

# Converting Colors

RGB(236, 231, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(236, 231, 211) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(236, 231, 211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE7D3
RGB	236, 231, 211
RGB Percent	93%, 91%, 83%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0941, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.11, 0.07
HSL	48°, 40%, 88%
HSV	48°, 11%, 93%
XYZ	74.9259, 79.6878, 73.0603
YIQ	230.2150, 9.4000, -5.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

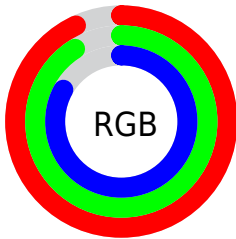
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 236, 211
Decimal	15525843
CIE Lab	91.54, -1.67, 10.33
CIE LCh	92, 10.462, 99.178
Yxy	79.6878, 0.3291, 0.3500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293715923 (0xFFECE7D3)
YUV	230.2150, -9.4730, 5.0734
Hunter-Lab	89.2680, -6.3977, 13.9625

# Details

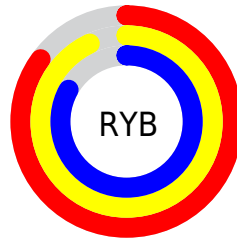
The RGB color **236, 231, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **211, 216, 236**, and the grayscale version is **230, 230, 230**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **180, 175, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 226, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 236, 235**.

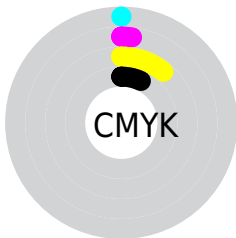
# Distribution



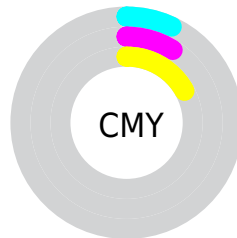
- Red (93%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 231, 211 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, 231, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 236, 231, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 236, 231, 211

■ 208, 203, 183

■ 180, 175, 156

■ 153, 149, 130

■ 127, 123, 105

■ 102, 98, 81

■ 78, 74, 58

■ 55, 52, 36

■ 34, 31, 16

■ 4, 7, 0

 236, 231, 211

 236, 231, 211

 236, 226, 187

 236, 236, 235

 236, 222, 164

 236, 240, 255

 236, 217, 140

 236, 245, 255

 236, 212, 117

 236, 250, 255

 236, 207, 93

 236, 255, 255

 236, 203, 69

 236, 255, 255

 236, 198, 46

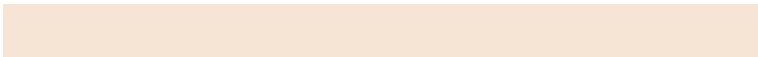
 236, 193, 22

 236, 189, 0

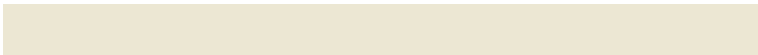
# Harmonies

## Analogous

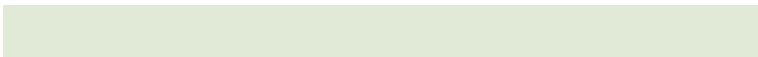
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



246, 228, 212



236, 231, 211



224, 234, 215

# Triad

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



236, 231, 211



207, 236, 243



247, 225, 238

# Complementary

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



236, 231, 211



211, 216, 236

# Split Complementary

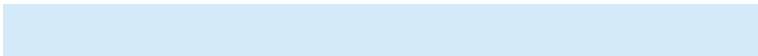
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 227, 246



236, 231, 211



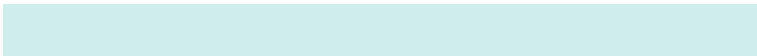
213, 234, 249

# Square

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



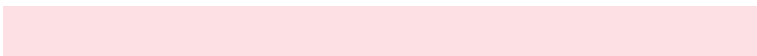
236, 231, 211



207, 237, 234



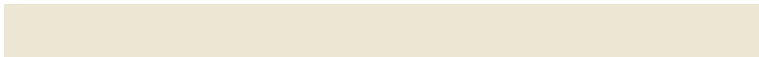
224, 231, 250



252, 224, 228

# Rectangle

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



236, 231, 211



217, 236, 220



224, 231, 250



244, 225, 241



# Sweetspot

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



236, 231, 211



255, 253, 247



236, 211, 216



128, 126, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



236, 231, 211



255, 248, 222



229, 236, 211



117, 115, 106



181, 145, 0



54, 43, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



211, 216, 236



222, 228, 255



218, 211, 236



106, 108, 117



0, 36, 181

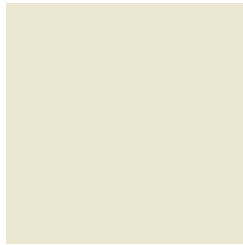


0, 11, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 231, 211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

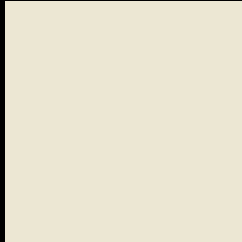
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231, 211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

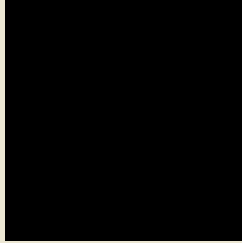
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

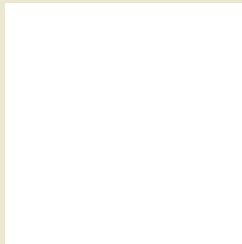
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 236, 231, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 231, 211.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 231, 211.

# 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

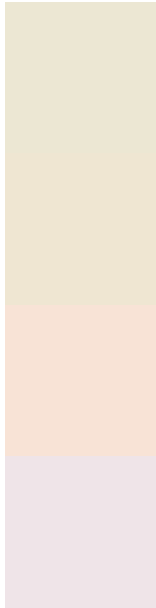
	<b>Original Color</b> 236, 231, 211
	<b>Protanopia</b> 240, 230, 210
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 255, 224, 216



# Tritanopia

241, 226, 244

# Trichromacy



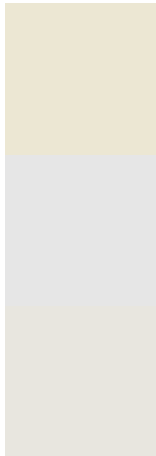
**Original Color**  
236, 231, 211

**Protanomaly**  
239, 230, 210

**Deuteranomaly**  
248, 227, 214

**Tritanomaly**  
239, 228, 232

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
236, 231, 211

**Achromatopsia**  
230, 230, 230

**Achromatomaly**  
232, 230, 223

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 231, 211 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, 231, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 231, 211)  
}
```

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, 231, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 231, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 231, 211 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, 231, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 231, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 231, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 231, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 231, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 231,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 231, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 231, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
231, 211) }
```

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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