

# Converting Colors

RGB(211, 246, 244)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(211, 246, 244) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(211, 246, 244)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3F6F4
RGB	211, 246, 244
RGB Percent	83%, 96%, 96%
CMY	0.1725, 0.0353, 0.0431
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.01, 0.04
HSL	177°, 66%, 90%
HSV	177°, 14%, 96%
XYZ	76.1489, 86.2921, 98.2305
YIQ	235.3070, -20.2180, -8.0420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

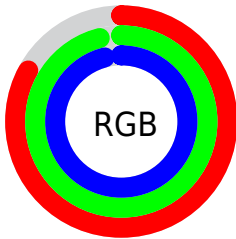
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 229, 246
Decimal	13891316
CIE Lab	94.44, -11.64, -2.84
CIE LCh	94, 11.979, 193.733
Yxy	86.2921, 0.2921, 0.3310
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292081396 (0xFFD3F6F4)
YUV	235.3070, 4.2856, -21.3172
Hunter-Lab	92.8935, -16.2394, 2.3291

# Details

The RGB color **211, 246, 244** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 211, 213**, and the grayscale version is **235, 235, 235**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **156, 190, 188** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 246, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **236, 246, 245**.

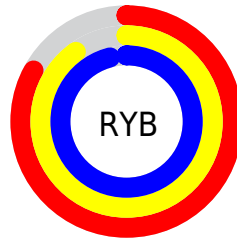
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (96%)

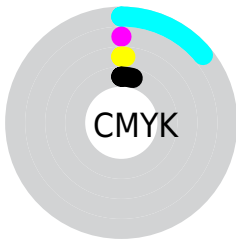
Blue (96%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (96%)

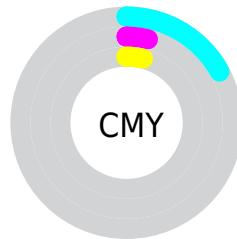


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 246, 244 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 211, 246, 244 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 211, 246, 244

255, 255, 255

■ 211, 246, 244

■ 183, 218, 216

■ 156, 190, 188

■ 130, 163, 161

■ 104, 136, 135

■ 79, 111, 109

■ 56, 86, 85

■ 33, 63, 62

■ 9, 41, 40

■ 0, 21, 20

 211, 246, 244

 211, 246, 244

 186, 246, 243

 236, 246, 245

 162, 246, 241

 255, 246, 247

 137, 246, 240

 255, 246, 248

 113, 246, 238

 255, 246, 250

 88, 246, 237

 255, 246, 251

 63, 246, 236

 255, 246, 252

 39, 246, 234

 255, 246, 254

 14, 246, 233

 255, 246, 255

 0, 246, 232

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



218, 245, 232



211, 246, 244



212, 245, 255

# Triad

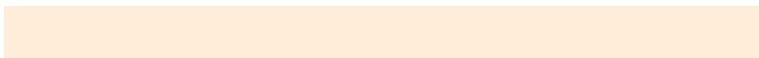
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



211, 246, 244



248, 234, 255



255, 236, 217

# Complementary

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



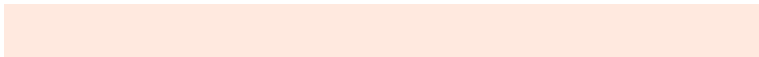
211, 246, 244



246, 211, 213

# 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, 233, 223



211, 246, 244



255, 232, 246

# Square

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



211, 246, 244



234, 238, 255



255, 231, 234



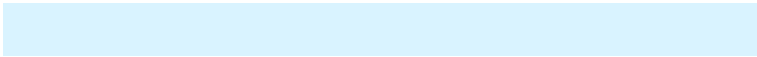
243, 240, 217

# Rectangle

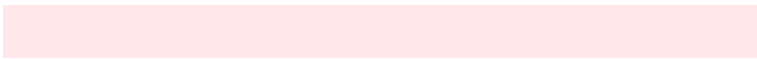
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



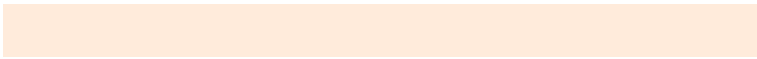
211, 246, 244



217, 243, 255



255, 231, 234



255, 235, 219



# Sweetspot

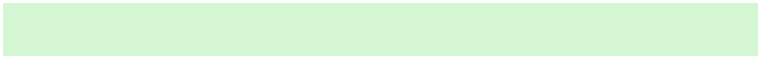
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



211, 246, 244



245, 255, 254



213, 246, 211



121, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

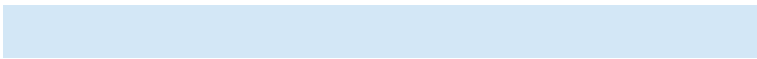
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



211, 246, 244



212, 255, 253



211, 231, 246



110, 122, 122



0, 186, 176



0, 59, 55



# Inverse Universe

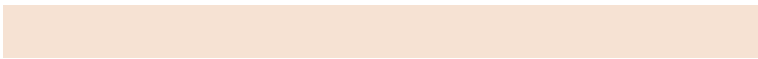
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



246, 211, 213



255, 212, 214



246, 226, 211



122, 110, 111



186, 0, 11

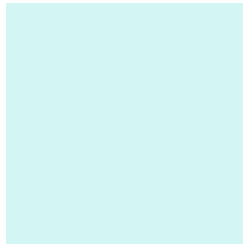


59, 0, 3



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 246, 244 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

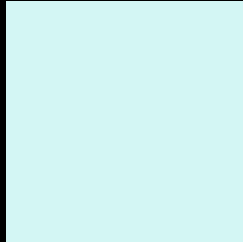
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211, 246, 244 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

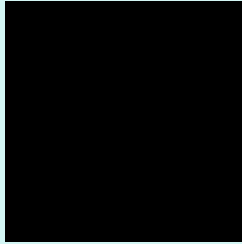
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

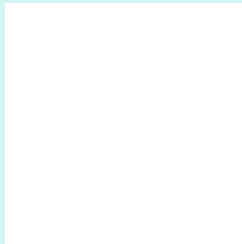
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 211, 246, 244 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 246, 244.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 246, 244.

# 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

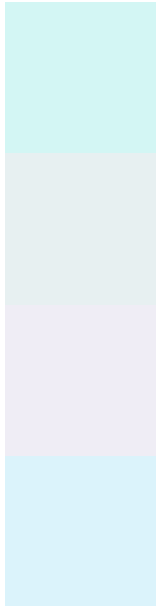




# Tritanopia

223, 242, 255

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

211, 246, 244

**Protanomaly**

231, 240, 241

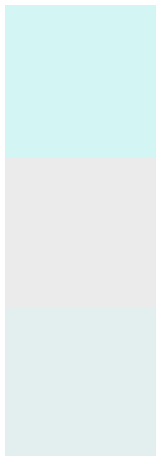
**Deuteranomaly**

239, 237, 245

**Tritanomaly**

219, 243, 251

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

211, 246, 244

**Achromatopsia**

235, 235, 235

**Achromatomaly**

226, 239, 238

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 246, 244 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(211, 246, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 246, 244)  
}
```

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(211, 246, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 246, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 246, 244 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(211, 246, 244) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 246, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 246, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 246, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 246, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 246,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 246, 244 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 246, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
246, 244) }
```

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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