

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 156, 205)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 156, 205) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 156, 205)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E99CCD
RGB	233, 156, 205
RGB Percent	91%, 61%, 80%
CMY	0.0863, 0.3882, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.12, 0.09
HSL	322°, 64%, 76%
HSV	322°, 33%, 91%
XYZ	56.5122, 45.5084, 63.5631
YIQ	184.6090, 30.1630, 31.5630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

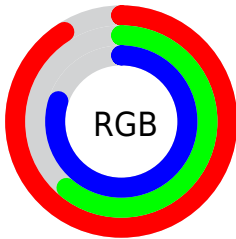
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 156, 205
Decimal	15310029
CIE Lab	73.23, 35.85, -13.32
CIE LCh	73, 38.241, 339.623
Yxy	45.5084, 0.3413, 0.2748
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293500109 (0xFFE99CCD)
YUV	184.6090, 10.0528, 42.4389
Hunter-Lab	67.4599, 31.4774, -8.6432

Details

The RGB color **233, 156, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 233, 184**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 255**, and **176, 103, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 133, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 179, 213**.

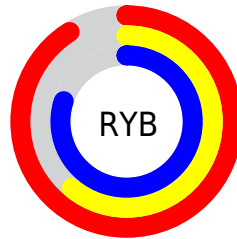
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (61%)

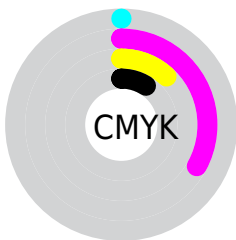
Blue (80%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (80%)

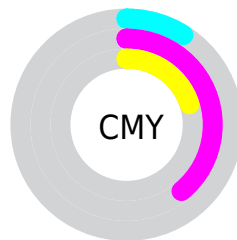


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 156, 205 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, 156, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 156, 205

 233, 156, 205

255, 255, 255

 204, 129, 178

 255, 211, 255


 176, 103, 151

 255, 240, 255

 149, 78, 125

 122, 54, 100

 96, 29, 76

 71, 1, 53


 47, 0, 32


 15, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 233, 156, 205

 233, 156, 205

 233, 133, 197


 233, 179, 213

 233, 109, 188


 233, 203, 222

 233, 86, 180


 233, 226, 230

 233, 63, 171

 233, 249, 239

 233, 39, 163

 233, 255, 247

 233, 16, 154

 233, 255, 255

 233, 0, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 167, 234



233, 156, 205



248, 153, 170

Triad

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



233, 156, 205



192, 181, 110



39, 197, 223

Complementary

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



233, 156, 205



156, 233, 184

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.



63, 199, 190



233, 156, 205



154, 191, 125

Square

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



233, 156, 205



223, 169, 115



110, 197, 154



88, 190, 245

Rectangle

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



233, 156, 205



247, 155, 147



110, 197, 154



38, 198, 213

Sweetspot

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



233, 156, 205



255, 230, 246



183, 156, 233



128, 112, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 156, 205



255, 153, 218



233, 156, 168



117, 106, 113



181, 0, 115



54, 0, 34

Inverse Universe

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



233, 156, 205



255, 153, 218



156, 233, 221



117, 106, 113



181, 0, 115



54, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 156, 205 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

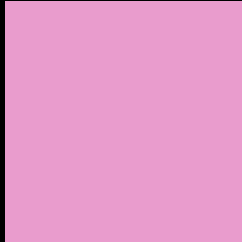
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 205 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, 156, 205 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 156, 205.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 156, 205.

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, 156, 205

Protanopia
171, 178, 220

Deuteranopia
188, 175, 201



Tritanopia
229, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

233, 156, 205



Protanomaly

194, 170, 215



Deuteranomaly

204, 168, 202



Tritanomaly

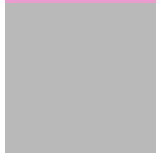
230, 160, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

233, 156, 205



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

202, 174, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 156, 205 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, 156, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 156, 205)  
}
```

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, 156, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 156, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 156, 205 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, 156, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 156, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 156, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 156, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 156, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 156,  
205) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 156, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 156, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
156, 205) }
```

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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