0



42, 64, 0

Inverse Universe

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



209, 186, 255



201, 173, 255



244, 186, 255



119, 115, 128



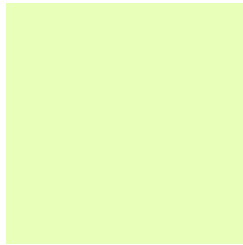
64, 0, 191



21, 0, 64

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 232, 255, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

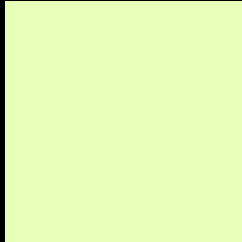
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 255, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

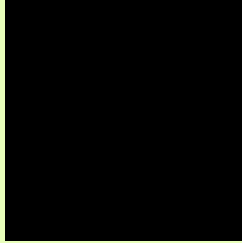
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

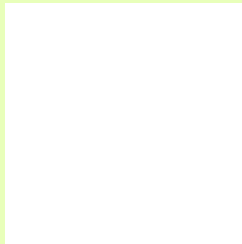
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 232, 255, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 255, 186.

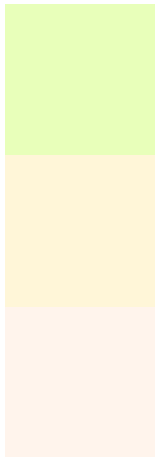


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 232, 255, 186.

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, 255, 186

Protanopia
255, 246, 216

Deuteranopia
255, 244, 236



Tritanopia

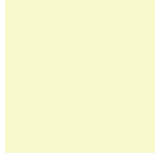
244, 245, 255

Trichromacy



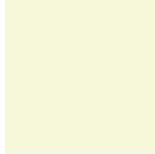
Original Color

232, 255, 186



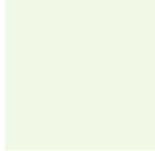
Protanomaly

247, 249, 205



Deuteranomaly

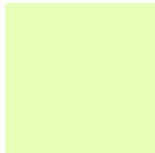
247, 248, 218



Tritanomaly

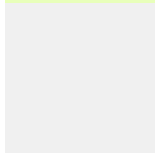
240, 249, 230

Monochromacy



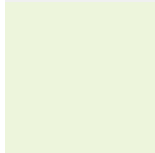
Original Color

232, 255, 186



Achromatopsia

240, 240, 240



Achromatomaly

237, 245, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 232, 255, 186 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, 255, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 186)  
}
```

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, 255, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 232, 255, 186 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, 255, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 255, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 232, 255, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 186) }
```

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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