

# Converting Colors

`RYB(236, 216, 242)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(236, 216, 242) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(236, 216, 242)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	<a href="#">ECD8F2</a>
RGB	<a href="#">236, 216, 242</a>
RGB Percent	<a href="#">93%, 85%, 95%</a>
CMY	<a href="#">0.0745, 0.1529, 0.0510</a>
CMYK	<a href="#">0.02, 0.11, 0.00, 0.05</a>
HSL	<a href="#">286°, 50%, 90%</a>
HSV	<a href="#">286°, 11%, 95%</a>
XYZ	<a href="#">75.1750, 73.3554, 94.2013</a>
YIQ	<a href="#">224.9440, 3.5740, 12.3260</a>

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

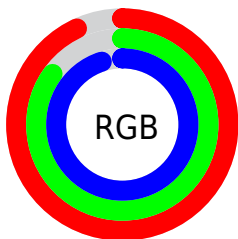
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 216, 242
Decimal	15522034
CIE Lab	88.62, 11.46, -10.20
CIE LCh	89, 15.343, 318.336
Yxy	73.3554, 0.3097, 0.3022
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293712114 (0xFFECD8F2)
YUV	224.9440, 8.4086, 9.6961
Hunter-Lab	85.6478, 6.7898, -5.2577

# Details

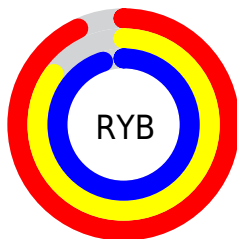
The RYB color **236, 216, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **216, 242, 236**, and the grayscale version is **225, 225, 225**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **180, 161, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **230, 192, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **242, 240, 242**.

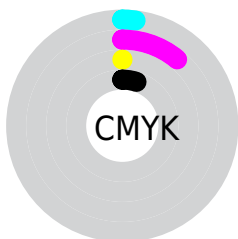
# Distribution



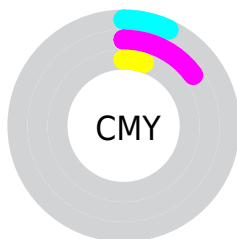
- Red (93%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 236, 216, 242 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 RYB color 236, 216, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 236, 216, 242

255, 255, 255

 236, 216, 242

 208, 188, 214

 180, 161, 186

 153, 135, 159

 127, 110, 133

 102, 85, 108

 78, 62, 83


 55, 40, 60

 33, 20, 38

 5, 0, 18

 236, 216, 242

 236, 216, 242

 230, 192, 242


 242, 240, 242

 225, 168, 242

 242, 255, 250


 219, 143, 242

 242, 255, 244


 214, 119, 242

 242, 255, 242

 208, 95, 242

 202, 71, 242

 197, 47, 242

 191, 22, 242

 186, 0, 242

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



218, 221, 250



236, 216, 242



249, 213, 229

# Triad

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



236, 216, 242



233, 240, 194



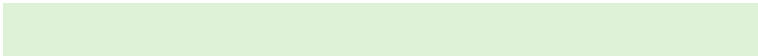
186, 209, 231

# Complementary

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



236, 216, 242



216, 242, 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.



193, 217, 231



236, 216, 242



196, 225, 195

# Square

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



236, 216, 242



251, 220, 201



203, 228, 223



188, 212, 244

# Rectangle

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



236, 216, 242



253, 212, 219



203, 228, 223



187, 210, 231



# Sweetspot

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



236, 216, 242



253, 247, 255



216, 221, 242



126, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



236, 216, 242



247, 222, 255



242, 216, 235



117, 108, 120



141, 0, 184



43, 0, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



242, 216, 222



255, 222, 229



216, 236, 242



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 42

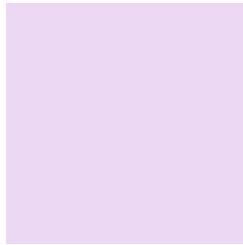


56, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 236, 216, 242 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

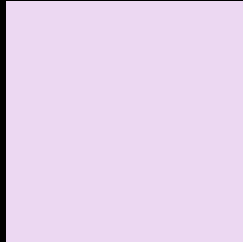
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 236, 216, 242 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

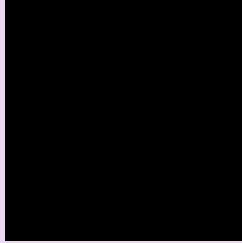
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

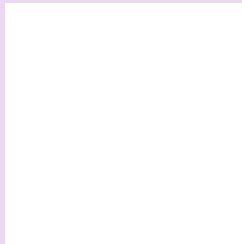
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RYB 236, 216, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 236, 216, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 236, 216, 242.

# 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, 216, 242

**Protanopia**  
220, 221, 245

**Deuteranopia**  
235, 216, 242



**Tritanopia**  
235, 217, 234

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

236, 216, 242

**Protanomaly**

226, 219, 244

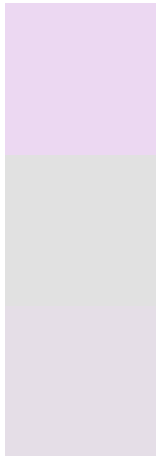
**Deuteranomaly**

235, 216, 242

**Tritanomaly**

235, 217, 237

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

236, 216, 242

**Achromatopsia**

225, 225, 225

**Achromatomaly**

229, 222, 231

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 236, 216, 242 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, 216, 242) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 216, 242)  
}
```

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, 216, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 216, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 236, 216, 242 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, 216, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 216, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 216, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 216, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 216, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 216,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 236, 216, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 216, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
216, 242) }
```

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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