

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 240, 253)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 240, 253) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 240, 253)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8F0FD
RGB	216, 240, 253
RGB Percent	85%, 94%, 99%
CMY	0.1529, 0.0588, 0.0078
CMYK	0.15, 0.05, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	201°, 90%, 92%
HSV	201°, 15%, 99%
XYZ	77.2086, 84.0110, 105.0749
YIQ	234.3060, -18.4770, -1.0450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

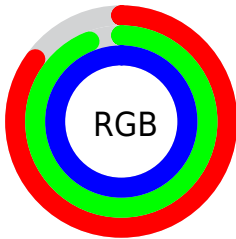
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 231, 253
Decimal	14217469
CIE Lab	93.46, -5.26, -8.92
CIE LCh	93, 10.360, 239.484
Yxy	84.0110, 0.2899, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292407549 (0xFFD8F0FD)
YUV	234.3060, 9.2161, -16.0544
Hunter-Lab	91.6575, -10.0393, -3.8090

Details

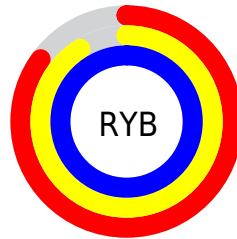
The RGB color **216, 240, 253** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **253, 229, 216**, and the grayscale version is **234, 234, 234**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **161, 184, 196** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 231, 253**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **241, 249, 253**.

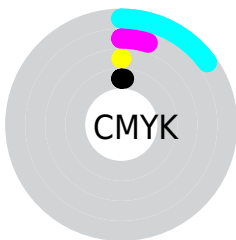
Distribution



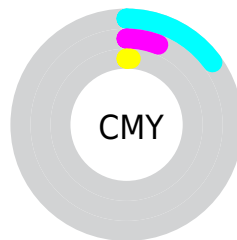
- Red (85%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 240, 253 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, 240, 253 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 240, 253

255, 255, 255

■ 216, 240, 253

■ 188, 212, 224

■ 161, 184, 196

■ 134, 157, 169

■ 109, 131, 143

■ 84, 106, 117

■ 60, 82, 92

■ 37, 59, 69

■ 15, 37, 47

■ 0, 16, 26

■ 216, 240, 253

■ 216, 240, 253

■ 191, 231, 253

■ 241, 249, 253

■ 165, 222, 253

255, 255, 253

■ 140, 213, 253

■ 115, 204, 253

■ 90, 196, 253

■ 64, 187, 253

■ 39, 178, 253

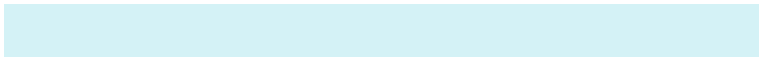
■ 14, 169, 253

■ 0, 164, 253

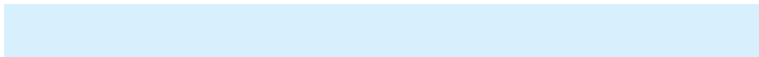
Harmonies

Analogous

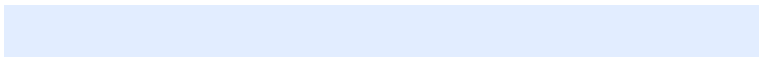
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



212, 242, 246



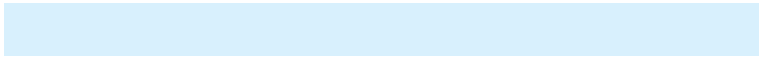
216, 240, 253



226, 237, 255

Triad

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



216, 240, 253



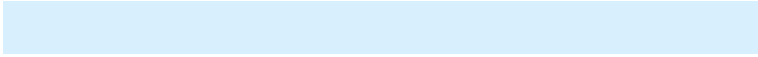
255, 230, 237



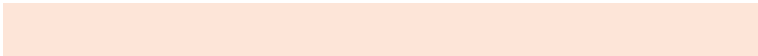
234, 239, 219

Complementary

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



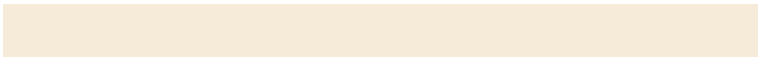
216, 240, 253



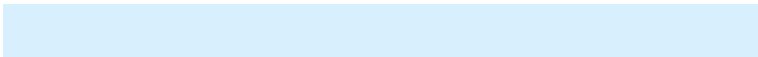
253, 229, 216

Split Complementary

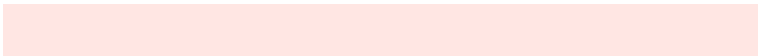
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



