

Converting Colors

RGB(236, 157, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(236, 157, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(236, 157, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EC9DB4
RGB	236, 157, 180
RGB Percent	93%, 62%, 71%
CMY	0.0745, 0.3843, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.24, 0.07
HSL	343°, 68%, 77%
HSV	343°, 33%, 93%
XYZ	54.8873, 45.2421, 49.0197
YIQ	183.2430, 39.7010, 23.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

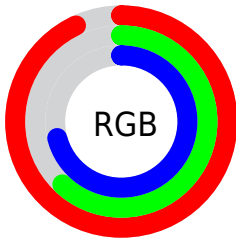
Format	Color
R _Y B	236, 157, 180
Decimal	15506868
CIE Lab	73.05, 32.53, 0.25
CIE LCh	73, 32.532, 0.442
Yxy	45.2421, 0.3680, 0.3033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293696948 (0xFFEC9DB4)
YUV	183.2430, -1.5988, 46.2679
Hunter-Lab	67.2622, 27.9504, 3.8739

Details

The RGB color **236, 157, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 236, 213**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 212, 236**, and **179, 105, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 133, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 181, 197**.

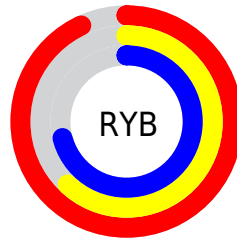
Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (62%)

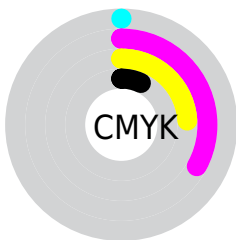
Blue (71%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (71%)

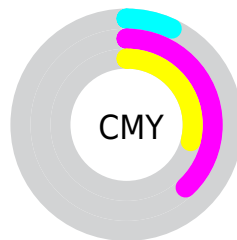


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 157, 180 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, 157, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 236, 157, 180

 236, 157, 180


255, 255, 255

 207, 130, 153

 255, 212, 236

 179, 105, 127

 255, 241, 255

 151, 79, 102

 124, 55, 78

 97, 31, 56

 72, 4, 34

 49, 0, 12

 7, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 236, 157, 180

■ 236, 157, 180

■ 236, 133, 163

■ 236, 181, 197

■ 236, 110, 147

■ 236, 204, 213

■ 236, 86, 130

■ 236, 228, 230

■ 236, 63, 113

■ 236, 251, 247

■ 236, 39, 96

■ 236, 255, 255

■ 236, 15, 80

■ 236, 0, 69

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 162, 209



236, 157, 180



238, 159, 151

Triad

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



236, 157, 180



168, 187, 127



98, 190, 230

Complementary

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



236, 157, 180



157, 236, 213

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.



80, 195, 208



236, 157, 180



133, 193, 149

Square

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



236, 157, 180



200, 178, 120



99, 196, 179



140, 182, 238

Rectangle

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



236, 157, 180



230, 164, 135



99, 196, 179



88, 192, 224

Sweetspot

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



236, 157, 180



255, 230, 237



212, 157, 236



128, 112, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



236, 157, 180



255, 153, 183



236, 173, 157



117, 106, 109



181, 0, 53



54, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



236, 157, 180



255, 153, 183



157, 220, 236



117, 106, 109



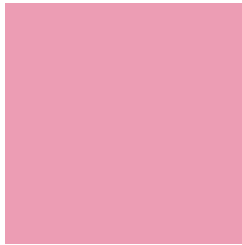
181, 0, 53



54, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 157, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

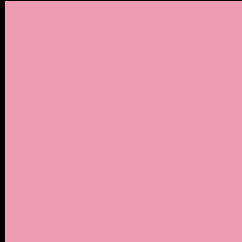
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 180 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, 157, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 157, 180.

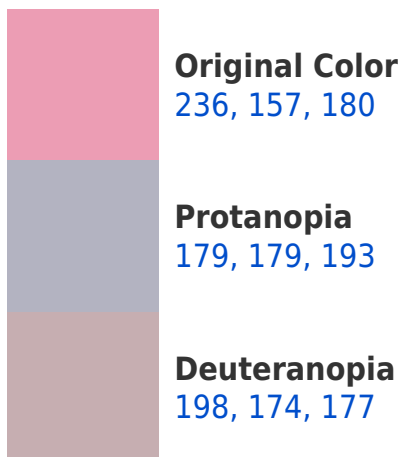



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 157, 180.

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](#).

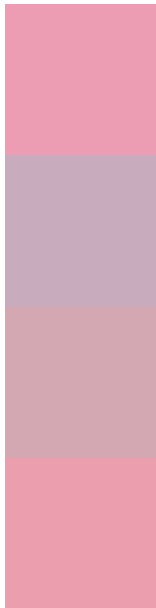
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
235, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
236, 157, 180

Protanomaly
200, 171, 188

Deuteranomaly
212, 168, 178

Tritanomaly
235, 158, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
236, 157, 180

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
202, 174, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 157, 180 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, 157, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 157, 180)  
}
```

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, 157, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 157, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 157, 180 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, 157, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 157, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 157, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 157, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 157, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 157,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 157, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 157, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
157, 180) }
```

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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