

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 138, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 138, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 138, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E98A9E
RGB	233, 138, 158
RGB Percent	91%, 54%, 62%
CMY	0.0863, 0.4588, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.32, 0.09
HSL	347°, 68%, 73%
HSV	347°, 41%, 91%
XYZ	48.8643, 37.9692, 37.1011
YIQ	168.6850, 50.2000, 26.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

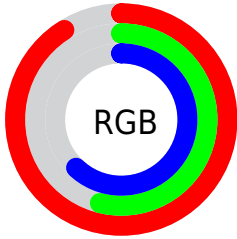
Format	Color
R_{YB}	233, 138, 158
Decimal	15305374
CIE _{Lab}	68.00, 38.49, 5.13
CIE _{LCh}	68, 38.828, 7.595
Yxy	37.9692, 0.3943, 0.3064
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293495454 (0xFFE98A9E)
YUV	168.6850, -5.2677, 56.4043
Hunter-Lab	61.6192, 33.7178, 7.4347

Details

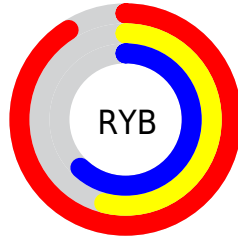
The RGB color **233, 138, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 233, 213**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 193, 213**, and **175, 86, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 115, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 161, 176**.

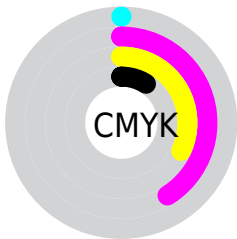
Distribution



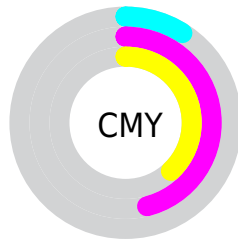
- Red (91%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 138, 158 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, 138, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 138, 158

 233, 138, 158

255, 255, 255

 204, 112, 132

 255, 193, 213

 175, 86, 107

 255, 221, 241

 147, 61, 83

 255, 250, 255

 119, 35, 60

 92, 5, 38

 66, 0, 17

 42, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 233, 138, 158


 233, 138, 158

 233, 115, 140

 233, 161, 176

 233, 91, 121

 233, 185, 195

 233, 68, 103

 233, 208, 213

 233, 45, 84

 233, 231, 232

 233, 21, 66

 233, 254, 250

 233, 0, 49

 233, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 142, 193



233, 138, 158



230, 143, 125

Triad

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



233, 138, 158



142, 176, 109



62, 177, 230

Complementary

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



233, 138, 158



138, 233, 213

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, 183, 207



233, 138, 158



98, 182, 138

Square

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



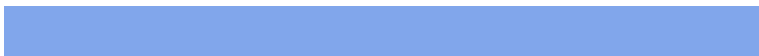
233, 138, 158



180, 167, 95



41, 184, 174



129, 166, 235

Rectangle

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



233, 138, 158



218, 150, 108



41, 184, 174



33, 179, 224

Sweetspot

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



233, 138, 158



255, 224, 231



212, 138, 233



128, 110, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 138, 158



255, 130, 156



233, 165, 138



117, 106, 108



181, 0, 38



54, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



233, 138, 158



255, 130, 156



138, 206, 233



117, 106, 108



181, 0, 38



54, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 138, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

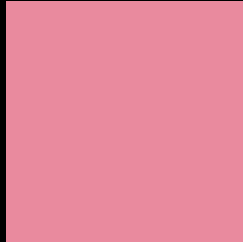
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 158 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, 138, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 138, 158.

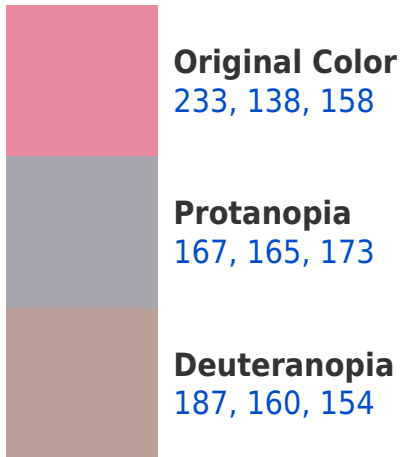


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 138, 158.

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](#).

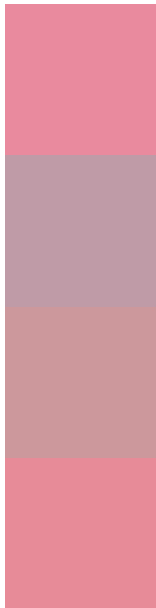
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
232, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
233, 138, 158

Protanomaly
191, 155, 168

Deuteranomaly
204, 152, 155

Tritanomaly
232, 139, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 138, 158

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
192, 158, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 138, 158 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, 138, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 138, 158)  
}
```

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, 138, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 138, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 138, 158 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, 138, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 138, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 138, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 138, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 138, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 138,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 138, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 138, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
138, 158) }
```

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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