

# Converting Colors

`RYB(236, 232, 232)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(236, 232, 232) contains.

<b>RYB(236, 232, 232)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**$\text{RYB}(236, 232, 232)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE8E8
RGB	236, 232, 232
RGB Percent	93%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0902, 0.0902
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.07
HSL	0°, 10%, 92%
HSV	0°, 2%, 93%
XYZ	78.0142, 81.3723, 87.9386
YIQ	233.1960, 2.3840, 0.8480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

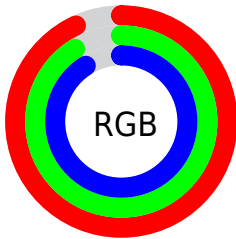
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 232, 232
Decimal	15526120
CIE Lab	92.30, 1.35, 0.47
CIE LCh	92, 1.427, 19.071
Yxy	81.3723, 0.3154, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293716200 (0xFFECE8E8)
YUV	233.1960, -0.5896, 2.4591
Hunter-Lab	90.2066, -3.4878, 5.3453

# Details

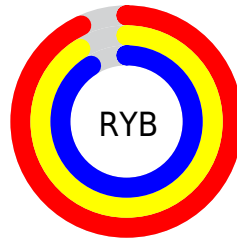
The RYB color **236, 232, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **232, 234, 236**, and the grayscale version is **233, 233, 233**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **180, 176, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **236, 208, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 246, 255**.

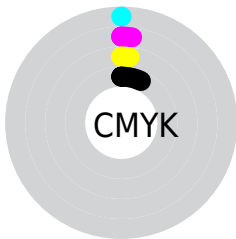
# Distribution



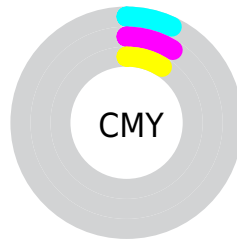
- Red (93%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 236, 232, 232 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, 232, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 236, 232, 232

255, 255, 255

■ 236, 232, 232

■ 208, 204, 204

■ 180, 176, 176

■ 153, 150, 150

■ 128, 124, 124

■ 102, 99, 99

■ 78, 75, 75

■ 56, 53, 53

■ 34, 31, 31

■ 12, 7, 7

 236, 232, 232


 236, 232, 232


 236, 208, 208

 236, 246, 255

 236, 185, 185

 236, 161, 161

 236, 138, 138

 236, 114, 114

 236, 90, 90

 236, 67, 67

 236, 43, 43

 236, 20, 20

# Harmonies

## Analogous

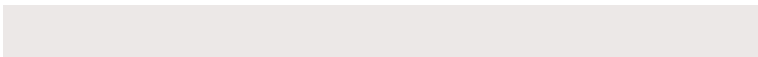
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



235, 232, 233



236, 232, 232



236, 232, 231

# Triad

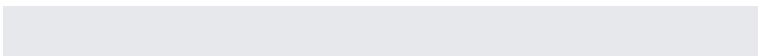
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



236, 232, 232



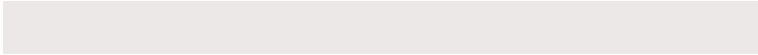
231, 233, 233



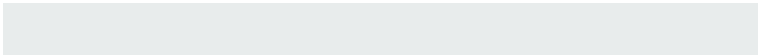
231, 232, 235

# Complementary

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



236, 232, 232



232, 234, 236

# Split Complementary

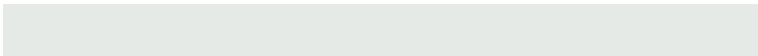
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



230, 232, 235



236, 232, 232



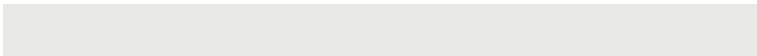
230, 233, 234

# Square

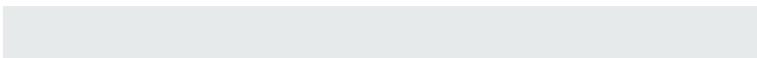
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



