

Converting Colors

RGB(236, 142, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(236, 142, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(236, 142, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EC8ECA
RGB	236, 142, 202
RGB Percent	93%, 56%, 79%
CMY	0.0745, 0.4431, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.14, 0.07
HSL	322°, 71%, 74%
HSV	322°, 40%, 93%
XYZ	54.9257, 41.4431, 60.9815
YIQ	176.9460, 36.7640, 38.5880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

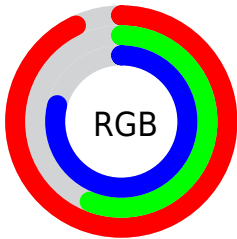
Format	Color
R _{YB}	236, 142, 202
Decimal	15503050
CIE _{Lab}	70.49, 43.69, -15.75
CIE _{LCh}	70, 46.438, 340.181
Yxy	41.4431, 0.3491, 0.2634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293693130 (0xFFEC8ECA)
YUV	176.9460, 12.3516, 51.7904
Hunter-Lab	64.3763, 39.6372, -11.1000

Details

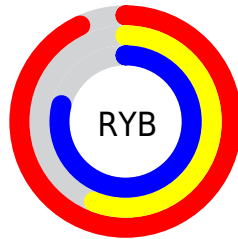
The RGB color **236, 142, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 236, 176**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 255**, and **178, 89, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 118, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 166, 211**.

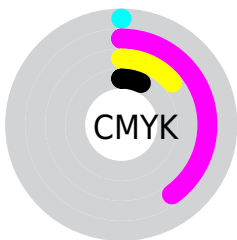
Distribution



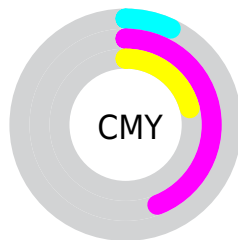
- Red (93%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 142, 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 236, 142, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 236, 142, 202

 236, 142, 202


255, 255, 255

 207, 115, 175

 255, 197, 255

 178, 89, 148


 255, 226, 255

 151, 63, 122

255, 255, 255

 123, 37, 97

 97, 4, 73

 71, 0, 51

 49, 0, 30

 7, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 236, 142, 202

 236, 142, 202

 236, 118, 193

 236, 166, 211

 236, 95, 185

 236, 189, 219

 236, 71, 176

 236, 213, 228

 236, 48, 168

 236, 236, 236

 236, 24, 159

 236, 255, 245

 236, 0, 151

 236, 255, 253

 236, 0, 151

 236, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 156, 237



236, 142, 202



253, 138, 159

Triad

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



236, 142, 202



184, 175, 87



0, 192, 226

Complementary

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



236, 142, 202



142, 236, 176

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.



0, 194, 186



236, 142, 202



138, 186, 106

Square

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



236, 142, 202



222, 160, 93



80, 192, 142



0, 185, 251

Rectangle

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



236, 142, 202



251, 142, 132



80, 192, 142



0, 193, 214

Sweetspot

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



236, 142, 202



255, 224, 244



175, 142, 236



128, 110, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



236, 142, 202



255, 133, 211



236, 142, 156



117, 106, 113



181, 0, 116



54, 0, 34

Inverse Universe

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



236, 142, 202



255, 133, 211



142, 236, 222



117, 106, 113



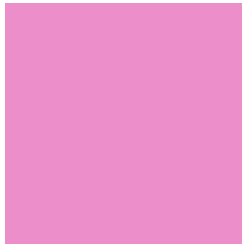
181, 0, 116



54, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 142, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

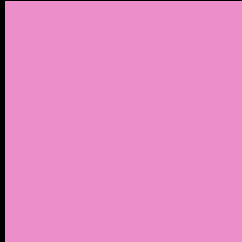
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 236, 142, 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 236, 142, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 142, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 142, 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
236, 142, 202

Protanopia
160, 171, 222

Deuteranopia
178, 168, 197



Tritanopia
231, 150, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

236, 142, 202



Protanomaly

188, 160, 215



Deuteranomaly

199, 159, 199



Tritanomaly

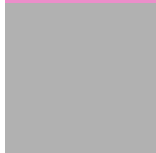
233, 147, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

236, 142, 202



Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177



Achromatomaly

198, 164, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 142, 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(236, 142, 202) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 142, 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(236, 142, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 142, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 142, 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(236, 142, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 142, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 142, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 142, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 142, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 142,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 142, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 142, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
142, 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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