

# Converting Colors

RGB(218, 206, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(218, 206, 221) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(218, 206, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DACEDD
RGB	218, 206, 221
RGB Percent	85%, 81%, 87%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1922, 0.1333
CMYK	0.01, 0.07, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	288°, 18%, 84%
HSV	288°, 7%, 87%
XYZ	64.0359, 64.2685, 77.4366
YIQ	211.2980, 2.3370, 7.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

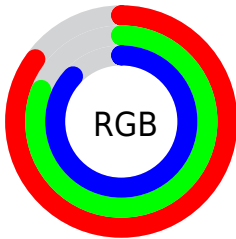
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	218, 206, 221
Decimal	14339805
CIE Lab	84.11, 6.84, -5.93
CIE LCh	84, 9.049, 319.086
Yxy	64.2685, 0.3112, 0.3124
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292529885 (0xFFDACEDD)
YUV	211.2980, 4.7831, 5.8777
Hunter-Lab	80.1676, 2.2880, -1.1529

# Details

The RGB color **218, 206, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 221, 206**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **163, 152, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 184, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 228, 221**.

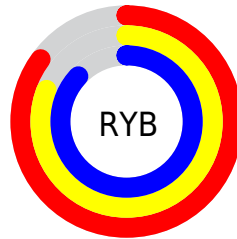
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (81%)

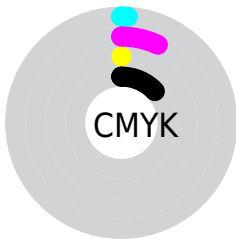
Blue (87%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (87%)

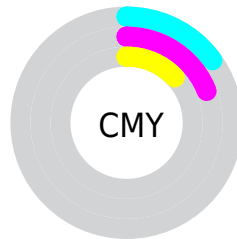


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 206, 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 218, 206, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 218, 206, 221

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 206, 221

■ 190, 179, 193

■ 163, 152, 166

■ 137, 126, 140

■ 111, 101, 114

■ 87, 77, 90

■ 64, 54, 66

■ 42, 33, 44

■ 22, 10, 24

■ 0, 0, 0

 218, 206, 221

 218, 206, 221


 214, 184, 221


 222, 228, 221

 209, 162, 221


 227, 250, 221

 205, 140, 221


 231, 255, 221

 200, 118, 221

 236, 255, 221

 196, 95, 221


 240, 255, 221

 191, 73, 221

 245, 255, 221

 187, 51, 221

 249, 255, 221

 183, 29, 221

 253, 255, 221

 178, 7, 221

 255, 255, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



208, 209, 226



218, 206, 221



226, 204, 213

# Triad

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



218, 206, 221



220, 208, 193



189, 215, 215

# Complementary

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



218, 206, 221



209, 221, 206

# 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.



193, 215, 206



218, 206, 221



211, 211, 194

# Square

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



218, 206, 221



227, 206, 197



201, 213, 198



191, 214, 222

# Rectangle

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



218, 206, 221



228, 204, 207



201, 213, 198



190, 215, 212



# Sweetspot

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



218, 206, 221



254, 250, 255



206, 209, 221



127, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



218, 206, 221



251, 235, 255



221, 206, 217



107, 99, 110



139, 0, 173



37, 0, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



221, 206, 209



255, 235, 239



206, 221, 210



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 35

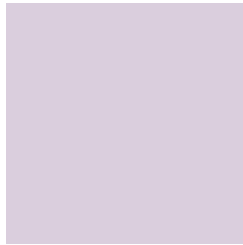


46, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 206, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

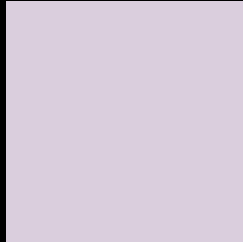
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 218, 206, 221 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

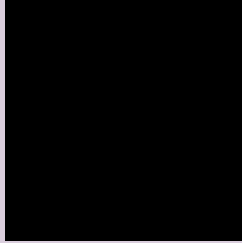
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

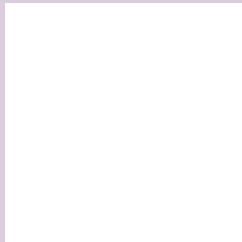
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 218, 206, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 206, 221.

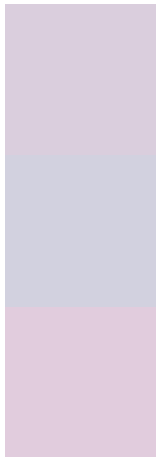


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 206, 221.

# 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



**Original Color**  
218, 206, 221

**Protanopia**  
210, 209, 223

**Deuteranopia**  
225, 204, 221



**Tritanopia**  
218, 206, 222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

218, 206, 221

## Protanomaly

213, 208, 222

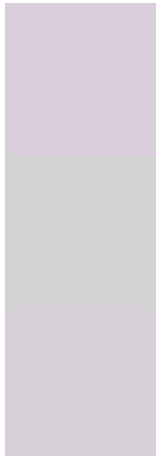
## Deuteranomaly

222, 205, 221

## Tritanomaly

218, 206, 222

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

218, 206, 221

## Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211

## Achromatomaly

214, 209, 215

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 206, 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(218, 206, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 206, 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(218, 206, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 206, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 206, 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(218, 206, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 206, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(218, 206, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 206, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 206, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 206,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 206, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 206, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
206, 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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