

# Converting Colors

RGB(236, 226, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(236, 226, 230) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(236, 226, 230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE2E6
RGB	236, 226, 230
RGB Percent	93%, 89%, 90%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1137, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.03, 0.07
HSL	336°, 21%, 91%
HSV	336°, 4%, 93%
XYZ	76.0714, 77.9388, 85.8972
YIQ	229.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

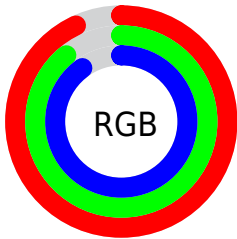
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 226, 230
Decimal	15524582
CIE Lab	90.75, 4.09, -0.75
CIE LCh	91, 4.157, 349.672
Yxy	77.9388, 0.3171, 0.3249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293714662 (0xFFECE2E6)
YUV	229.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479
Hunter-Lab	88.2829, -0.6858, 4.1103

# Details

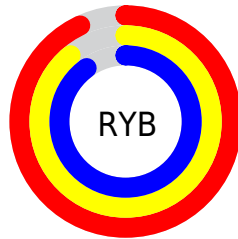
The RGB color **236, 226, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 236, 232**, and the grayscale version is **229, 229, 229**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **180, 171, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 202, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 250, 244**.

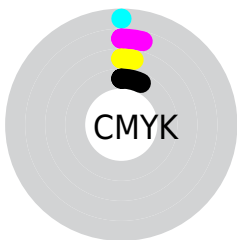
# Distribution



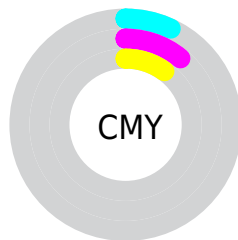
- Red (93%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 226, 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 236, 226, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 236, 226, 230

255, 255, 255

 236, 226, 230


 208, 198, 202

 180, 171, 175

 153, 144, 148

 127, 119, 122

 102, 94, 97

 78, 70, 74

 56, 48, 51

 34, 27, 30

 12, 0, 5

 236, 226, 230

 236, 226, 230

 236, 202, 216

 236, 250, 244

 236, 179, 202

 236, 255, 255

 236, 155, 188


 236, 132, 173

 236, 108, 159

 236, 84, 145

 236, 61, 131

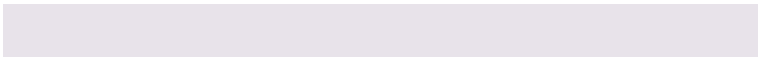
 236, 37, 117

 236, 14, 103

# Harmonies

## Analogous

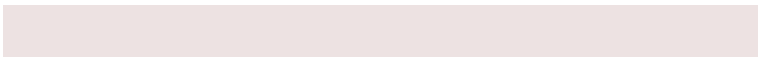
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



232, 227, 234



236, 226, 230



237, 226, 226

# Triad

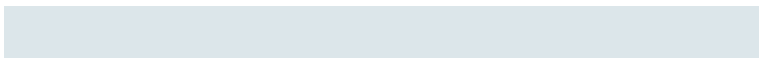
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



236, 226, 230



229, 229, 221



220, 230, 234

# Complementary

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



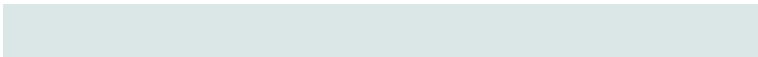
236, 226, 230



226, 236, 232

# 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.



219, 231, 231



236, 226, 230



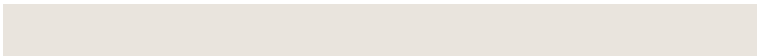
224, 230, 223

# Square

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



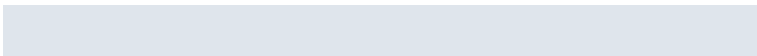
236, 226, 230



233, 228, 221



221, 231, 227



223, 229, 236

# Rectangle

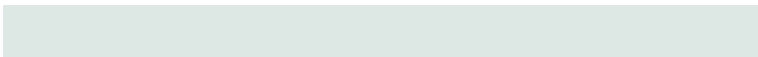
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



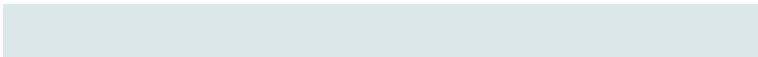
236, 226, 230



237, 226, 224



221, 231, 227



219, 231, 233



# Sweetspot

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



236, 226, 230



255, 252, 253



232, 226, 236



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



236, 226, 230



255, 242, 247



236, 227, 226



117, 110, 113



181, 0, 72



54, 0, 21



# Inverse Universe

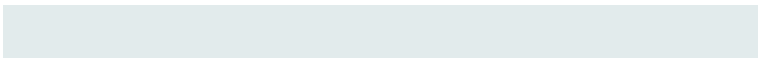
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



236, 226, 230



255, 242, 247



226, 235, 236



117, 110, 113



181, 0, 72

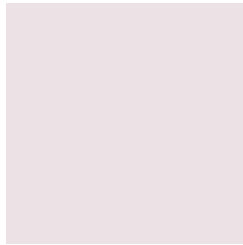


54, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 226, 230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

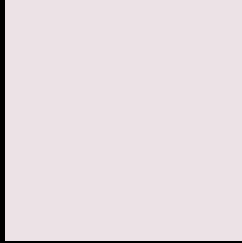
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 236, 226, 230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

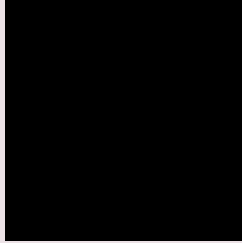
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

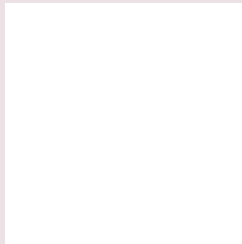
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 236, 226, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 226, 230.

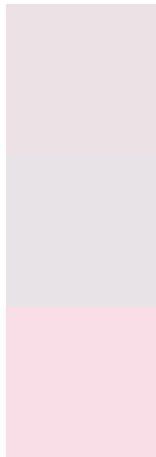


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 226, 230.

# 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**  
236, 226, 230

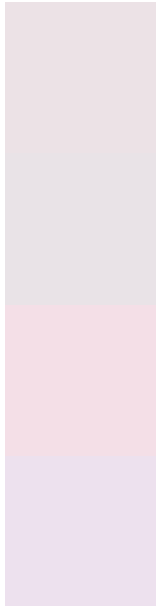
**Protanopia**  
232, 227, 231

**Deuteranopia**  
249, 221, 231



**Tritanopia**  
238, 224, 242

# Trichromacy



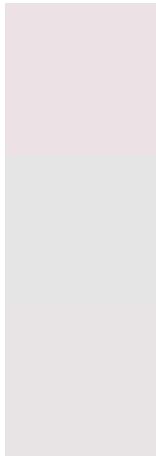
**Original Color**  
236, 226, 230

**Protanomaly**  
233, 227, 231

**Deuteranomaly**  
244, 223, 231

**Tritanomaly**  
237, 225, 238

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
236, 226, 230

**Achromatopsia**  
229, 229, 229

**Achromatomaly**  
232, 228, 229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 226, 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(236, 226, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 226, 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(236, 226, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 226, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 226, 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(236, 226, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 226, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 226, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 226, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 226, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 226,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 226, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 226, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
226, 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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