

# Converting Colors

RGB(242, 236, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(242, 236, 233) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(242, 236, 233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2ECE9
RGB	242, 236, 233
RGB Percent	95%, 93%, 91%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0745, 0.0863
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.04, 0.05
HSL	20°, 26%, 93%
HSV	20°, 4%, 95%
XYZ	81.3214, 84.7513, 89.1633
YIQ	237.4520, 4.5390, 0.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

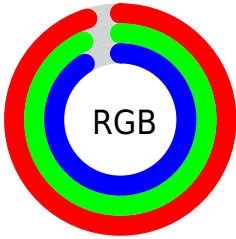
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 238, 233
Decimal	15920361
CIE Lab	93.78, 1.50, 2.16
CIE LCh	94, 2.625, 55.187
Yxy	84.7513, 0.3186, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294110441 (0xFF2ECE9)
YUV	237.4520, -2.1948, 3.9886
Hunter-Lab	92.0605, -3.4284, 7.0182

# Details

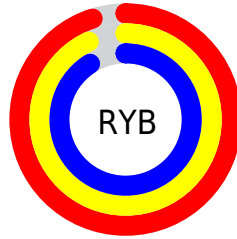
The RGB color **242, 236, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **233, 239, 242**, and the grayscale version is **237, 237, 237**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **186, 180, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **242, 220, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 252, 255**.

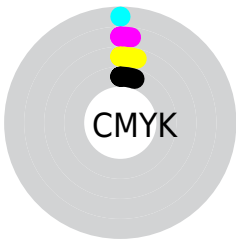
# Distribution



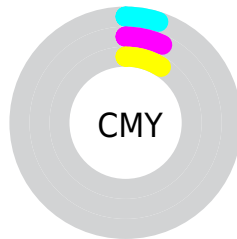
- Red (95%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 242, 236, 233 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 242, 236, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 242, 236, 233

255, 255, 255

 242, 236, 233


 214, 208, 205


 186, 180, 177

 159, 153, 151

 133, 128, 125

 108, 103, 100

 83, 79, 76

 60, 56, 53

 39, 34, 32

 18, 12, 9

 242, 236, 233


 242, 236, 233


 242, 220, 209


 242, 252, 255


 242, 204, 185

 242, 255, 255


 242, 188, 160

 242, 171, 136

 242, 155, 112

 242, 139, 88

 242, 123, 64

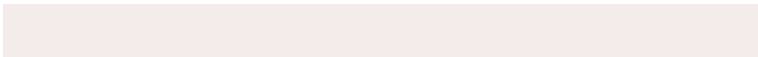
 242, 107, 39

 242, 91, 15

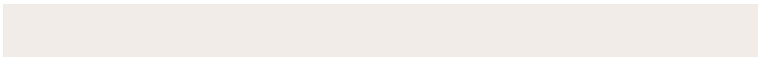
# Harmonies

## Analogous

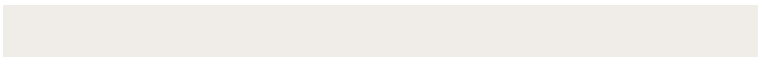
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



243, 236, 235



242, 236, 233



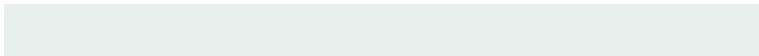
240, 237, 232

# Triad

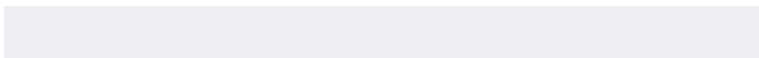
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



242, 236, 233



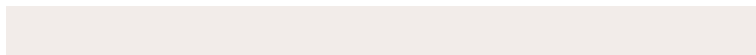
232, 239, 237



237, 237, 242

# Complementary

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



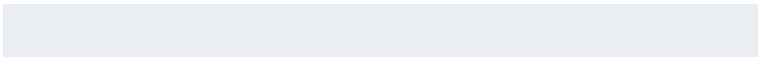
242, 236, 233



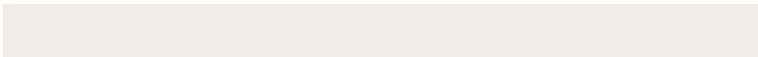
233, 239, 242

# Split Complementary

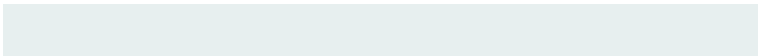
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



