

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 164, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 164, 114) contains.

RGB(233, 164, 114)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(233, 164, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9A472
RGB	233, 164, 114
RGB Percent	91%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.0863, 0.3569, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.51, 0.09
HSL	25°, 73%, 68%
HSV	25°, 51%, 91%
XYZ	49.9170, 45.0895, 21.9918
YIQ	178.9310, 57.1740, -0.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

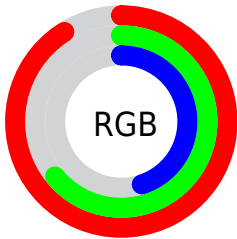
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 200, 114
Decimal	15311986
CIE Lab	72.95, 20.00, 36.02
CIE LCh	73, 41.197, 60.964
Yxy	45.0895, 0.4266, 0.3854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293502066 (0xFFE9A472)
YUV	178.9310, -32.0110, 47.4185
Hunter-Lab	67.1487, 15.1831, 27.5861

Details

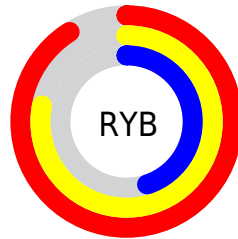
The RGB color **233, 164, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 183, 233**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 167**, and **174, 112, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 150, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 178, 137**.

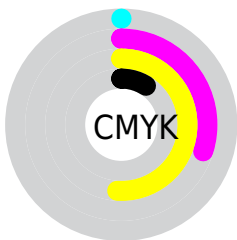
Distribution



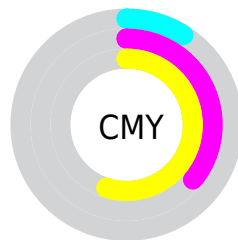
- Red (91%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 164, 114 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, 164, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 164, 114

255, 255, 255

 255, 219, 167

 255, 248, 194

 255, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251


 233, 164, 114

 203, 138, 89

 174, 112, 65

 146, 87, 41

 118, 64, 18

 91, 41, 0

 64, 20, 0

 40, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 233, 164, 114

 233, 164, 114

■ 233, 150, 91

■ 233, 178, 137

■ 233, 137, 67

■ 233, 191, 161

■ 233, 123, 44

■ 233, 205, 184

■ 233, 110, 21

■ 233, 218, 207

■ 233, 98, 0

■ 233, 232, 231

■ 233, 245, 254

■ 233, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



250, 153, 142



233, 164, 114



202, 177, 103

Triad

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



233, 164, 114



61, 199, 179



185, 169, 244

Complementary

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



233, 164, 114



114, 183, 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.



125, 182, 254



233, 164, 114



0, 198, 217

Square

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



233, 164, 114



117, 196, 141



47, 193, 244



227, 156, 216

Rectangle

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



233, 164, 114



177, 185, 107



47, 193, 244



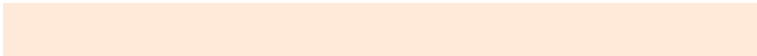
166, 174, 249

Sweetspot

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



233, 164, 114



255, 233, 217



233, 114, 183



128, 114, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 164, 114



255, 165, 99



233, 223, 114



117, 110, 106



181, 76, 0



54, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 183, 233



99, 190, 255



114, 124, 233



106, 112, 117



0, 105, 181



0, 31, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 164, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

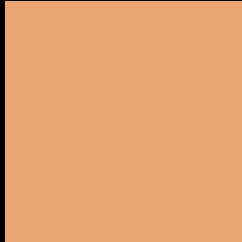
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

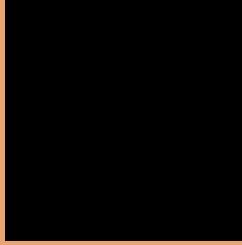
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 164, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 164, 114.

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, 164, 114

Protanopia
195, 179, 120

Deuteranopia
217, 171, 112



Tritanopia
238, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
233, 164, 114

Protanomaly
209, 174, 118

Deuteranomaly
223, 168, 113

Tritanomaly
236, 160, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 164, 114

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
199, 174, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 164, 114 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, 164, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 164, 114)  
}
```

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, 164, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 164, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 164, 114 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, 164, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 164, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 164, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 164, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 164, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 164,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 164, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 164, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
164, 114) }
```

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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