

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 216, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 216, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 216, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8D8E6
RGB	216, 216, 230
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 90%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1529, 0.0980
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	240°, 22%, 87%
HSV	240°, 6%, 90%
XYZ	67.1577, 69.4238, 84.7235
YIQ	217.5960, -4.4940, 4.3540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

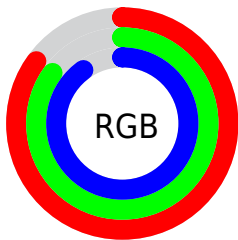
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 216, 230
Decimal	14211302
CIE Lab	86.71, 2.61, -6.86
CIE LCh	87, 7.341, 290.799
Yxy	69.4238, 0.3035, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292401382 (0xFFD8D8E6)
YUV	217.5960, 6.1152, -1.3997
Hunter-Lab	83.3210, -1.9386, -1.9633

Details

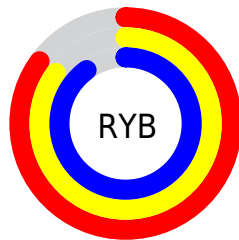
The RGB color **216, 216, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **230, 230, 216**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **161, 161, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 193, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **239, 239, 230**.

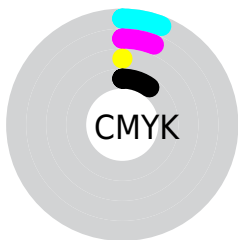
Distribution



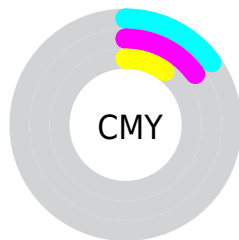
- Red (85%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 216, 230 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, 216, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 216, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 216, 230

■ 188, 188, 202

■ 161, 161, 175

■ 135, 135, 148

■ 110, 110, 122

■ 85, 85, 97

■ 62, 62, 74


■ 40, 40, 51

■ 20, 20, 30


■ 0, 0, 3

 216, 216, 230


 216, 216, 230


 193, 193, 230


 239, 239, 230

 170, 170, 230

 255, 255, 230

 147, 147, 230

 124, 124, 230

 101, 101, 230

 78, 78, 230

 55, 55, 230

 32, 32, 230

 9, 9, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 218, 231



216, 216, 230



224, 214, 226

Triad

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



216, 216, 230



231, 214, 207



203, 221, 215

Complementary

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



216, 216, 230



230, 230, 216

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.



210, 220, 208



216, 216, 230



225, 216, 203

Square

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



216, 216, 230



233, 213, 212



218, 218, 204



200, 221, 222

Rectangle

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



216, 216, 230



229, 213, 222



218, 218, 204



205, 221, 212

Sweetspot

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



216, 216, 230



250, 250, 255



216, 230, 230



125, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 216, 230



237, 237, 255



223, 216, 230



106, 106, 115



0, 0, 179



0, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 216, 230



255, 237, 255



223, 230, 216



115, 106, 115



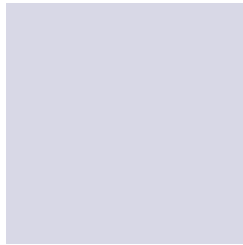
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 216, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

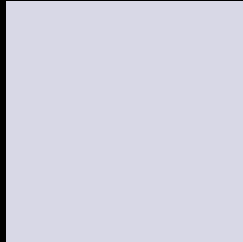
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

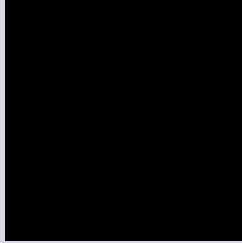
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

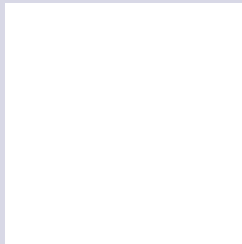
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 216, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 230.

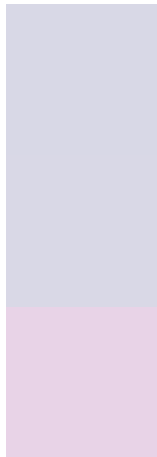


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 230.

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
216, 216, 230

Protanopia
217, 216, 230

Deuteranopia
232, 211, 231



Tritanopia
216, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 216, 230

Protanomaly

217, 216, 230

Deuteranomaly

226, 213, 231

Tritanomaly

216, 216, 232

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 216, 230

Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly

217, 217, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 216, 230 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, 216, 230) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 216, 230)  
}
```

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, 216, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 216, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 216, 230 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, 216, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 216, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 216, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 216, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 216, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 216, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
216, 230) }
```

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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