

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 216, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 216, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 216, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8D8F0
RGB	216, 216, 240
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 94%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1529, 0.0588
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	240°, 44%, 89%
HSV	240°, 10%, 94%
XYZ	68.6029, 70.0019, 92.3340
YIQ	218.7360, -7.7040, 7.4640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

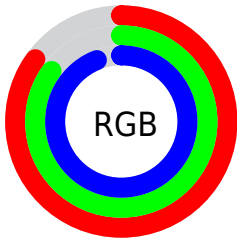
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 216, 240
Decimal	14211312
CIE Lab	87.00, 4.55, -11.72
CIE LCh	87, 12.577, 291.226
Yxy	70.0019, 0.2971, 0.3031
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292401392 (0xFFD8D8F0)
YUV	218.7360, 10.4832, -2.3995
Hunter-Lab	83.6672, -0.0563, -6.8647

Details

The RGB color `216, 216, 240` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be `240, 240, 216`, and the grayscale version is `219, 219, 219`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 255, 255`, and `161, 161, 184` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `192, 192, 240`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `240, 240, 240`.

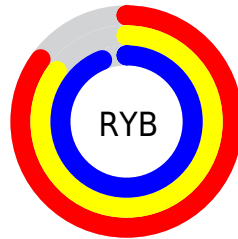
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (85%)

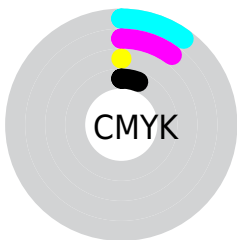
Blue (94%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (94%)

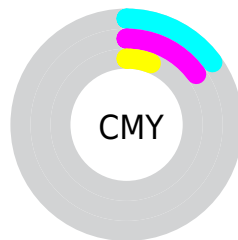


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 216, 240 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, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 216, 240

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 216, 240

■ 188, 188, 212

■ 161, 161, 184

■ 135, 135, 157

■ 109, 110, 131

■ 85, 85, 106

■ 62, 62, 82


■ 39, 41, 59

■ 19, 20, 37


■ 0, 1, 15

 216, 216, 240


 216, 216, 240


 192, 192, 240

 240, 240, 240

 168, 168, 240

 255, 255, 240

 144, 144, 240

 120, 120, 240

 96, 96, 240

 72, 72, 240

 48, 48, 240

 24, 24, 240

 0, 0, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 220, 241



216, 216, 240



230, 212, 233

Triad

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



216, 216, 240



241, 212, 200



193, 225, 214

Complementary

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



216, 216, 240



240, 240, 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.



205, 223, 203



216, 216, 240



231, 216, 195

Square

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



216, 216, 240



244, 210, 210



219, 220, 196



188, 225, 226

Rectangle

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



216, 216, 240



238, 211, 226



219, 220, 196



197, 224, 210

Sweetspot

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



216, 216, 240



247, 247, 255



216, 240, 240



122, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 216, 240



224, 224, 255



228, 216, 240



108, 108, 120



0, 0, 184



0, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



240, 216, 240



255, 224, 255



228, 240, 216



120, 108, 120



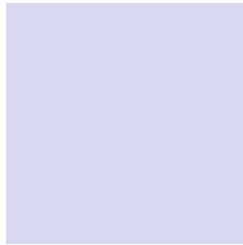
184, 0, 184



56, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 216, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

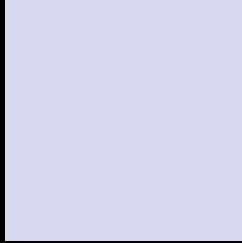
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

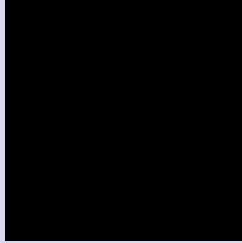
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 240.

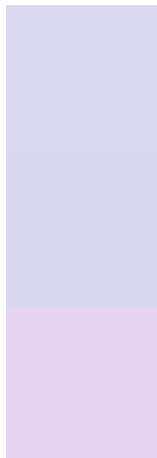


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 216, 240.

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, 240

Protanopia
215, 216, 240

Deuteranopia
228, 212, 241



Tritanopia
215, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 216, 240

Protanomaly

215, 216, 240

Deuteranomaly

224, 213, 241

Tritanomaly

215, 217, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 216, 240

Achromatopsia

219, 219, 219

Achromatomaly

218, 218, 227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 216, 240 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, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 216, 240)  
}
```

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 216, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 216, 240 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 216, 240) }
```

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, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 216, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 216,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 216, 240 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
216, 240) }
```

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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