

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 159, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 159, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 159, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E99FB0
RGB	233, 159, 176
RGB Percent	91%, 62%, 69%
CMY	0.0863, 0.3765, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.24, 0.09
HSL	346°, 63%, 77%
HSV	346°, 32%, 91%
XYZ	53.8389, 45.2545, 46.9717
YIQ	183.0640, 38.6470, 20.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

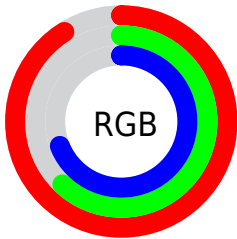
Format	Color
R_{YB}	233, 159, 176
Decimal	15310768
CIE _{Lab}	73.06, 29.83, 2.43
CIE _{LCh}	73, 29.927, 4.658
Yxy	45.2545, 0.3686, 0.3098
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293500848 (0xFFE99FB0)
YUV	183.0640, -3.4826, 43.7939
Hunter-Lab	67.2715, 25.1325, 5.6913

Details

The RGB color **233, 159, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 233, 216**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 232**, and **176, 107, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 136, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 182, 194**.

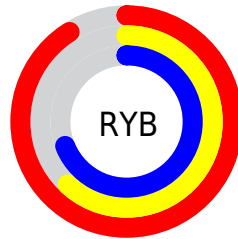
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (62%)

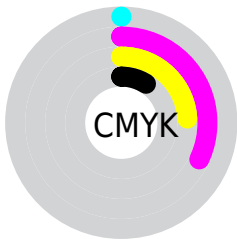
Blue (69%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (69%)

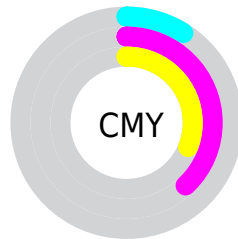


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 159, 176 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, 159, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 159, 176

 233, 159, 176

255, 255, 255

 204, 132, 149


 255, 214, 232

 176, 107, 124

 255, 243, 255

 148, 82, 99

 121, 57, 75

 95, 34, 52

 70, 9, 31

 47, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 233, 159, 176

 233, 159, 176

 233, 136, 158


 233, 182, 194

 233, 112, 140

 233, 206, 212

 233, 89, 122

 233, 229, 230

 233, 66, 104

 233, 252, 248

 233, 42, 86

 233, 255, 255

 233, 19, 68

 233, 0, 54

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 162, 203



233, 159, 176



233, 162, 149

Triad

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



233, 159, 176



165, 187, 134



113, 188, 228

Complementary

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



233, 159, 176



159, 233, 216

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.



93, 193, 210



233, 159, 176



133, 192, 155

Square

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



233, 159, 176



195, 179, 125



105, 195, 183



150, 180, 234

Rectangle

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



233, 159, 176



225, 167, 136



105, 195, 183



103, 190, 223

Sweetspot

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



233, 159, 176



255, 230, 235



216, 159, 233



128, 112, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 159, 176



255, 158, 180



233, 179, 159



117, 106, 108



181, 0, 42



54, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



233, 159, 176



255, 158, 180



159, 213, 233



117, 106, 108



181, 0, 42



54, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 159, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

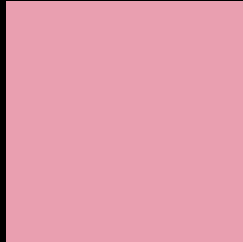
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 176 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, 159, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 159, 176.

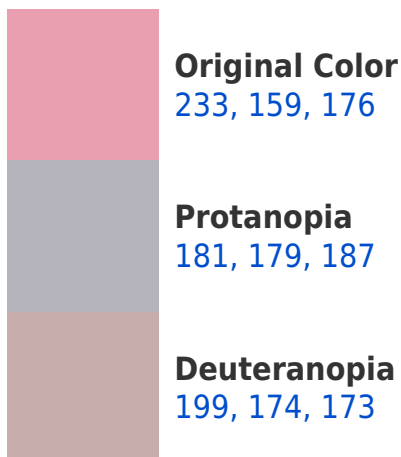



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 159, 176.

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, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
233, 159, 176

Protanomaly
200, 172, 183

Deuteranomaly
211, 169, 174

Tritanomaly
233, 160, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 159, 176

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
201, 174, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 159, 176 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, 159, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 159, 176)  
}
```

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, 159, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 159, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 159, 176 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, 159, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 159, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 159, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 159, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 159, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 159,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 159, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 159, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
159, 176) }
```

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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