

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 192, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 192, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 192, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9C0D2
RGB	233, 192, 210
RGB Percent	91%, 75%, 82%
CMY	0.0863, 0.2471, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.10, 0.09
HSL	334°, 48%, 83%
HSV	334°, 18%, 91%
XYZ	64.0868, 59.6761, 69.1137
YIQ	206.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

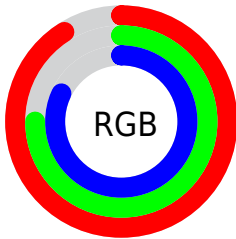
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 192, 210
Decimal	15319250
CIE Lab	81.66, 17.49, -3.50
CIE LCh	82, 17.834, 348.682
Yxy	59.6761, 0.3323, 0.3094
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293509330 (0xFFE9C0D2)
YUV	206.3110, 1.8187, 23.4063
Hunter-Lab	77.2503, 12.8955, 1.0301

Details

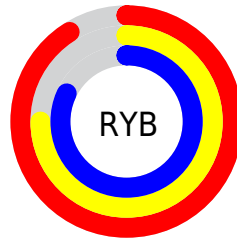
The RGB color **233, 192, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 233, 215**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 249, 255, and **177, 138, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 169, 197**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 215, 223**.

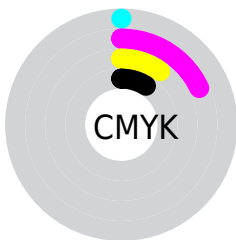
Distribution



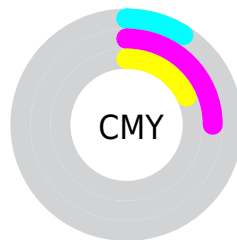
- Red (91%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 192, 210 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, 192, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 233, 192, 210


255, 255, 255

 255, 249, 255

 233, 192, 210

 205, 165, 182


 177, 138, 156

 150, 113, 130

 124, 88, 104

 99, 64, 80

 74, 42, 57


 51, 21, 36

 32, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 233, 192, 210

 233, 192, 210

 233, 169, 197

 233, 215, 223

 233, 145, 184


 233, 239, 236


 233, 122, 171


 233, 255, 249

 233, 99, 158

 233, 255, 255

 233, 76, 145

 233, 52, 132

 233, 29, 119

 233, 6, 105

 233, 0, 102

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 195, 225



233, 192, 210



238, 192, 193

Triad

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



233, 192, 210



205, 205, 171



162, 211, 227

Complementary

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



233, 192, 210



192, 233, 215

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.



160, 213, 213



233, 192, 210



186, 210, 181

Square

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



233, 192, 210



222, 200, 171



169, 212, 196



177, 206, 235

Rectangle

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



233, 192, 210



237, 193, 183



169, 212, 196



160, 212, 223

Sweetspot

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



233, 192, 210



255, 242, 248



215, 192, 233



128, 120, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 192, 210



255, 201, 225



233, 194, 192



117, 106, 111



181, 0, 79



54, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



233, 192, 210



255, 201, 225



192, 231, 233



117, 106, 111



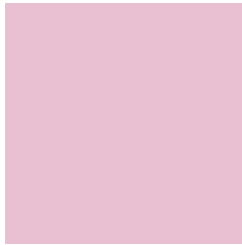
181, 0, 79



54, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 192, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

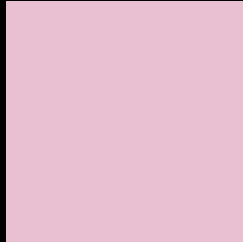
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 210 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, 192, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 192, 210.

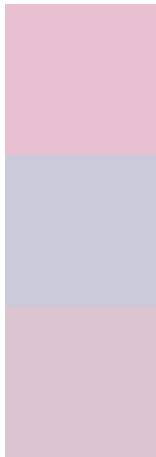


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 192, 210.

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, 192, 210

Protanopia
203, 202, 216

Deuteranopia
220, 197, 209



Tritanopia
233, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
233, 192, 210

Protanomaly
214, 198, 214

Deuteranomaly
225, 195, 209

Tritanomaly
233, 192, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 192, 210

Achromatopsia
206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly
216, 201, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 192, 210 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, 192, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 192, 210)  
}
```

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, 192, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 192, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 192, 210 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, 192, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 192, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 192, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 192, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 192, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 192,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 192, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 192, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
192, 210) }
```

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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