

# Converting Colors

RGB(219, 233, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(219, 233, 236) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(219, 233, 236)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	DBE9EC
RGB	219, 233, 236
RGB Percent	86%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0863, 0.0745
CMYK	0.07, 0.01, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	191°, 31%, 89%
HSV	191°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	73.4927, 79.3940, 90.8080
YIQ	229.1560, -9.3070, -2.0350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

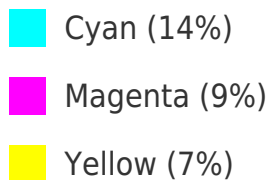
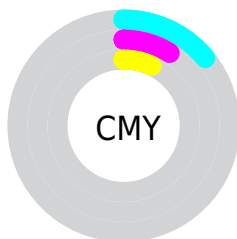
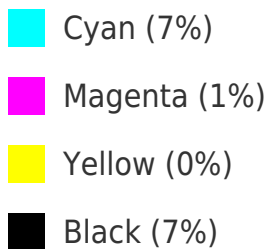
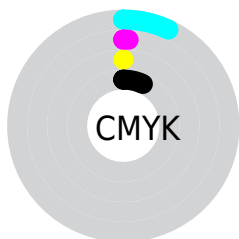
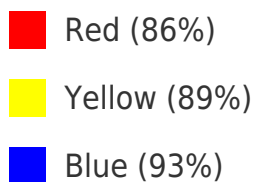
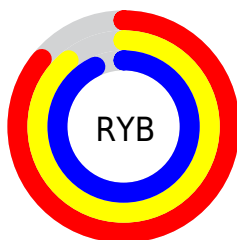
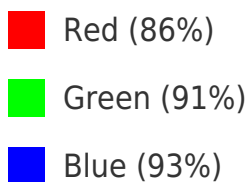
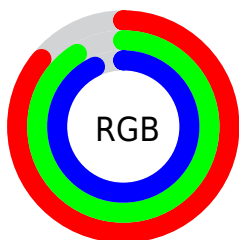
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">219, 227, 236</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14412268</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">91.41, -4.06, -3.06</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">91, 5.088, 217.021</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">79.3940, 0.3016, 0.3258</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292602348</a> (0xFFDBE9EC)
YUV	<a href="#">229.1560, 3.3741, -8.9068</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">89.1033, -8.7036, 1.9480</a>

# Details

The RGB color **219, 233, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **236, 222, 219**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **164, 177, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 229, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 237, 236**.

# Distribution



# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 219, 233, 236 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 219, 233, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 219, 233, 236

 219, 233, 236


255, 255, 255


 191, 205, 208

 164, 177, 180


 138, 151, 153

 112, 125, 128

 88, 100, 103

 64, 76, 79

 42, 53, 56

 21, 32, 34

 0, 9, 12

 219, 233, 236

 219, 233, 236

 195, 229, 236

 243, 237, 236

 172, 225, 236

 255, 241, 236

 148, 221, 236

 255, 245, 236

 125, 216, 236

 255, 250, 236

 101, 212, 236

 255, 254, 236

 77, 208, 236

 255, 255, 236

 54, 204, 236

 30, 200, 236

 7, 196, 236

# Harmonies

## Analogous

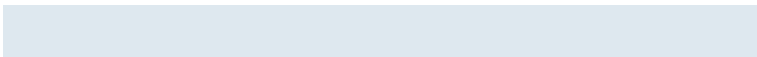
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



219, 233, 231



219, 233, 236



222, 232, 239

# Triad

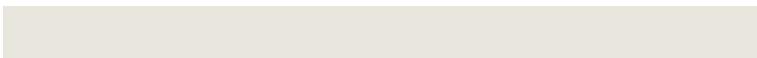
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



219, 233, 236



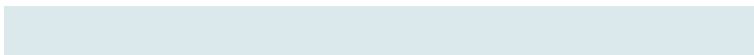
238, 228, 234



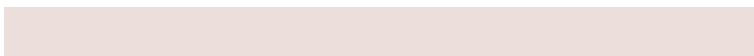
233, 230, 221

# Complementary

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



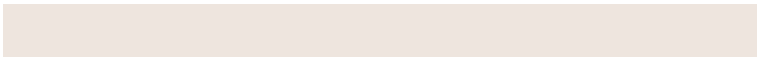
219, 233, 236



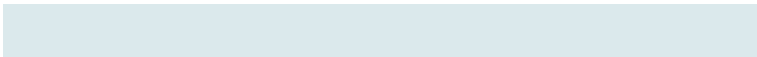
236, 222, 219

# Split Complementary

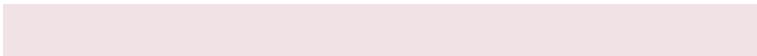
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



