

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 228, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 228, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 228, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8E4CB
RGB	216, 228, 203
RGB Percent	85%, 89%, 80%
CMY	0.1529, 0.1059, 0.2039
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.11, 0.11
HSL	89°, 32%, 85%
HSV	89°, 11%, 89%
XYZ	66.8418, 74.3975, 67.3371
YIQ	221.5620, 0.8730, -10.3190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

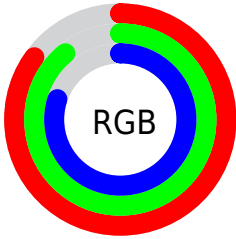
Format	Color
RYB	203, 228, 215
Decimal	14214347
CIELab	89.11, -8.42, 10.83
CIELCh	89, 13.718, 127.879
Yxy	74.3975, 0.3205, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292404427 (0xFFD8E4CB)
YUV	221.5620, -9.1511, -4.8779
Hunter-Lab	86.2540, -12.6175, 14.0910

Details

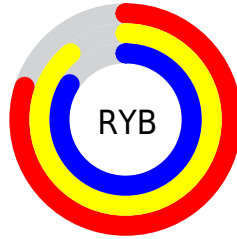
The RGB color **216, 228, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 203, 228**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **161, 173, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 228, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 228, 226**.

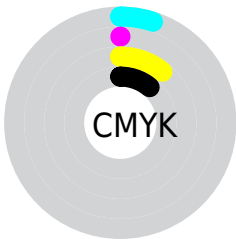
Distribution



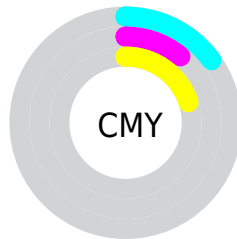
- Red (85%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 228, 203 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, 228, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 228, 203

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 228, 203

■ 188, 200, 176

■ 161, 173, 149

■ 135, 146, 123

■ 110, 120, 98

■ 85, 96, 74

■ 62, 72, 52

■ 40, 49, 30

■ 20, 28, 6

■ 0, 0, 0

 216, 228, 203

 216, 228, 203

 205, 228, 180

 227, 228, 226

 194, 228, 157


 238, 228, 249


 183, 228, 135

 249, 228, 255

 172, 228, 112

 255, 228, 255

 161, 228, 89

 150, 228, 66

 139, 228, 43

 128, 228, 21

 119, 228, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

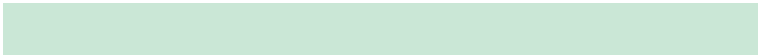
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



231, 224, 198



216, 228, 203



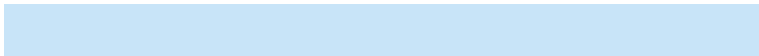
202, 231, 214

Triad

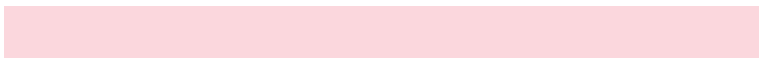
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



216, 228, 203



200, 228, 248



251, 215, 221

Complementary

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



216, 228, 203



215, 203, 228

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.



244, 216, 234



216, 228, 203



214, 224, 250

Square

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



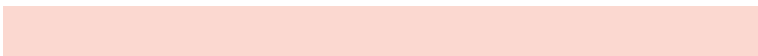
216, 228, 203



192, 231, 239



231, 219, 245



251, 216, 208

Rectangle

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



216, 228, 203



195, 232, 222



231, 219, 245



250, 215, 225

Sweetspot

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



216, 228, 203



251, 255, 247



228, 215, 203



125, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



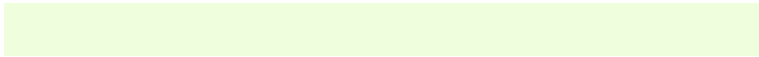
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 228, 203



239, 255, 222



204, 228, 203



109, 115, 103



93, 179, 0



27, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



215, 203, 228



238, 222, 255



227, 203, 228



109, 103, 115



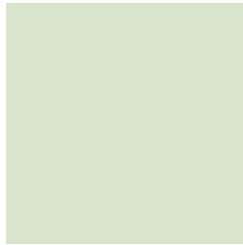
86, 0, 179



24, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 228, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

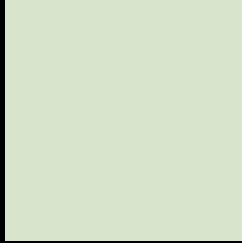
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

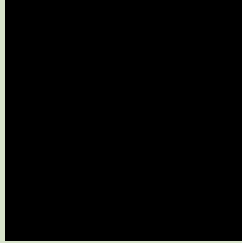
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

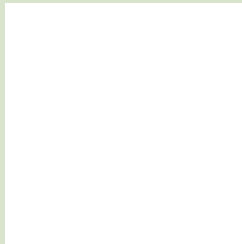
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 228, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 228, 203.

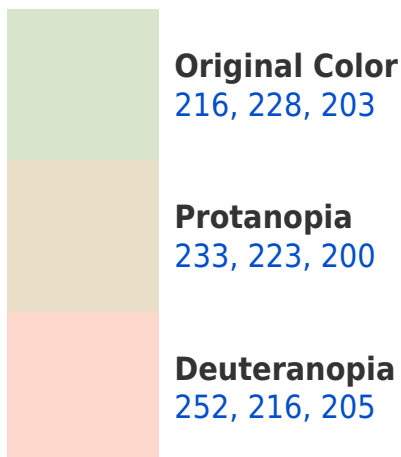


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 228, 203.

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](#).

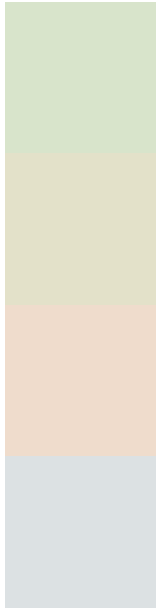
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
222, 223, 240

Trichromacy



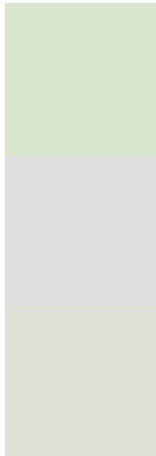
Original Color
216, 228, 203

Protanomaly
227, 225, 201

Deuteranomaly
239, 220, 204

Tritanomaly
220, 225, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 228, 203

Achromatopsia
222, 222, 222

Achromatomaly
220, 224, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 228, 203 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, 228, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 228, 203)  
}
```

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, 228, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 228, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 228, 203 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, 228, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 228, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 228, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 228, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 228, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 228, 203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 228, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 228, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
228, 203) }
```

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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