

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 202, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 202, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 202, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9CAB6
RGB	233, 202, 182
RGB Percent	91%, 79%, 71%
CMY	0.0863, 0.2078, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.22, 0.09
HSL	24°, 54%, 81%
HSV	24°, 22%, 91%
XYZ	63.1683, 62.9421, 53.0757
YIQ	208.9890, 24.8960, 0.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

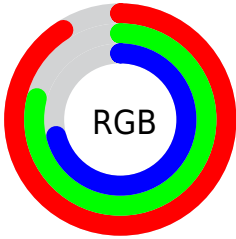
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 215, 182
Decimal	15321782
CIE Lab	83.41, 7.84, 14.00
CIE LCh	83, 16.044, 60.752
Yxy	62.9421, 0.3525, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293511862 (0xFFE9CAB6)
YUV	208.9890, -13.3056, 21.0576
Hunter-Lab	79.3361, 3.2857, 15.8703

Details

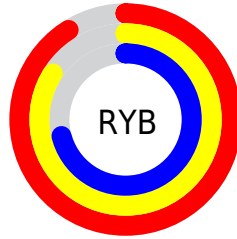
The RGB color **233, 202, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 213, 233**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 238**, and **177, 148, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 188, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 216, 205**.

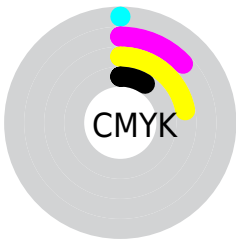
Distribution



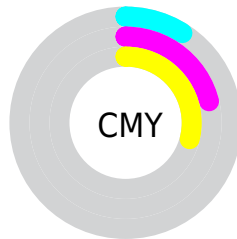
- Red (91%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 202, 182 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, 202, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 233, 202, 182


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 238


 233, 202, 182


 205, 175, 155

 177, 148, 129

 150, 122, 104

 123, 97, 80

 98, 74, 57

 73, 51, 35

 50, 30, 14

 29, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0

 233, 202, 182

 233, 202, 182

 233, 188, 159


 233, 216, 205

 233, 174, 135


 233, 230, 229


 233, 160, 112


 233, 244, 252

 233, 145, 89

 233, 255, 255

 233, 131, 66

 233, 117, 42

 233, 103, 19

 233, 91, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



240, 198, 193



233, 202, 182



220, 207, 178

Triad

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



233, 202, 182



173, 217, 208



211, 204, 234

Complementary

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



233, 202, 182



182, 213, 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.



192, 209, 238



233, 202, 182



169, 216, 223

Square

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



233, 202, 182



186, 215, 193



176, 213, 234



228, 200, 223

Rectangle

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



233, 202, 182



209, 210, 180



176, 213, 234



205, 206, 236

Sweetspot

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



233, 202, 182



255, 244, 237



233, 182, 213



128, 121, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 202, 182



255, 215, 189



233, 227, 182



117, 110, 106



181, 71, 0



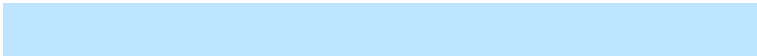
54, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



182, 213, 233



189, 229, 255



182, 188, 233



106, 113, 117



0, 110, 181



0, 33, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 202, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

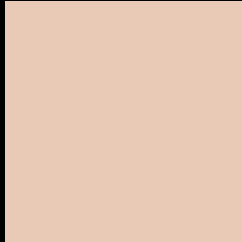
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

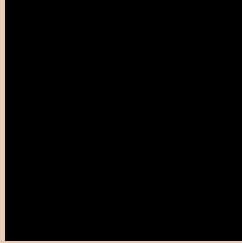
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 202, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 202, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 202, 182.

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, 202, 182

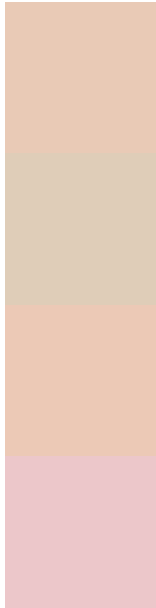
Protanopia
217, 207, 185

Deuteranopia
237, 200, 182



Tritanopia
237, 197, 213

Trichromacy



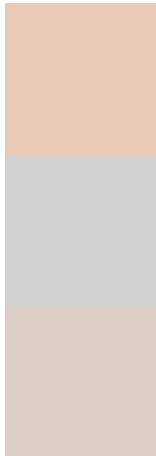
Original Color
233, 202, 182

Protanomaly
223, 205, 184

Deuteranomaly
236, 201, 182

Tritanomaly
236, 199, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 202, 182

Achromatopsia
209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly
218, 206, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 202, 182 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, 202, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 202, 182)  
}
```

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, 202, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 202, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 202, 182 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, 202, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 202, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 202, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 202, 182); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 202, 182); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 202, 182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 202, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 202, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
202, 182) }
```

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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