234, 237, 242



242, 236, 233



231, 239, 239

# Square

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



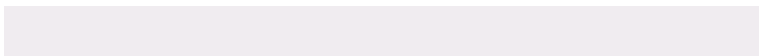
242, 236, 233



234, 238, 234



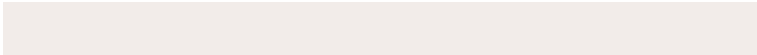
232, 238, 241



240, 236, 240

# Rectangle

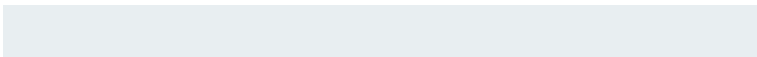
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



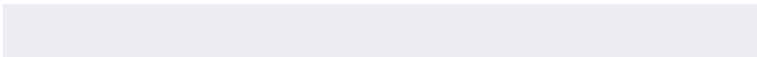
242, 236, 233



238, 237, 232



232, 238, 241

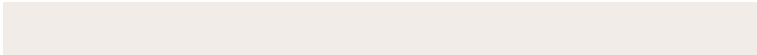


236, 237, 242



# Sweetspot

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



242, 236, 233



255, 253, 252



242, 233, 239



128, 127, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



242, 236, 233



255, 248, 245



242, 240, 233



120, 116, 114



184, 61, 0

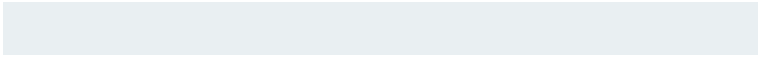


56, 19, 0

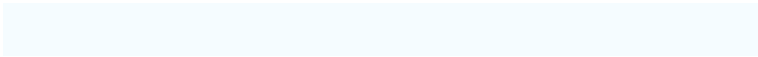


# Inverse Universe

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



233, 239, 242



245, 252, 255



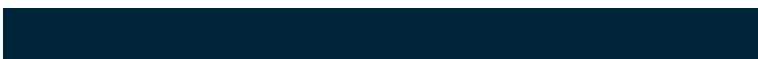
233, 235, 242



114, 118, 120



0, 122, 184

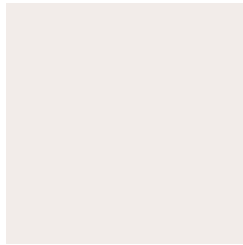


0, 37, 56



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 242, 236, 233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

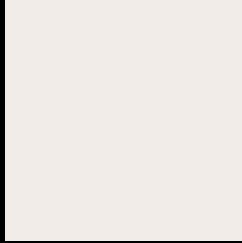
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 242, 236, 233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

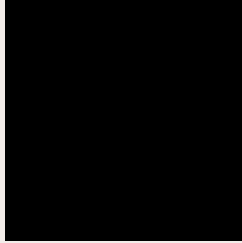
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

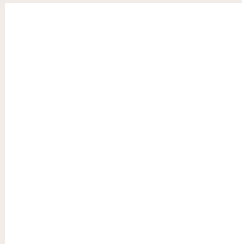
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 242, 236, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 236, 233.

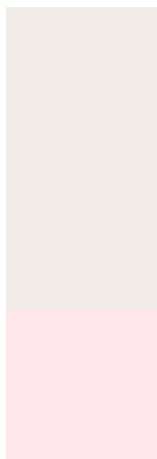


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 242, 236, 233.

# 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**

[242](#), [236](#), [233](#)

**Protanopia**

[242](#), [236](#), [233](#)

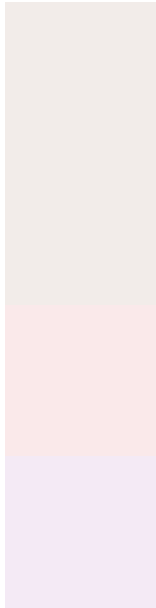
**Deuteranopia**

[255](#), [231](#), [235](#)



**Tritanopia**  
245, 233, 252

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

242, 236, 233

## Protanomaly

242, 236, 233

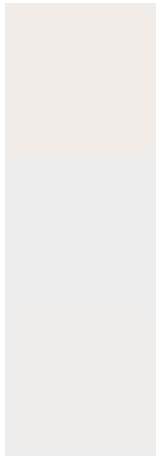
## Deuteranomaly

250, 233, 234

## Tritanomaly

244, 234, 245

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

242, 236, 233

## Achromatopsia

237, 237, 237

## Achromatomaly

239, 237, 236

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 242, 236, 233 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(242, 236, 233) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 236, 233)  
}
```

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(242, 236, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 236, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 242, 236, 233 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(242, 236, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 236, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 236, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 236, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 236, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 236,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 242, 236, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 236, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
236, 233) }
```

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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