

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 144, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 144, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 144, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E99074
RGB	233, 144, 116
RGB Percent	91%, 56%, 45%
CMY	0.0863, 0.4353, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.50, 0.09
HSL	14°, 73%, 68%
HSV	14°, 50%, 91%
XYZ	46.7299, 38.5311, 21.4973
YIQ	167.4190, 62.0320, 10.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

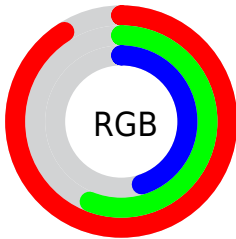
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 153, 116
Decimal	15306868
CIE Lab	68.41, 30.79, 29.08
CIE LCh	68, 42.350, 43.359
Yxy	38.5311, 0.4377, 0.3609
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293496948 (0xFFE99074)
YUV	167.4190, -25.3496, 57.5145
Hunter-Lab	62.0734, 25.7493, 22.9181

Details

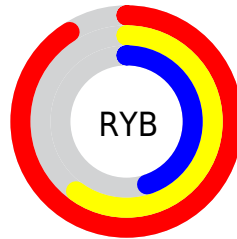
The RGB color **233, 144, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 205, 233**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 199, 168**, and **174, 92, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 126, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 162, 139**.

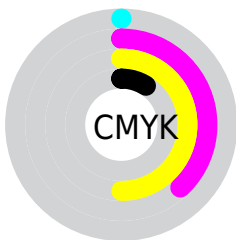
Distribution



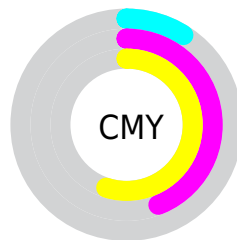
- Red (91%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 144, 116 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, 144, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 144, 116

255, 255, 255

 255, 199, 168

 255, 227, 196

 255, 255, 224

 255, 255, 252

 233, 144, 116

 203, 118, 91

 174, 92, 67

 145, 68, 45

 117, 44, 23

 89, 19, 0


 62, 0, 0

 37, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 233, 144, 116

 233, 144, 116

 233, 126, 93

 233, 162, 139

 233, 109, 69

 233, 179, 163

 233, 91, 46

 233, 197, 186

 233, 73, 23

 233, 215, 209

 233, 56, 0

 233, 233, 233

 233, 250, 255

 233, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



240, 136, 151



233, 144, 116



209, 157, 93

Triad

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



233, 144, 116



79, 185, 144



137, 165, 241

Complementary

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



233, 144, 116



116, 205, 233

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.



58, 177, 239



233, 144, 116



0, 187, 183

Square

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



233, 144, 116



132, 180, 110



0, 184, 218



193, 150, 223

Rectangle

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



233, 144, 116



187, 166, 89



0, 184, 218



114, 169, 243

Sweetspot

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



233, 144, 116



255, 226, 217



233, 116, 206



128, 110, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 144, 116



255, 139, 102



233, 202, 116



117, 108, 106



181, 43, 0



54, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 205, 233



102, 218, 255



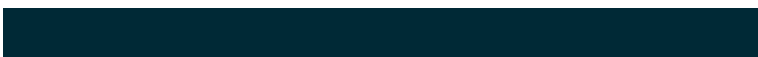
116, 147, 233



106, 114, 117



0, 138, 181



0, 41, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 144, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

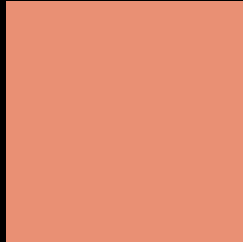
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

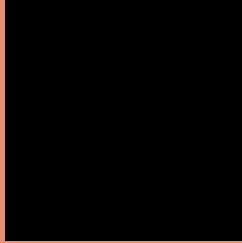
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 144, 116.

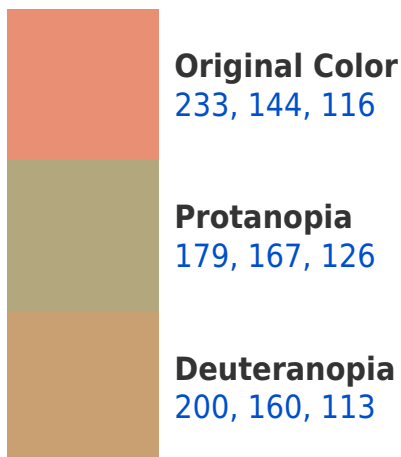



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 144, 116.

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
236, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

233, 144, 116



Protanomaly

199, 159, 122



Deuteranomaly

212, 154, 114



Tritanomaly

235, 141, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

233, 144, 116



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

191, 159, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 144, 116 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, 144, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 144, 116)  
}
```

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, 144, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 144, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 144, 116 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, 144, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 144, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 144, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 144, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 144, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 144,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 144, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 144, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
144, 116) }
```

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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