

# Converting Colors

RGB(236, 249, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(236, 249, 220) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(236, 249, 220)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ECF9DC
RGB	236, 249, 220
RGB Percent	93%, 98%, 86%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0235, 0.1373
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.12, 0.02
HSL	87°, 71%, 92%
HSV	87°, 12%, 98%
XYZ	81.3860, 90.7515, 80.9374
YIQ	241.8070, 1.5610, -11.7750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

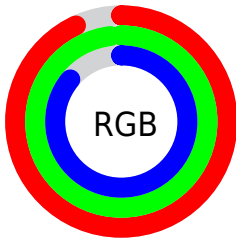
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 249, 233
Decimal	15530460
CIE Lab	96.31, -9.29, 12.46
CIE LCh	96, 15.542, 126.701
Yxy	90.7515, 0.3216, 0.3586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293720540 (0xFFE9F9DC)
YUV	241.8070, -10.7509, -5.0927
Hunter-Lab	95.2636, -14.2144, 16.3108

# Details

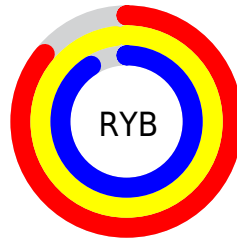
The RGB color **236, 249, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 220, 249**, and the grayscale version is **242, 242, 242**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **180, 193, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 249, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **247, 249, 245**.

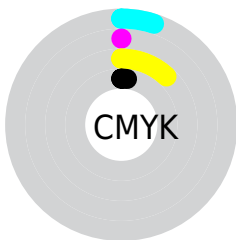
# Distribution



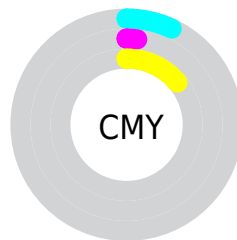
- Red (93%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 236, 249, 220 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, 249, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 236, 249, 220


255, 255, 255


 236, 249, 220

 208, 220, 192

 180, 193, 165

 153, 165, 139


 127, 139, 113

 102, 114, 89

 78, 89, 65

 55, 66, 43

 33, 44, 22

 11, 24, 0

 236, 249, 220

 236, 249, 220

 225, 249, 195


 247, 249, 245


 214, 249, 170


 255, 249, 255


 203, 249, 145

 191, 249, 120

 180, 249, 96

 169, 249, 71

 158, 249, 46

 147, 249, 21

 137, 249, 0

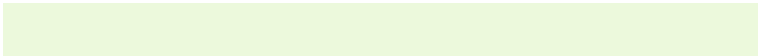
# Harmonies

## Analogous

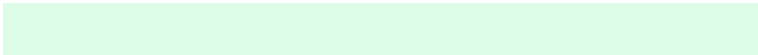
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



253, 244, 215



236, 249, 220



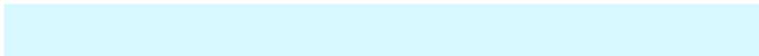
220, 252, 232

# Triad

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



236, 249, 220



216, 249, 255



255, 234, 241

# Complementary

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



236, 249, 220



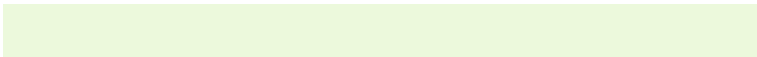
233, 220, 249

# Split Complementary

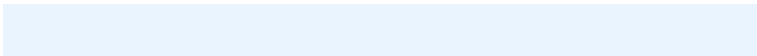
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 236, 255



236, 249, 220



233, 244, 255

# Square

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



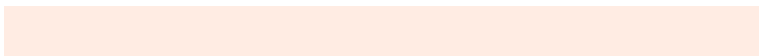
236, 249, 220



207, 252, 255



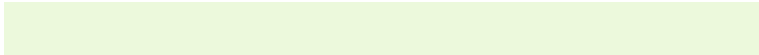
252, 239, 255



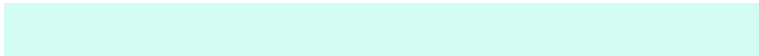
255, 236, 227

# Rectangle

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



236, 249, 220



211, 253, 242



252, 239, 255



255, 234, 247



# Sweetspot

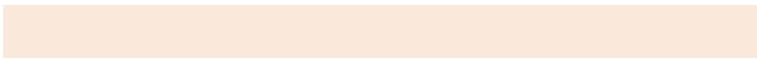
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



236, 249, 220



252, 255, 247



249, 233, 220



125, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

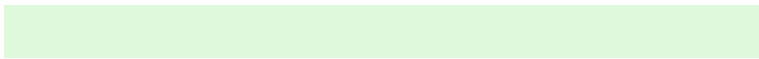
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



236, 249, 220



239, 255, 219



222, 249, 220



119, 125, 112



104, 189, 0



34, 61, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



233, 220, 249



235, 219, 255



247, 220, 249



118, 112, 125



85, 0, 189



27, 0, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 236, 249, 220 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

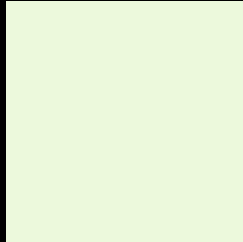
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 249, 220 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

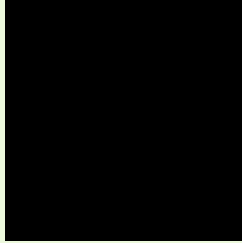
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

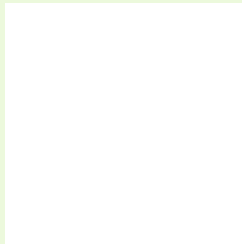
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 236, 249, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 249, 220.

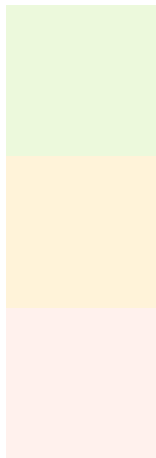


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 236, 249, 220.

# 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, 249, 220

**Protanopia**  
255, 243, 217

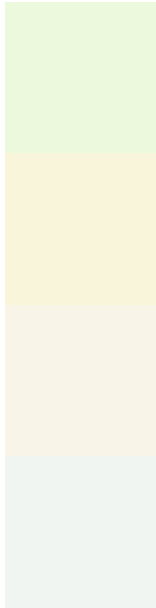
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 241, 237



# Tritanopia

243, 243, 255

# Trichromacy



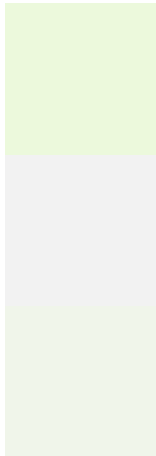
**Original Color**  
236, 249, 220

**Protanomaly**  
248, 245, 218

**Deuteranomaly**  
248, 244, 231

**Tritanomaly**  
240, 245, 242

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
236, 249, 220

**Achromatopsia**  
242, 242, 242

**Achromatomaly**  
240, 245, 234

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 249, 220 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, 249, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 249, 220)  
}
```

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, 249, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 249, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 236, 249, 220 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, 249, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 249, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(236, 249, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 249, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 249, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 249,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 236, 249, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 249, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
249, 220) }
```

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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