

# Converting Colors

RGB(236, 192, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(236, 192, 232) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(236, 192, 232)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECC0E8
RGB	236, 192, 232
RGB Percent	93%, 75%, 91%
CMY	0.0745, 0.2471, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.02, 0.07
HSL	305°, 54%, 84%
HSV	305°, 19%, 93%
XYZ	68.0072, 61.3583, 84.6029
YIQ	209.7160, 13.3840, 21.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

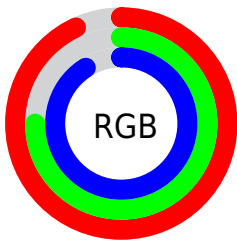
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 192, 232
Decimal	15515880
CIE Lab	82.57, 22.33, -13.92
CIE LCh	83, 26.314, 328.069
Yxy	61.3583, 0.3178, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293705960 (0xFFECC0E8)
YUV	209.7160, 10.9860, 23.0511
Hunter-Lab	78.3316, 17.8929, -9.2048

# Details

The RGB color **236, 192, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **192, 236, 196**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 249, 255, and **180, 138, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 168, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 216, 234**.

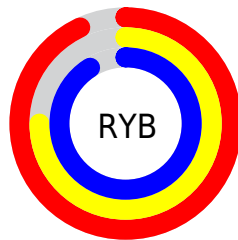
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (75%)

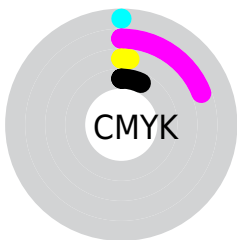
Blue (91%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (91%)

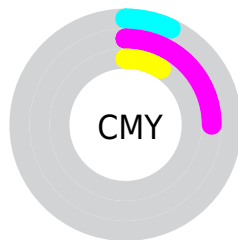


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 192, 232 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, 192, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 236, 192, 232

 236, 192, 232

255, 255, 255

 208, 165, 204

 255, 249, 255

 180, 138, 176

 153, 113, 150

 127, 88, 124

 101, 64, 99

 77, 41, 75


 53, 20, 52

 33, 0, 31

 0, 0, 3

 236, 192, 232


 236, 192, 232

 236, 168, 230

 236, 216, 234

 236, 145, 228

 236, 239, 236

 236, 121, 226

 236, 255, 238

 236, 98, 223

 236, 255, 241

 236, 74, 221

 236, 255, 243

 236, 50, 219

 236, 255, 245

 236, 27, 217

 236, 255, 247

 236, 3, 215

 236, 255, 249

 236, 0, 215

 236, 255, 251

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



208, 200, 249



236, 192, 232



253, 188, 208

# Triad

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



236, 192, 232



226, 203, 156



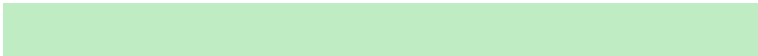
135, 219, 228

# Complementary

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



236, 192, 232



192, 236, 196

# 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.



146, 219, 203



236, 192, 232



199, 211, 162

# Square

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



236, 192, 232



246, 195, 164



171, 217, 179



145, 215, 247

# Rectangle

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



236, 192, 232



255, 188, 191



171, 217, 179



137, 219, 220



# Sweetspot

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



236, 192, 232



255, 240, 254



196, 192, 236



128, 119, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



236, 192, 232



255, 199, 250



236, 192, 210



117, 106, 116



181, 0, 165



54, 0, 49



# Inverse Universe

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



236, 192, 232



255, 199, 250



192, 236, 218



117, 106, 116



181, 0, 165

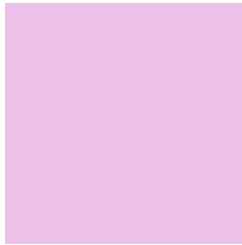


54, 0, 49



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 192, 232 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

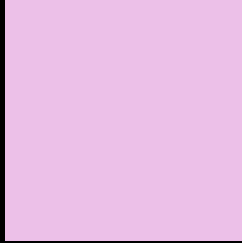
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 232 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, 192, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 192, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 192, 232.

# 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, 192, 232

**Protanopia**  
199, 204, 240

**Deuteranopia**  
214, 200, 230



**Tritanopia**  
233, 196, 211

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
236, 192, 232

**Protanomaly**  
212, 200, 237

**Deuteranomaly**  
222, 197, 231

**Tritanomaly**  
234, 195, 219

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
236, 192, 232

**Achromatopsia**  
210, 210, 210

**Achromatomaly**  
219, 203, 218

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 192, 232 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, 192, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 192, 232)  
}
```

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, 192, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 192, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 192, 232 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, 192, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 192, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 192, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 192, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 192, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 192,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 192, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 192, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
192, 232) }
```

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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