

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 210, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 210, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 210, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9D2CA
RGB	233, 210, 202
RGB Percent	91%, 82%, 79%
CMY	0.0863, 0.1765, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.13, 0.09
HSL	15°, 41%, 85%
HSV	15°, 13%, 91%
XYZ	67.3115, 67.6811, 65.3932
YIQ	215.9650, 16.2760, 2.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

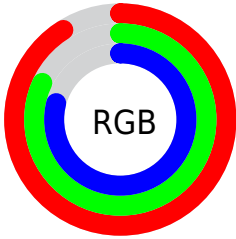
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 213, 202
Decimal	15323850
CIE Lab	85.85, 6.68, 6.86
CIE LCh	86, 9.575, 45.737
Yxy	67.6811, 0.3359, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293513930 (0xFFE9D2CA)
YUV	215.9650, -6.8847, 14.9397
Hunter-Lab	82.2685, 2.0776, 10.4598

Details

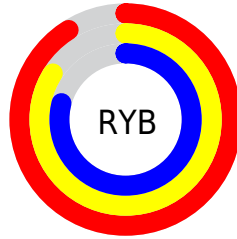
The RGB color **233, 210, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 225, 233**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **177, 156, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 193, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 227, 225**.

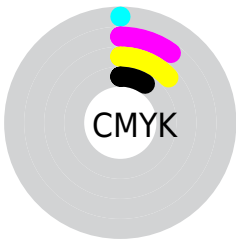
Distribution



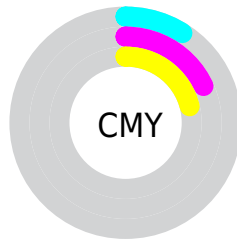
- Red (91%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 210, 202 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, 210, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 233, 210, 202


255, 255, 255

 233, 210, 202

 205, 182, 175

 177, 156, 148

 150, 130, 122

 124, 104, 97

 99, 80, 74

 75, 57, 51

 52, 36, 30

 32, 15, 5


 0, 0, 0

 233, 210, 202

 233, 210, 202

 233, 193, 179

 233, 227, 225


 233, 175, 155

 233, 245, 249

 233, 158, 132

 233, 255, 255

 233, 141, 109

 233, 124, 86

 233, 106, 62

 233, 89, 39

 233, 72, 16

 233, 60, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 209, 210



233, 210, 202



227, 213, 197

Triad

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



233, 210, 202



198, 220, 210



211, 214, 232

Complementary

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



233, 210, 202



202, 225, 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.



201, 217, 232



233, 210, 202



193, 220, 219

Square

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



233, 210, 202



207, 218, 202



194, 219, 227



222, 211, 227

Rectangle

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



233, 210, 202



221, 215, 197



194, 219, 227



208, 215, 232

Sweetspot

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



233, 210, 202



255, 247, 245



233, 202, 225



128, 123, 121



0, 0, 0



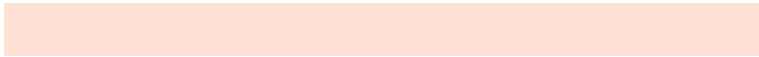
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 210, 202



255, 225, 214



233, 225, 202



117, 109, 106



181, 47, 0



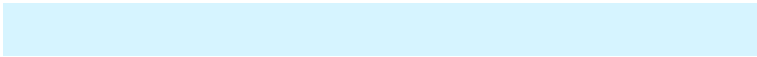
54, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



202, 225, 233



214, 244, 255



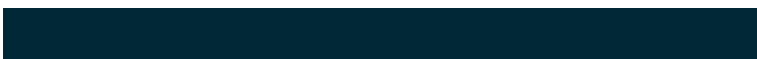
202, 210, 233



106, 114, 117



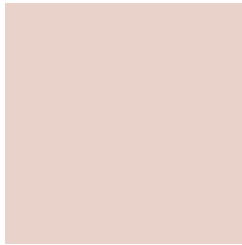
0, 134, 181



0, 40, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 210, 202 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, 210, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

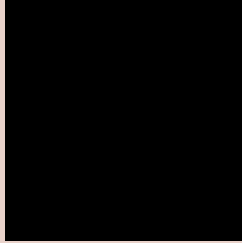
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 210, 202.

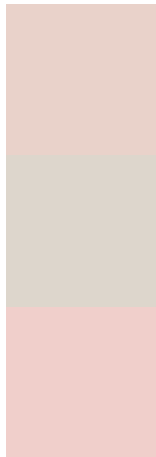


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 210, 202.

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, 210, 202

Protanopia
221, 214, 204

Deuteranopia
240, 207, 203



Tritanopia
236, 207, 223

Trichromacy



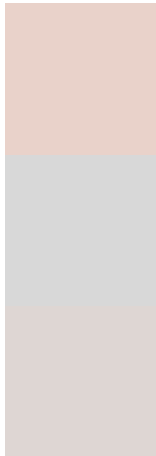
Original Color
233, 210, 202

Protanomaly
225, 213, 203

Deuteranomaly
237, 208, 203

Tritanomaly
235, 208, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 210, 202

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
222, 214, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 210, 202 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, 210, 202) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 210, 202)  
}
```

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, 210, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 210, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 210, 202 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, 210, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 210, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 210, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 210, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 210, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 210,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 210, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 210, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
210, 202) }
```

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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