245, 235, 216



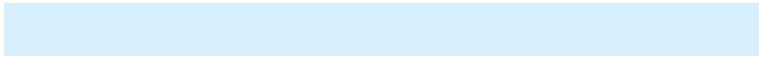
216, 240, 253



255, 230, 227

Square

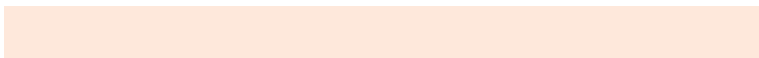
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



216, 240, 253



249, 231, 246



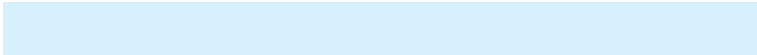
254, 232, 219



222, 241, 226

Rectangle

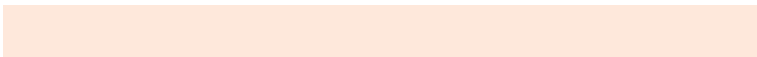
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



216, 240, 253



234, 235, 255



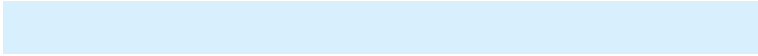
254, 232, 219



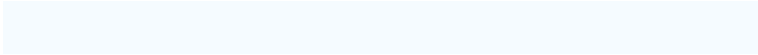
237, 238, 217

Sweetspot

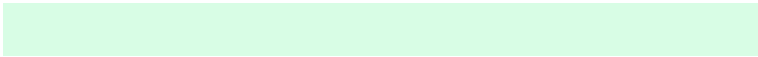
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



216, 240, 253



245, 251, 255



216, 253, 229



121, 125, 128



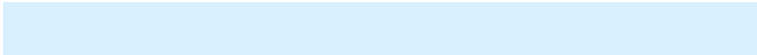
0, 0, 0



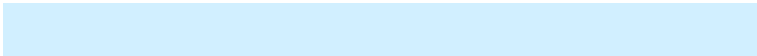
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 240, 253



209, 239, 255



216, 222, 253



115, 123, 128



0, 124, 191



0, 41, 64

Inverse Universe

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



253, 216, 240



255, 209, 239



253, 247, 216



128, 115, 123



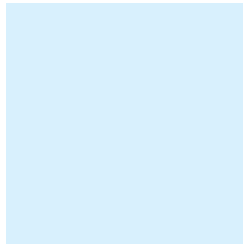
191, 0, 124



64, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 240, 253 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

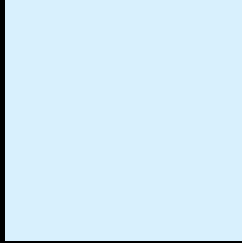
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 253 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

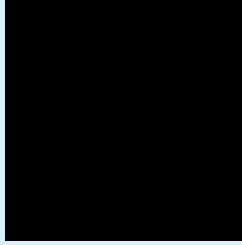
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

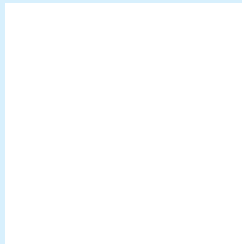
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 216, 240, 253 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 240, 253.

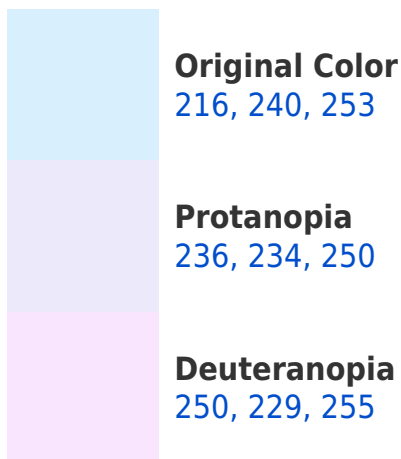


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 240, 253.

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



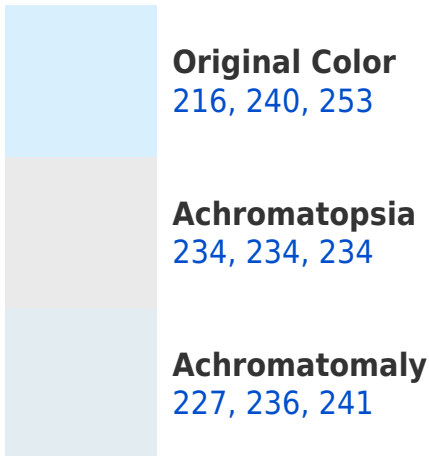


Tritanopia
220, 239, 255

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 240, 253 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, 240, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 240, 253)  
}
```

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, 240, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 240, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 240, 253 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, 240, 253) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 240, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 240, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 240, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 240, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 240,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 240, 253 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 240, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
240, 253) }
```

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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