

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 176, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 176, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 176, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9B0C0
RGB	233, 176, 192
RGB Percent	91%, 69%, 75%
CMY	0.0863, 0.3098, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.09
HSL	343°, 56%, 80%
HSV	343°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	58.6440, 52.1801, 56.8501
YIQ	194.8670, 28.8360, 17.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

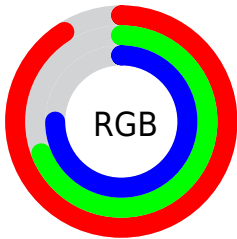
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 176, 192
Decimal	15315136
CIE Lab	77.39, 23.13, -0.03
CIE LCh	77, 23.126, 359.919
Yxy	52.1801, 0.3497, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293505216 (0xFFE9B0C0)
YUV	194.8670, -1.4134, 33.4426
Hunter-Lab	72.2358, 18.5012, 3.9034

Details

The RGB color **233, 176, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 233, 217**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 248**, and **177, 123, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 153, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 199, 209**.

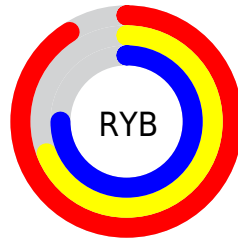
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (69%)

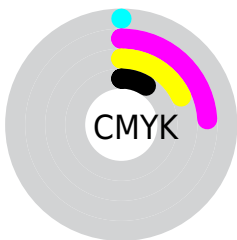
Blue (75%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (75%)

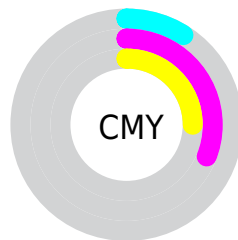


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 176, 192 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, 176, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 176, 192

 233, 176, 192

255, 255, 255

 204, 149, 165

 255, 232, 248

 177, 123, 139

 149, 98, 113

 123, 74, 89

 97, 50, 65

 72, 28, 43

 48, 6, 23

 24, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 233, 176, 192

■ 233, 176, 192

■ 233, 153, 175

■ 233, 199, 209

■ 233, 129, 158

■ 233, 223, 226

■ 233, 106, 142

■ 233, 246, 242

■ 233, 83, 125

■ 233, 255, 255

■ 233, 60, 108

■ 233, 36, 91

■ 233, 13, 75

■ 233, 0, 65

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 179, 213



233, 176, 192



235, 177, 171

Triad

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



233, 176, 192



184, 196, 154



141, 199, 228

Complementary

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



233, 176, 192



176, 233, 217

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.



131, 203, 212



233, 176, 192



160, 201, 169

Square

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



233, 176, 192



208, 190, 149



140, 203, 190



166, 193, 234

Rectangle

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



233, 176, 192



230, 181, 159



140, 203, 190



136, 201, 223

Sweetspot

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



233, 176, 192



255, 237, 242



217, 176, 233



128, 117, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 176, 192



255, 181, 202



233, 188, 176



117, 106, 109



181, 0, 51



54, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



233, 176, 192



255, 181, 202



176, 221, 233



117, 106, 109



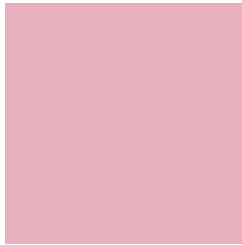
181, 0, 51



54, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 176, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

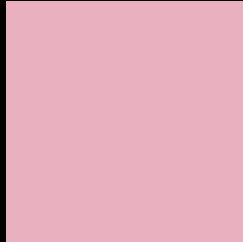
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 192 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, 176, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 176, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 176, 192.

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, 176, 192

Protanopia
192, 190, 200

Deuteranopia
210, 185, 190



Tritanopia
233, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
233, 176, 192

Protanomaly
207, 185, 197

Deuteranomaly
218, 182, 191

Tritanomaly
233, 176, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 176, 192

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
209, 188, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 176, 192 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, 176, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 176, 192)  
}
```

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, 176, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 176, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 176, 192 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, 176, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 176, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 176, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 176, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 176, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 176,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 176, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 176, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
176, 192) }
```

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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