

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 235, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 235, 221) contains.

RGB(216, 235, 221)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(216, 235, 221)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8EBDD
RGB	216, 235, 221
RGB Percent	85%, 92%, 87%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0784, 0.1333
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.06, 0.08
HSL	136°, 32%, 88%
HSV	136°, 8%, 92%
XYZ	71.0784, 79.2360, 79.9545
YIQ	227.7230, -6.8300, -8.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

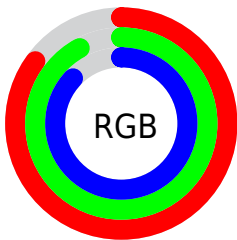
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 231, 235
Decimal	14216157
CIE Lab	91.34, -8.84, 4.63
CIE LCh	91, 9.978, 152.325
Yxy	79.2360, 0.3087, 0.3441
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292406237 (0xFFD8EBDD)
YUV	227.7230, -3.3144, -10.2811
Hunter-Lab	89.0146, -13.2430, 9.0549

Details

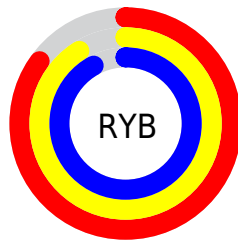
The RGB color **216, 235, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **235, 216, 230**, and the grayscale version is **228, 228, 228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **161, 179, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 235, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 235, 238**.

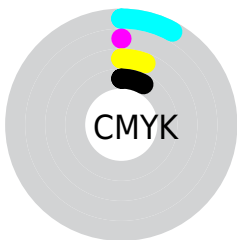
Distribution



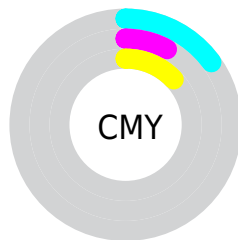
- Red (85%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 235, 221 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, 235, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 235, 221

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 235, 221

■ 188, 207, 193

■ 161, 179, 166

■ 135, 152, 140

■ 110, 127, 114

■ 85, 102, 90

■ 62, 78, 66

■ 40, 55, 44

■ 19, 33, 24

■ 0, 9, 0

 216, 235, 221

 216, 235, 221

 193, 235, 204

 240, 235, 238

 169, 235, 186

 255, 235, 255

 146, 235, 169

 122, 235, 152

 98, 235, 134

 75, 235, 117

 52, 235, 100

 28, 235, 82

 4, 235, 65

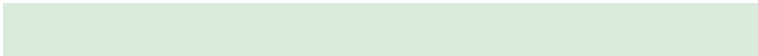
Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 233, 214



216, 235, 221



209, 236, 231

Triad

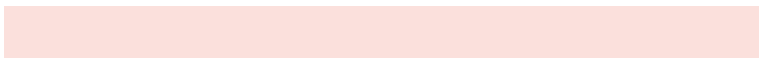
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



216, 235, 221



221, 231, 249



251, 224, 220

Complementary

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



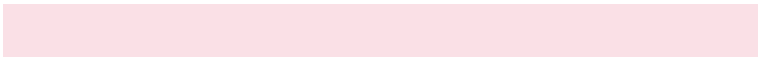
216, 235, 221



235, 216, 230

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.



250, 224, 230



216, 235, 221



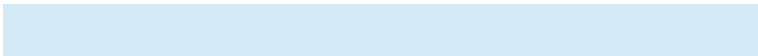
233, 228, 246

Square

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



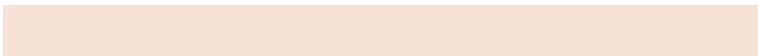
216, 235, 221



212, 234, 247



244, 225, 239



246, 227, 214

Rectangle

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



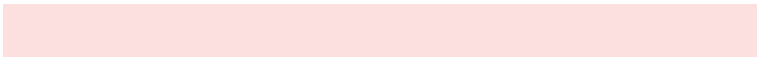
216, 235, 221



207, 236, 237



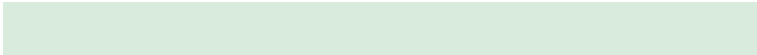
244, 225, 239



251, 224, 223

Sweetspot

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



216, 235, 221



250, 255, 251



230, 235, 216



125, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 235, 221



230, 255, 236



216, 235, 230



106, 117, 109



0, 181, 48



0, 54, 14

Inverse Universe

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



235, 216, 230



255, 230, 248



235, 216, 221



117, 106, 114



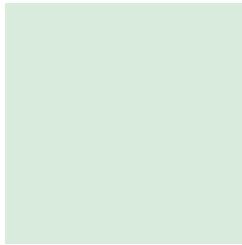
181, 0, 133



54, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 235, 221 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

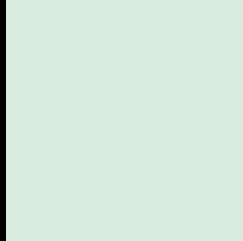
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 235, 221 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

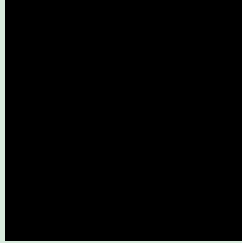
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

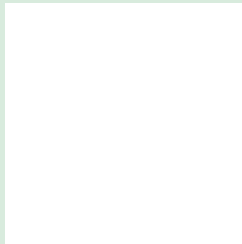
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 235, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 235, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 235, 221.

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](#).

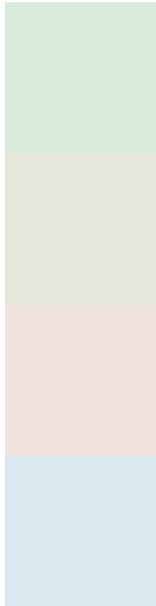
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
221, 231, 249

Trichromacy



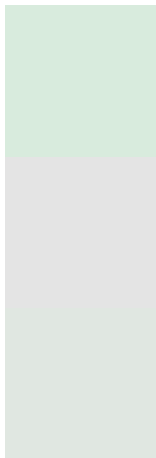
Original Color
216, 235, 221

Protanomaly
229, 231, 219

Deuteranomaly
240, 227, 223

Tritanomaly
219, 232, 239

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 235, 221

Achromatopsia
228, 228, 228

Achromatomaly
224, 231, 225

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 235, 221 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, 235, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 235, 221)  
}
```

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, 235, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 235, 221) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 235, 221 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

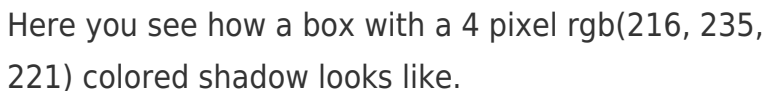
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 235, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 235, 221) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 235, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 235, 221); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 235, 221); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 235, 221) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 235, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 235, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
235, 221) }
```

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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