

Converting Colors

`RYB(232, 166, 166)`

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

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Color

R_YB(232, 166, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8A6A6
RGB	232, 166, 166
RGB Percent	91%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.0902, 0.3490, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.28, 0.09
HSL	0°, 59%, 78%
HSV	0°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	53.7979, 47.1814, 42.3479
YIQ	185.7340, 39.3360, 13.9920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

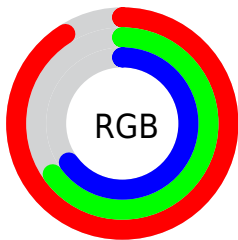
Format	Color
R _Y B	232, 166, 166
Decimal	15247014
CIE Lab	74.31, 24.35, 9.71
CIE LCh	74, 26.215, 21.741
Yxy	47.1814, 0.3754, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293437094 (0xFFE8A6A6)
YUV	185.7340, -9.7289, 40.5753
Hunter-Lab	68.6887, 19.5981, 11.5287

Details

The RYB color **232, 166, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 199, 232**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 221**, and **175, 114, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **232, 143, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **232, 189, 189**.

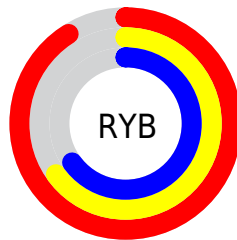
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (65%)

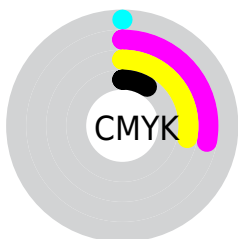
Blue (65%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

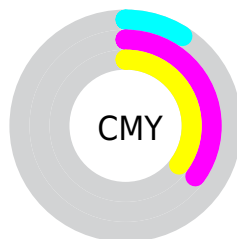


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)


Magenta (35%)


Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


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

 232, 166, 166

 232, 166, 166

255, 255, 255


 203, 139, 140

 255, 221, 221

 175, 114, 114

 255, 250, 250

 147, 89, 90

 120, 65, 66


 94, 41, 44


 69, 19, 24

 46, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 232, 166, 166

 232, 166, 166

 232, 143, 143

 232, 189, 189

 232, 120, 120

 232, 212, 212

 232, 96, 96

 232, 234, 236

 232, 73, 73

 232, 244, 255

 232, 50, 50

 232, 27, 27

 232, 4, 4

 232, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



226, 166, 190



232, 166, 166



225, 183, 146

Triad

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



232, 166, 166



152, 193, 191



144, 173, 230

Complementary

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



232, 166, 166



166, 199, 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.



118, 161, 220



232, 166, 166



129, 169, 196

Square

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



232, 166, 166



138, 187, 143



113, 155, 200



178, 179, 227

Rectangle

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



232, 166, 166



214, 214, 138



113, 155, 200



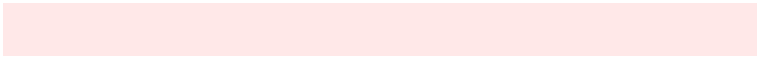
134, 169, 228

Sweetspot

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



232, 166, 166



255, 232, 232



232, 166, 232



128, 113, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



232, 166, 166



255, 168, 168



232, 232, 166



115, 103, 103



179, 0, 0



51, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 199, 232



168, 212, 255



166, 188, 232



103, 109, 115



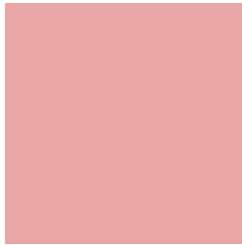
0, 90, 179



0, 26, 51

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

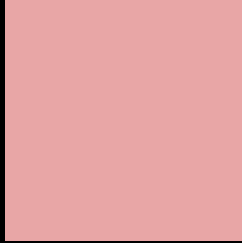
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 232, 166, 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](#).

RYB 232, 166, 166 Background



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




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 232, 166, 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](#).

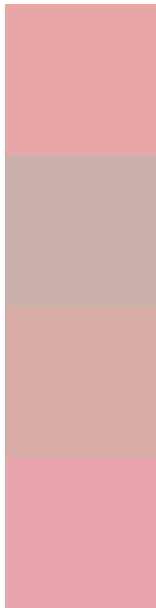
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
233, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
232, 166, 166

Protanomaly
204, 177, 172

Deuteranomaly
217, 173, 165

Tritanomaly
233, 165, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
232, 166, 166

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
203, 179, 179

CSS Examples

Text

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

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 166, 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, 166, 166) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 166, 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, 166, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

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

Background

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

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

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