

# Converting Colors

RGB(218, 252, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(218, 252, 240) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(218, 252, 240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAFCF0
RGB	218, 252, 240
RGB Percent	85%, 99%, 94%
CMY	0.1451, 0.0118, 0.0588
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.05, 0.01
HSL	159°, 85%, 92%
HSV	159°, 13%, 99%
XYZ	79.4520, 90.8175, 95.7800
YIQ	240.4660, -16.4120, -10.9400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

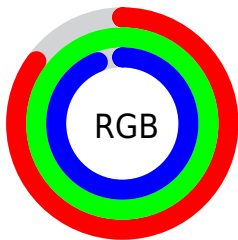
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 239, 252
Decimal	14351600
CIE Lab	96.33, -13.20, 2.05
CIE LCh	96, 13.355, 171.176
Yxy	90.8175, 0.2986, 0.3414
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292541680 (0xFFDAFCF0)
YUV	240.4660, -0.2297, -19.7027
Hunter-Lab	95.2982, -17.9529, 7.1190

# Details

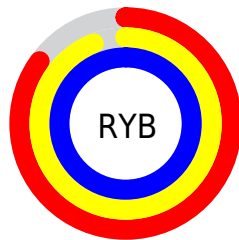
The RGB color **218, 252, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **252, 218, 230**, and the grayscale version is **240, 240, 240**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **163, 195, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 252, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **243, 252, 249**.

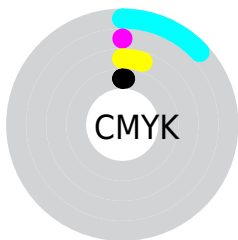
# Distribution



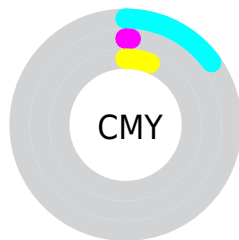
- Red (85%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (94%)



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



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (1%)



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 252, 240 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, 252, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



218, 252, 240

255, 255, 255

218, 252, 240

190, 223, 212

163, 195, 184

136, 168, 157

111, 142, 131

86, 116, 106

62, 91, 82

39, 68, 59

17, 45, 37

0, 26, 16

 218, 252, 240

 218, 252, 240

 193, 252, 231

 243, 252, 249

 168, 252, 222

 255, 252, 255

 142, 252, 213

 117, 252, 204

 92, 252, 196

 67, 252, 187

 42, 252, 178

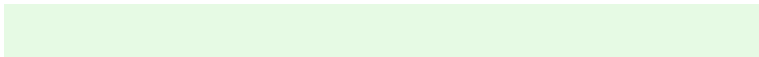
 16, 252, 169

 0, 252, 163

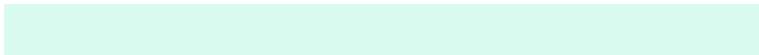
# Harmonies

## Analogous

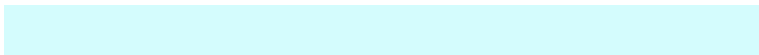
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



230, 250, 228



218, 252, 240



212, 252, 253

# Triad

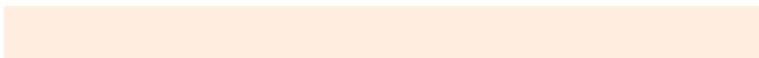
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



