

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 216, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 216, 220) contains.

RGB(218, 216, 220)	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(218, 216, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAD8DC
RGB	218, 216, 220
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 86%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1529, 0.1373
CMYK	0.01, 0.02, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	270°, 5%, 85%
HSV	270°, 2%, 86%
XYZ	66.3876, 69.1845, 77.5651
YIQ	217.0540, -0.0920, 1.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

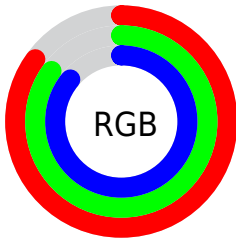
Format	Color
R _Y B	218, 216, 220
Decimal	14342364
CIE Lab	86.60, 1.41, -1.73
CIE LCh	87, 2.232, 309.090
Yxy	69.1845, 0.3115, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292532444 (0xFFDAD8DC)
YUV	217.0540, 1.4524, 0.8296
Hunter-Lab	83.1772, -3.0910, 2.9344

Details

The RGB color **218, 216, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 220, 216**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **163, 161, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 194, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 238, 220**.

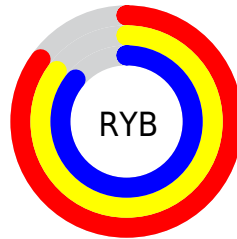
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (85%)

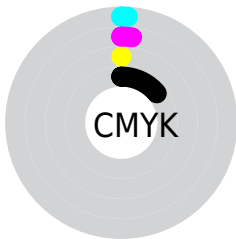
Blue (86%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (86%)

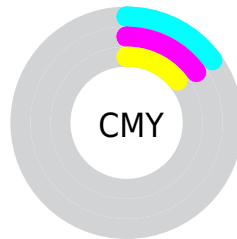


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 216, 220 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, 216, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 218, 216, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 216, 220

■ 190, 188, 192

■ 163, 161, 165

■ 137, 135, 139

■ 112, 110, 113

■ 87, 85, 89

■ 64, 62, 66

■ 42, 40, 43

■ 22, 20, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 218, 216, 220

■ 218, 216, 220

■ 207, 194, 220

■ 229, 238, 220

■ 196, 172, 220

■ 240, 255, 220

■ 185, 150, 220

■ 251, 255, 220

■ 174, 128, 220

■ 255, 255, 220

■ 163, 106, 220

■ 152, 84, 220

■ 141, 62, 220

■ 130, 40, 220

■ 119, 18, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 217, 221



218, 216, 220



220, 216, 218

Triad

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



218, 216, 220



220, 216, 213



212, 218, 217

Complementary

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



218, 216, 220



218, 220, 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.



213, 218, 215



218, 216, 220



218, 217, 213

Square

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



218, 216, 220



221, 216, 214



215, 217, 213



212, 218, 219

Rectangle

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



218, 216, 220



221, 215, 217



215, 217, 213



212, 218, 217

Sweetspot

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



218, 216, 220



254, 252, 255



216, 218, 220



127, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

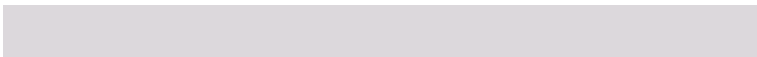
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



218, 216, 220



252, 250, 255



220, 216, 220



109, 107, 110



87, 0, 173



23, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 216, 218



255, 250, 252



216, 220, 216



110, 107, 109



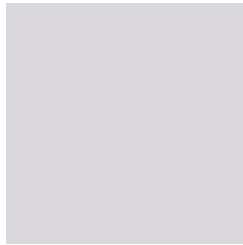
173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 216, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

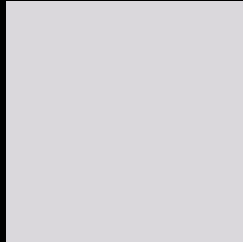
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

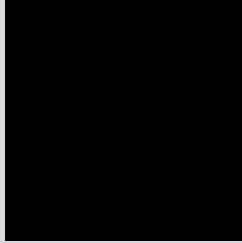
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

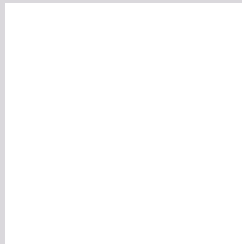
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 218, 216, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 216, 220.

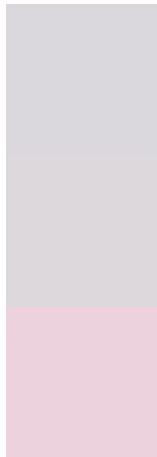


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 216, 220.

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, 216, 220

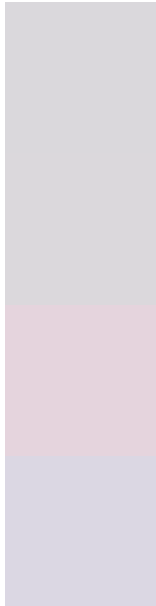
Protanopia
220, 216, 220

Deuteranopia
235, 210, 221



Tritanopia
220, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

218, 216, 220

Protanomaly

219, 216, 220

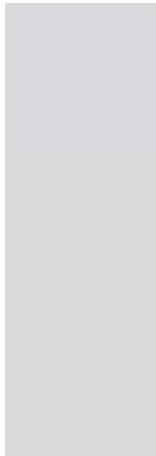
Deuteranomaly

229, 212, 221

Tritanomaly

219, 215, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

218, 216, 220

Achromatopsia

217, 217, 217

Achromatomaly

217, 217, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 216, 220 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, 216, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 216, 220)  
}
```

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, 216, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 216, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 216, 220 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, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 216, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 216, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 216, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 216, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 216,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 216, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
216, 220) }
```

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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