

Converting Colors

RGB(233, 211, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(233, 211, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(233, 211, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9D3E6
RGB	233, 211, 230
RGB Percent	91%, 83%, 90%
CMY	0.0863, 0.1725, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	308°, 33%, 87%
HSV	308°, 9%, 91%
XYZ	71.1815, 69.6253, 84.5503
YIQ	219.7440, 7.0130, 10.5730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

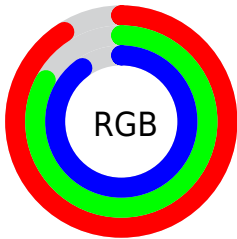
Format	Color
R _Y B	233, 211, 230
Decimal	15324134
CIE Lab	86.81, 10.90, -6.57
CIE LCh	87, 12.726, 328.938
Yxy	69.6253, 0.3159, 0.3090
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293514214 (0xFFE9D3E6)
YUV	219.7440, 5.0562, 11.6255
Hunter-Lab	83.4418, 6.2494, -1.6684

Details

The RGB color **233, 211, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 233, 214**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **177, 156, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **233, 188, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **233, 234, 233**.

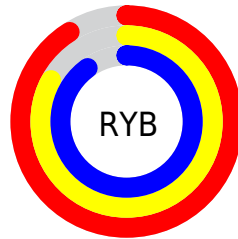
Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (83%)

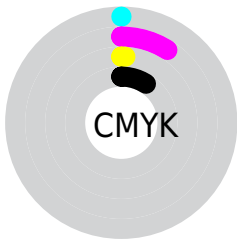
Blue (90%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (90%)

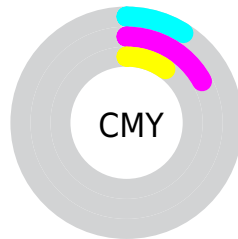


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 233, 211, 230 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, 211, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 233, 211, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 233, 211, 230

■ 205, 183, 202

■ 177, 156, 175

■ 151, 130, 148

■ 125, 105, 122

■ 100, 81, 97

■ 76, 58, 74

■ 53, 36, 51

■ 31, 16, 30

■ 0, 0, 3

 233, 211, 230

 233, 211, 230

 233, 188, 227

 233, 234, 233

 233, 164, 224


 233, 255, 236

 233, 141, 220


 233, 255, 240

 233, 118, 217

 233, 255, 243

 233, 94, 214


 233, 255, 246

 233, 71, 211

 233, 255, 249

 233, 48, 208

 233, 255, 252

 233, 25, 205

 233, 255, 255

 233, 1, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 214, 238



233, 211, 230



242, 209, 218

Triad

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



233, 211, 230



228, 216, 193



187, 224, 229

Complementary

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



233, 211, 230



211, 233, 214

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.



191, 225, 216



233, 211, 230



214, 220, 196

Square

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



233, 211, 230



238, 213, 197



201, 223, 205



192, 222, 238

Rectangle

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



233, 211, 230



244, 209, 210



201, 223, 205



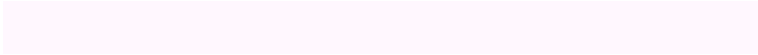
187, 225, 225

Sweetspot

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



233, 211, 230



255, 247, 254



214, 211, 233



128, 122, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



233, 211, 230



255, 227, 251



233, 211, 219



117, 106, 116



181, 0, 156



54, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



233, 211, 230



255, 227, 251



211, 233, 225



117, 106, 116



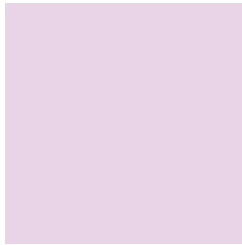
181, 0, 156



54, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 233, 211, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

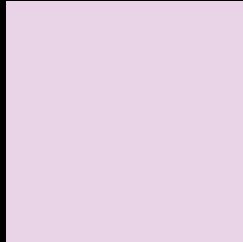
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

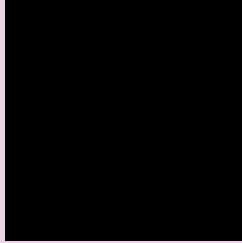
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

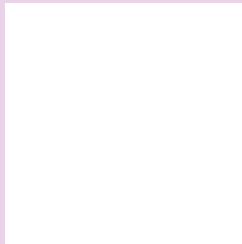
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 233, 211, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 211, 230.

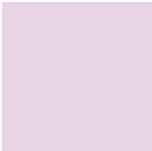
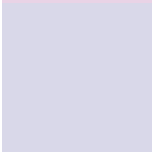
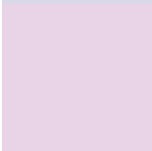


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 233, 211, 230.

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, 211, 230
	Protanopia 217, 216, 233
	Deuteranopia 233, 211, 230



Tritanopia
233, 211, 228

Trichromacy



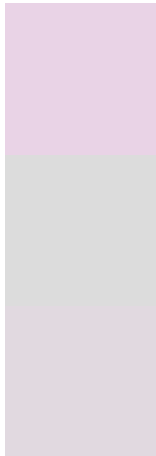
Original Color
233, 211, 230

Protanomaly
223, 214, 232

Deuteranomaly
233, 211, 230

Tritanomaly
233, 211, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color
233, 211, 230

Achromatopsia
220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly
225, 217, 224

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 233, 211, 230 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, 211, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 211, 230)  
}
```

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, 211, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 211, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 233, 211, 230 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, 211, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 211, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 211, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 211, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 211, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 211,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 233, 211, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 211, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
211, 230) }
```

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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