218, 252, 240



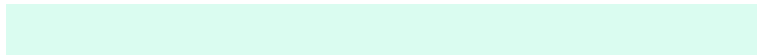
242, 242, 255



255, 238, 225

# Complementary

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



218, 252, 240



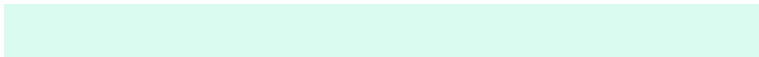
252, 218, 230

# 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.



255, 236, 236



218, 252, 240



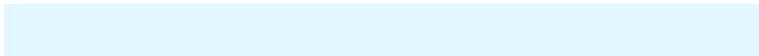
255, 238, 255

# Square

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



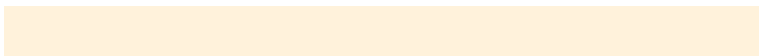
218, 252, 240



227, 247, 255



255, 236, 249



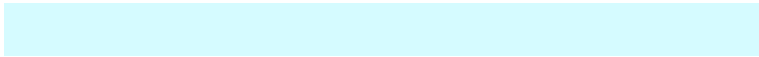
255, 242, 219

# Rectangle

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



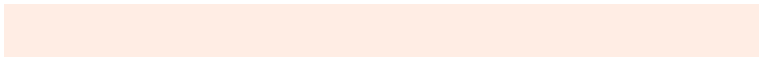
218, 252, 240



213, 251, 255



255, 236, 249

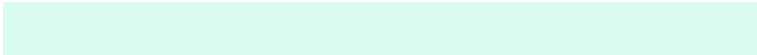


255, 237, 228



# Sweetspot

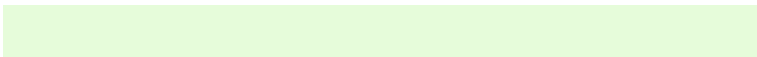
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



218, 252, 240



245, 255, 251



230, 252, 218



121, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

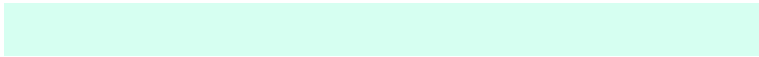


# Same Dimension

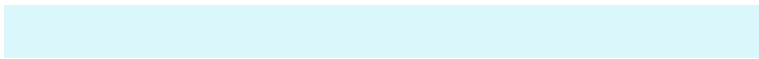
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



218, 252, 240



214, 255, 241



218, 247, 252



112, 125, 121



0, 189, 122



0, 61, 40



# Inverse Universe

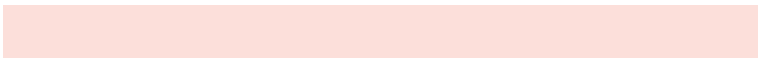
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



252, 218, 230



255, 214, 229



252, 223, 218



125, 112, 117



189, 0, 67

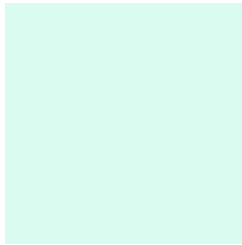


61, 0, 22



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 252, 240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

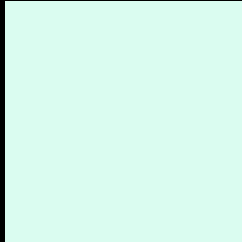
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 252, 240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

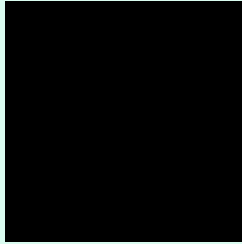
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

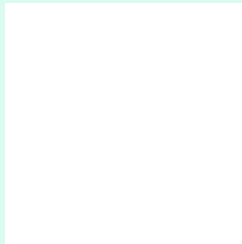
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 218, 252, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 252, 240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 252, 240.

# 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





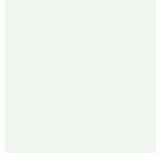
**Tritanopia**  
235, 246, 255

# Trichromacy



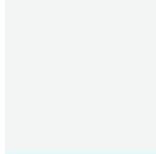
**Original Color**

218, 252, 240



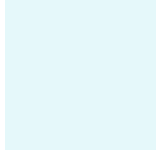
**Protanomaly**

238, 246, 237



**Deuteranomaly**

242, 245, 243



**Tritanomaly**

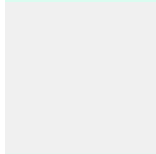
229, 248, 250

# Monochromacy



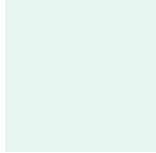
**Original Color**

218, 252, 240



**Achromatopsia**

240, 240, 240



**Achromatomaly**

232, 244, 240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 252, 240 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, 252, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 252, 240)  
}
```

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, 252, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 252, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 252, 240 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, 252, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 252, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 252, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 252, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 252, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 252,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 252, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 252, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
252, 240) }
```

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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