

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 132, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 132, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 132, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E984C4
RGB	233, 132, 196
RGB Percent	91%, 52%, 77%
CMY	0.0863, 0.4824, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.16, 0.09
HSL	322°, 70%, 72%
HSV	322°, 43%, 91%
XYZ	51.8193, 37.8117, 56.7918
YIQ	169.4950, 39.6520, 41.3160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

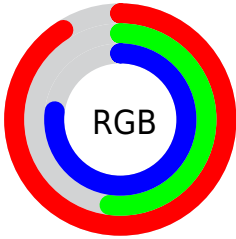
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 132, 196
Decimal	15303876
CIE Lab	67.88, 46.91, -16.37
CIE LCh	68, 49.680, 340.763
Yxy	37.8117, 0.3539, 0.2582
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293493956 (0xFFE984C4)
YUV	169.4950, 13.0670, 55.6939
Hunter-Lab	61.4912, 42.8144, -11.7149

Details

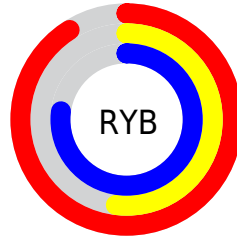
The RGB color **233, 132, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **132, 233, 169**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 253**, and **175, 79, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 109, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 155, 205**.

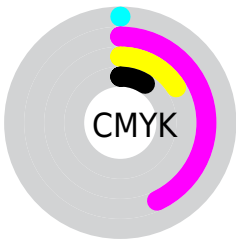
Distribution



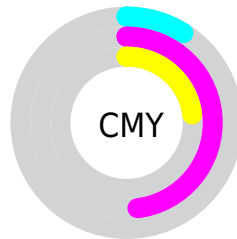
- Red (91%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (23%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 132, 196 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 233, 132, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 132, 196


255, 255, 255

 255, 187, 253


 255, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 233, 132, 196

 204, 105, 169

 175, 79, 142

 147, 53, 117

 120, 24, 92

 93, 0, 68

 67, 0, 46

 44, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 233, 132, 196

 233, 132, 196

■ 233, 109, 187

■ 233, 155, 205

■ 233, 85, 179

■ 233, 179, 213

■ 233, 62, 170

■ 233, 202, 222

■ 233, 39, 162

■ 233, 225, 230

■ 233, 16, 153

■ 233, 249, 239

■ 233, 0, 148

■ 233, 255, 247

■ 233, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 147, 234



233, 132, 196



250, 128, 151

Triad

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



233, 132, 196



176, 168, 74



0, 186, 223

Complementary

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



233, 132, 196



132, 233, 169

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.



0, 188, 181



233, 132, 196



128, 179, 95

Square

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



233, 132, 196



216, 153, 80



59, 186, 134



0, 178, 249

Rectangle

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



233, 132, 196



247, 132, 122



59, 186, 134



0, 187, 210

Sweetspot

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



233, 132, 196



255, 222, 243



167, 132, 233



128, 107, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 132, 196



255, 122, 206



233, 132, 147



117, 106, 113



181, 0, 115



54, 0, 34

Inverse Universe

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



233, 132, 196



255, 122, 206



132, 233, 218



117, 106, 113



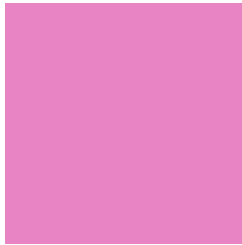
181, 0, 115



54, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 132, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

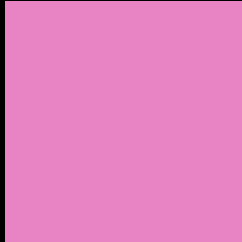
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 233, 132, 196 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 233, 132, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 132, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 132, 196.

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
233, 132, 196

Protanopia
151, 164, 218

Deuteranopia
170, 162, 191



Tritanopia
228, 141, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

233, 132, 196



Protanomaly

181, 152, 210



Deuteranomaly

193, 151, 193



Tritanomaly

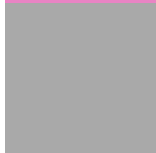
230, 138, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

233, 132, 196



Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169



Achromatomaly

192, 156, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 132, 196 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(233, 132, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 132, 196)  
}
```

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(233, 132, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 132, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 132, 196 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(233, 132, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 132, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(233, 132, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 132, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 132, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 132,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 132, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 132, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
132, 196) }
```

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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