

Converting Colors

RGB(236, 236, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(236, 236, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(236, 236, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECECD8
RGB	236, 236, 216
RGB Percent	93%, 93%, 85%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0745, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.08, 0.07
HSL	60°, 34%, 89%
HSV	60°, 8%, 93%
XYZ	76.9822, 82.7816, 76.8868
YIQ	233.7200, 6.4200, -6.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

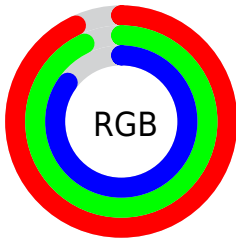
Format	Color
R_{YB}	216, 236, 216
Decimal	15527128
CIE _{Lab}	92.92, -3.40, 9.69
CIE _{LCh}	93, 10.273, 109.354
Yxy	82.7816, 0.3253, 0.3498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293717208 (0xFFECECD8)
YUV	233.7200, -8.7360, 1.9996
Hunter-Lab	90.9844, -8.1933, 13.5858

Details

The RGB color **236, 236, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **216, 216, 236**, and the grayscale version is **234, 234, 234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **180, 180, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 236, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 236, 240**.

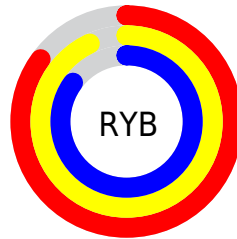
Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (93%)

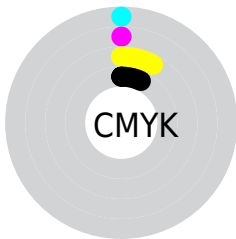
Blue (85%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (85%)

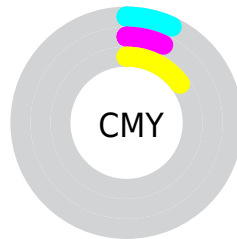


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 236, 216 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, 236, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 236, 236, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 236, 236, 216

■ 208, 208, 188

■ 180, 180, 161

■ 153, 153, 135

■ 127, 128, 110

■ 102, 103, 85

■ 78, 79, 62

■ 55, 56, 40

■ 34, 34, 20

■ 8, 13, 0

 236, 236, 216

 236, 236, 216

 236, 236, 192


 236, 236, 240


 236, 236, 169


 236, 236, 255

 236, 236, 145

 236, 236, 122

 236, 236, 98

 236, 236, 74

 236, 236, 51

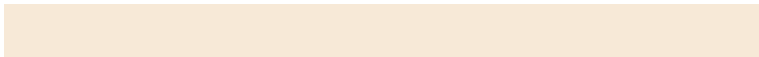
 236, 236, 27

 236, 236, 4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



247, 233, 215



236, 236, 216



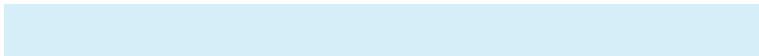
225, 239, 222

Triad

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



236, 236, 216



213, 239, 249



253, 228, 239

Complementary

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



236, 236, 216



216, 216, 236

Split Complementary

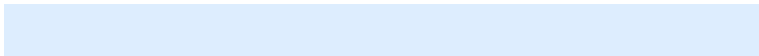
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



244, 230, 248



236, 236, 216



221, 237, 254

Square

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



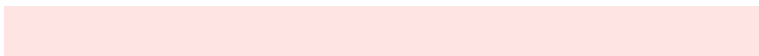
236, 236, 216



211, 241, 241



232, 233, 253



255, 228, 228

Rectangle

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



236, 236, 216



218, 240, 227



232, 233, 253



251, 229, 242

Sweetspot

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



236, 236, 216



255, 255, 247



236, 216, 216



128, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



236, 236, 216



255, 255, 230



226, 236, 216



117, 117, 106



181, 181, 0



54, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



216, 216, 236



230, 230, 255



226, 216, 236



106, 106, 117



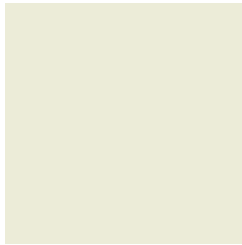
0, 0, 181



0, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 236, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

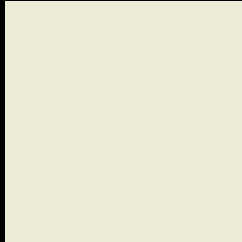
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

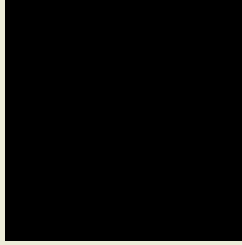
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

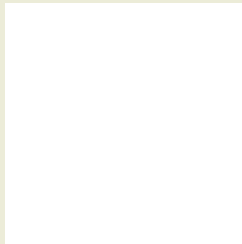
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 236, 236, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 236, 216.

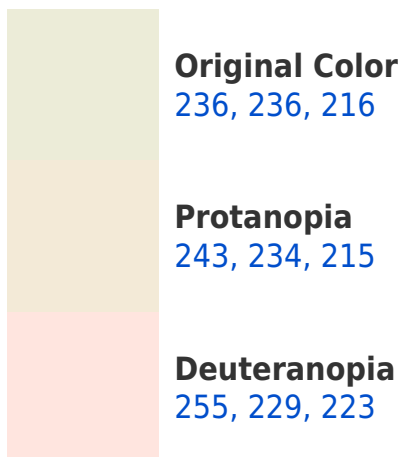


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 236, 216.

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

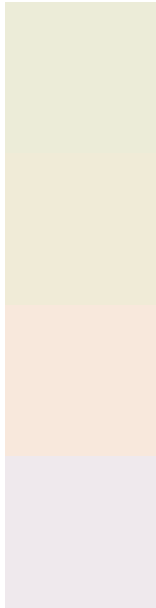




Tritanopia

241, 231, 249

Trichromacy



Original Color

236, 236, 216

Protanomaly

240, 235, 215

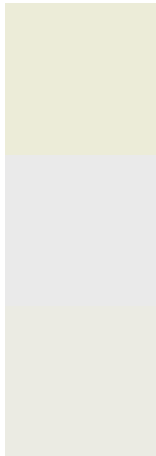
Deuteranomaly

248, 232, 220

Tritanomaly

239, 233, 237

Monochromacy



Original Color

236, 236, 216

Achromatopsia

234, 234, 234

Achromatomaly

235, 235, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 236, 216 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, 236, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 236, 216)  
}
```

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, 236, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 236, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 236, 216 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, 236, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 236, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 236, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 236, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 236, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 236,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 236, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 236, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
236, 216) }
```

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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