

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 192, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 192, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 192, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8C0F3
RGB	216, 192, 243
RGB Percent	85%, 75%, 95%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2471, 0.0471
CMYK	0.11, 0.21, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	268°, 68%, 85%
HSV	268°, 21%, 95%
XYZ	63.3462, 58.7693, 92.7989
YIQ	204.9900, -2.0670, 20.9490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

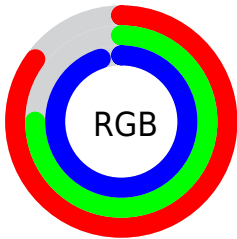
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 192, 243
Decimal	14205171
CIE Lab	81.16, 17.93, -22.10
CIE LCh	81, 28.460, 309.063
Yxy	58.7693, 0.2948, 0.2735
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292395251 (0xFFD8C0F3)
YUV	204.9900, 18.7389, 9.6558
Hunter-Lab	76.6611, 13.3402, -18.1083

Details

The RGB color **216, 192, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **219, 243, 192**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 248, 255**, and **161, 138, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 168, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 216, 243**.

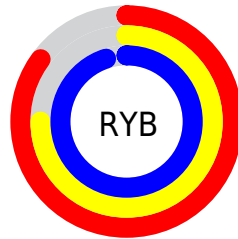
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (75%)

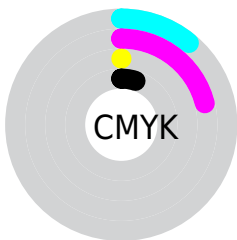
Blue (95%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (95%)

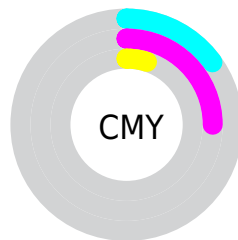


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 192, 243 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, 192, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 192, 243

255, 255, 255

 255, 248, 255

 216, 192, 243

 188, 165, 215

 161, 138, 187

 134, 113, 160

 109, 88, 133

 84, 65, 108

 60, 43, 84

 37, 22, 60

 20, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16

■ 216, 192, 243

■ 216, 192, 243

■ 203, 168, 243

■ 229, 216, 243

■ 190, 143, 243

■ 242, 241, 243

■ 177, 119, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 165, 95, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 152, 71, 243

■ 139, 46, 243

■ 126, 22, 243

■ 114, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 201, 254



216, 192, 243



243, 185, 221

Triad

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



216, 192, 243



238, 194, 153



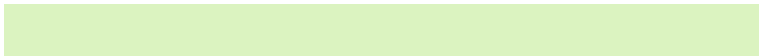
129, 217, 209

Complementary

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



216, 192, 243



219, 243, 192

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.



153, 215, 182



216, 192, 243



213, 202, 149

Square

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



216, 192, 243



253, 186, 169



183, 210, 160



124, 215, 234

Rectangle

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



216, 192, 243



253, 182, 203



183, 210, 160



136, 217, 200

Sweetspot

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



216, 192, 243



247, 240, 255



192, 219, 243



123, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 192, 243



221, 191, 255



241, 192, 243



116, 110, 122



88, 0, 186



28, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

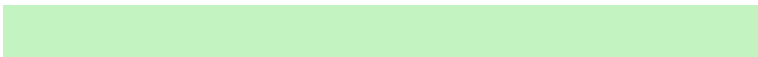
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 192, 219



255, 191, 225



194, 243, 192



122, 110, 117



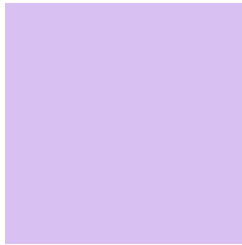
186, 0, 99



59, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 192, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

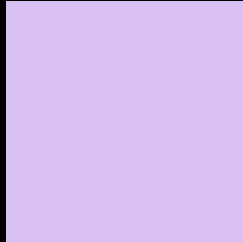
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

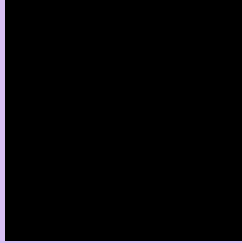
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 192, 243.

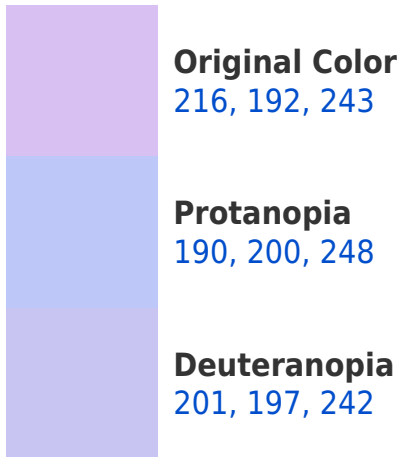


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 192, 243.

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
211, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 192, 243

Protanomaly
199, 197, 246

Deuteranomaly
206, 195, 242

Tritanomaly
213, 195, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 192, 243

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
209, 200, 219

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 192, 243 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, 192, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 192, 243)  
}
```

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, 192, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 192, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 192, 243 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, 192, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 192, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 192, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 192, 243); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 192, 243); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 192, 243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 192, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 192, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
192, 243) }
```

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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