

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 236, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 236, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 236, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8ECD5
RGB	216, 236, 213
RGB Percent	85%, 93%, 84%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0745, 0.1647
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.10, 0.07
HSL	112°, 38%, 88%
HSV	112°, 10%, 93%
XYZ	70.3246, 79.3939, 74.5688
YIQ	227.3980, -4.5370, -11.3930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

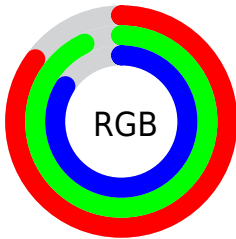
Format	Color
R_{YB}	213, 236, 233
Decimal	14216405
CIE _{Lab}	91.41, -10.75, 8.90
CIE _{LCh}	91, 13.961, 140.378
Yxy	79.3939, 0.3135, 0.3540
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292406485 (0xFFD8ECD5)
YUV	227.3980, -7.0982, -9.9960
Hunter-Lab	89.1033, -15.0499, 12.7536

Details

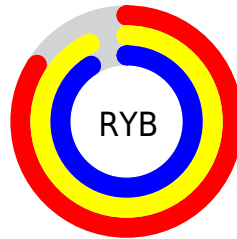
The RGB color **216, 236, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **233, 213, 236**, and the grayscale version is **227, 227, 227**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **161, 180, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 236, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **237, 236, 237**.

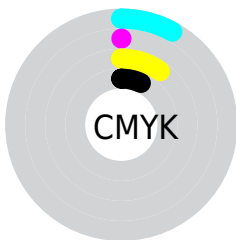
Distribution



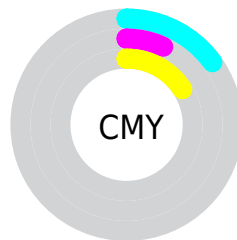
- Red (85%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 236, 213 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, 236, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 236, 213

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 236, 213

■ 188, 208, 185

■ 161, 180, 158

■ 135, 153, 132

■ 109, 127, 107

■ 85, 102, 83

■ 62, 78, 60

■ 40, 55, 38

■ 19, 34, 17

■ 0, 10, 0

 216, 236, 213

 216, 236, 213

 195, 236, 189


 237, 236, 237

 175, 236, 166

 255, 236, 255

 154, 236, 142


 134, 236, 119

 113, 236, 95

 93, 236, 71

 72, 236, 48

 52, 236, 24

 31, 236, 1

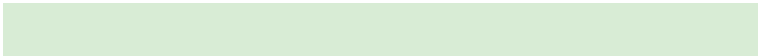
Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 232, 205



216, 236, 213



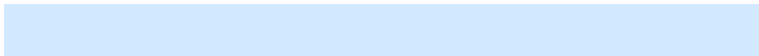
203, 238, 225

Triad

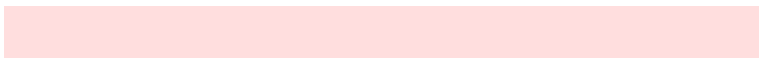
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



216, 236, 213



211, 233, 255



255, 222, 222

Complementary

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



216, 236, 213



233, 213, 236

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.



255, 222, 235



216, 236, 213



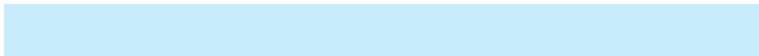
228, 228, 255

Square

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



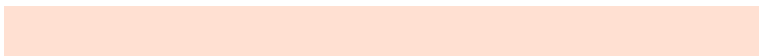
216, 236, 213



200, 236, 250



244, 224, 248



255, 224, 210

Rectangle

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



216, 236, 213



198, 238, 235



244, 224, 248



255, 221, 226

Sweetspot

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



216, 236, 213



248, 255, 247



236, 233, 213



123, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



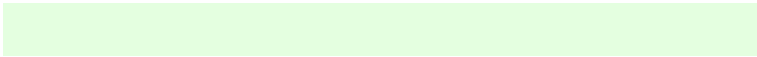
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 236, 213



228, 255, 224



213, 236, 221



107, 117, 106



24, 181, 0



7, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



233, 213, 236



251, 224, 255



236, 213, 228



116, 106, 117



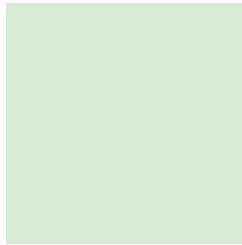
157, 0, 181



47, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 236, 213 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, 236, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

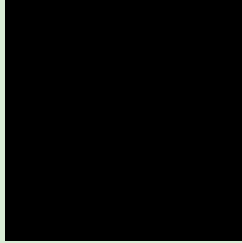
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

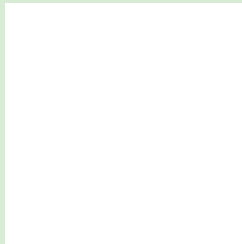
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 236, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 236, 213.

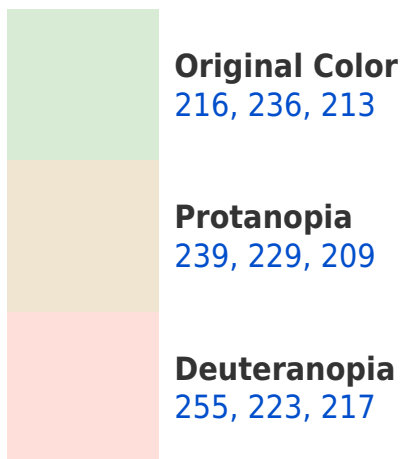


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 236, 213.

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](#).

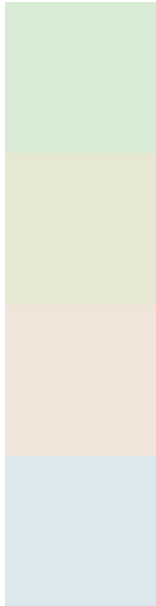
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
222, 231, 249

Trichromacy



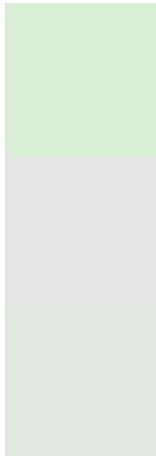
Original Color
216, 236, 213

Protanomaly
231, 232, 210

Deuteranomaly
241, 228, 216

Tritanomaly
220, 233, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 236, 213

Achromatopsia
227, 227, 227

Achromatomaly
223, 230, 222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 236, 213 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, 236, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 236, 213)  
}
```

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, 236, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 236, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 236, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

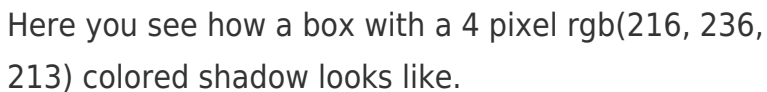
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 236, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 236, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 236, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 236, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 236, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 236, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 236, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 236, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
236, 213) }
```

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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