238, 229, 222



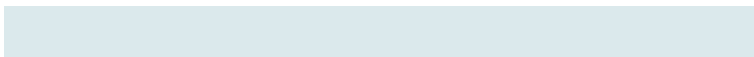
219, 233, 236



241, 227, 229

# Square

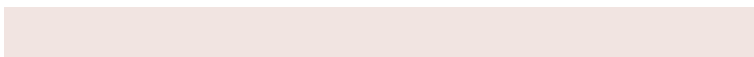
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



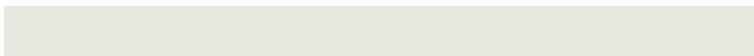
219, 233, 236



233, 229, 238



241, 228, 225



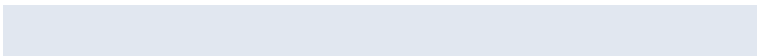
228, 232, 222

# Rectangle

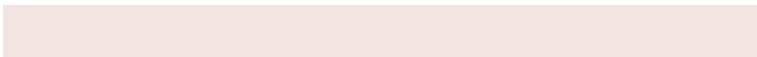
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



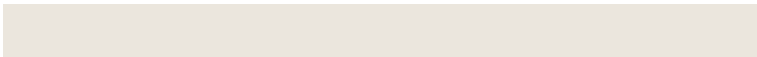
219, 233, 236



225, 231, 240



241, 228, 225



235, 230, 221



# Sweetspot

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



219, 233, 236



250, 254, 255



219, 236, 222



125, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

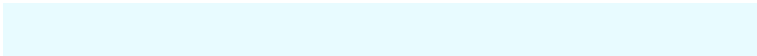


# Same Dimension

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



219, 233, 236



232, 251, 255



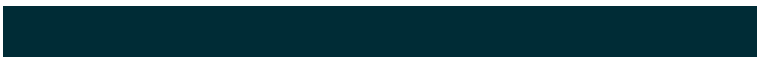
219, 225, 236



106, 115, 117



0, 149, 181



0, 44, 54



# Inverse Universe

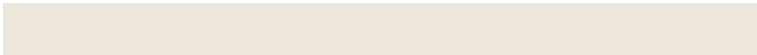
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



236, 219, 233



255, 232, 251



236, 230, 219



117, 106, 115



181, 0, 149

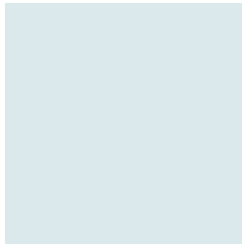


54, 0, 44



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 219, 233, 236 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

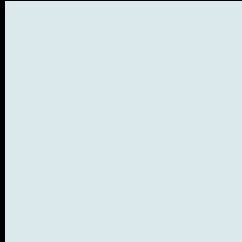
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 219, 233, 236 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

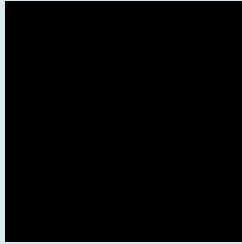
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

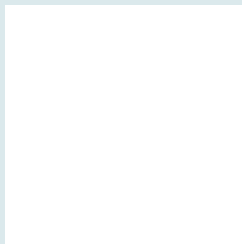
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 219, 233, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 233, 236.

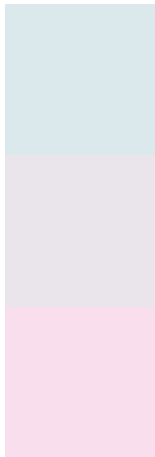


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 233, 236.

# 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](#).

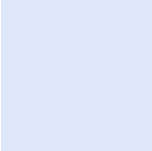
## Dichromacy



**Original Color**  
[219](#), [233](#), [236](#)

**Protanopia**  
[233](#), [229](#), [234](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[249](#), [223](#), [238](#)



## **Tritanopia**

221, 231, 249

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 219, 233, 236
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 228, 230, 235
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 238, 227, 237
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 220, 232, 244

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 219, 233, 236
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 229, 229, 229
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 225, 230, 232

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 219, 233, 236 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(219, 233, 236) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 233, 236)  
}
```

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(219, 233, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 233, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 219, 233, 236 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(219, 233, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 233, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 233, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 233, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 233, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 233,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 219, 233, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 233, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
233, 236) }
```

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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