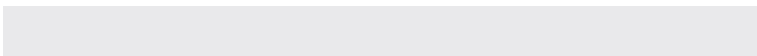
236, 232, 232



230, 233, 230



230, 232, 234



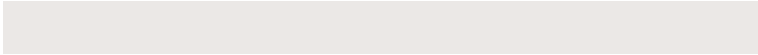
233, 233, 235

# Rectangle

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



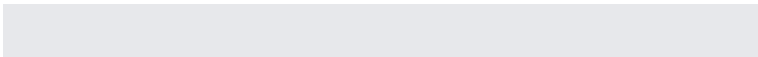
236, 232, 232



235, 233, 230



230, 232, 234



231, 232, 235



# Sweetspot

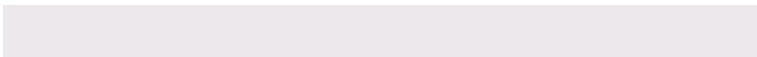
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



236, 232, 232



255, 252, 252



236, 232, 236



128, 126, 126



0, 0, 0

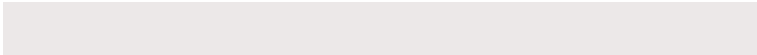


128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



236, 232, 232



255, 250, 250



236, 236, 232



117, 115, 115



181, 0, 0



54, 0, 0



# Inverse Universe

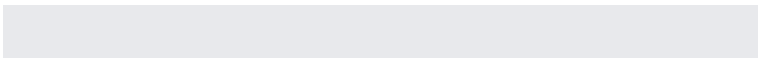
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



232, 234, 236



250, 253, 255



232, 233, 236



115, 116, 117



0, 91, 181

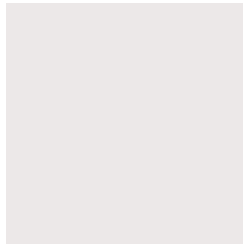


0, 27, 54



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 236, 232, 232 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, 232, 232 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

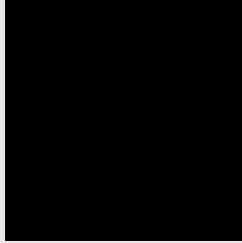
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

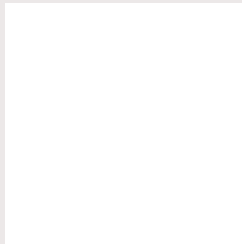
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 236, 232, 232 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 236, 232, 232.

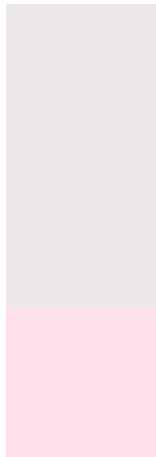


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 236, 232, 232.

# 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, 232, 232

**Protanopia**  
237, 232, 232

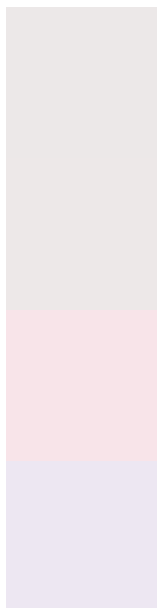
**Deuteranopia**  
255, 225, 233



# Tritanopia

238, 230, 248

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

236, 232, 232

**Protanomaly**

237, 232, 232

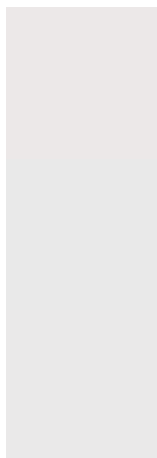
**Deuteranomaly**

248, 228, 233

**Tritanomaly**

237, 231, 242

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

236, 232, 232

**Achromatopsia**

233, 233, 233

**Achromatomaly**

234, 233, 233

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 236, 232, 232 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, 232, 232) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 232, 232)  
}
```

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, 232, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 232, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 236, 232, 232 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, 232, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 232, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 232, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 232, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 232, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 232,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 236, 232, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 232, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
232, 232) }
```

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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