

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 185, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 185, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 185, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B9FA
RGB	216, 185, 250
RGB Percent	85%, 73%, 98%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2745, 0.0196
CMYK	0.14, 0.26, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	269°, 87%, 85%
HSV	269°, 26%, 98%
XYZ	62.9232, 56.1990, 97.9736
YIQ	201.6790, -2.3890, 26.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

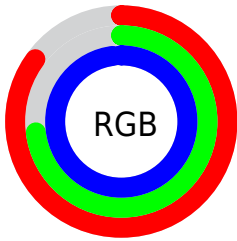
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 185, 250
Decimal	14203386
CIE Lab	79.73, 23.16, -28.04
CIE LCh	80, 36.364, 309.555
Yxy	56.1990, 0.2898, 0.2589
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292393466 (0xFFD8B9FA)
YUV	201.6790, 23.8223, 12.5595
Hunter-Lab	74.9660, 18.6347, -25.0103

Details

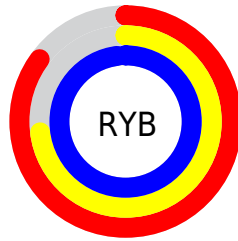
The RGB color **216, 185, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **219, 250, 185**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 241, 255**, and **161, 132, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 160, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 210, 250**.

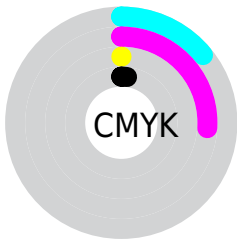
Distribution



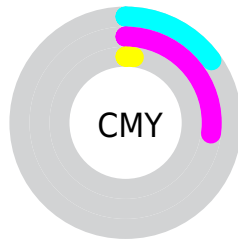
- Red (85%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 185, 250 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 216, 185, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 185, 250

255, 255, 255

 255, 241, 255

 216, 185, 250

 188, 158, 221

 161, 132, 193

 134, 106, 166

 108, 82, 139

 83, 59, 114

 59, 36, 89

 35, 15, 65

 18, 0, 43

 0, 1, 21

■ 216, 185, 250

■ 216, 185, 250

■ 203, 160, 250

■ 229, 210, 250

■ 190, 135, 250

■ 242, 235, 250

■ 177, 110, 250

■ 255, 255, 250

■ 164, 85, 250

■ 151, 60, 250

■ 138, 35, 250

■ 124, 10, 250

■ 119, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 197, 255



216, 185, 250



249, 175, 222

Triad

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



216, 185, 250



241, 188, 135



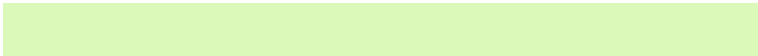
95, 216, 208

Complementary

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



216, 185, 250



219, 250, 185

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.



133, 214, 173



216, 185, 250



210, 199, 130

Square

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



216, 185, 250



255, 177, 156



173, 208, 144



82, 214, 240

Rectangle

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



216, 185, 250



255, 172, 199



173, 208, 144



106, 216, 196

Sweetspot

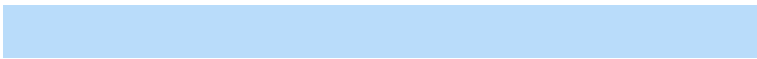
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



216, 185, 250



244, 235, 255



185, 220, 250



121, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 185, 250



214, 176, 255



248, 185, 250



118, 112, 125



90, 0, 189



29, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

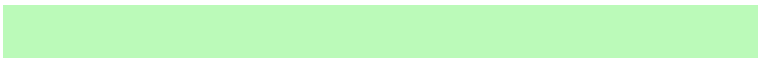
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 185, 219



255, 176, 217



187, 250, 185



125, 112, 119



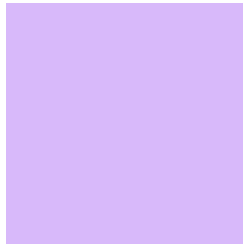
189, 0, 99



61, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 185, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

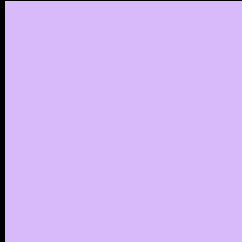
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 185, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

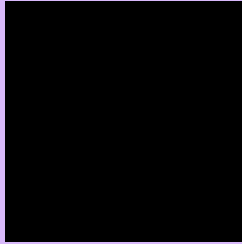
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 185, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 185, 250.

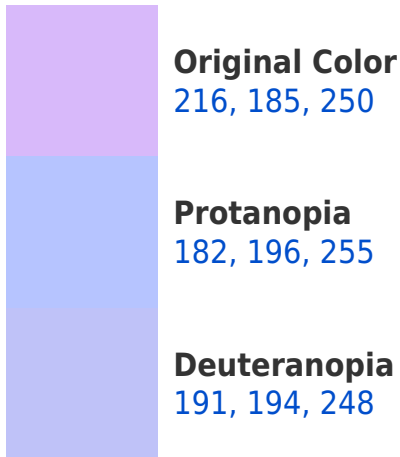



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 185, 250.

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
209, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 185, 250

Protanomaly
194, 192, 253

Deuteranomaly
200, 191, 249

Tritanomaly
212, 190, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 185, 250

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
207, 196, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 185, 250 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(216, 185, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 185, 250)  
}
```

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(216, 185, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 185, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 185, 250 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(216, 185, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 185, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 185, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 185, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 185, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 185,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 185, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 185, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
185, 250) }
```

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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