

Converting Colors

RGB(228, 216, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(228, 216, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(228, 216, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4D8F9
RGB	228, 216, 249
RGB Percent	89%, 85%, 98%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1529, 0.0235
CMYK	0.08, 0.13, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	262°, 73%, 91%
HSV	262°, 13%, 98%
XYZ	73.6497, 72.4453, 99.7241
YIQ	223.3500, -3.4410, 12.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

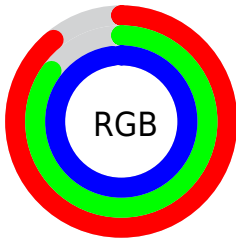
Format	Color
R _Y B	228, 216, 249
Decimal	14997753
CIE _{Lab}	88.18, 10.19, -14.60
CIE _{LCh}	88, 17.804, 304.898
Y _{xy}	72.4453, 0.2996, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293187833 (0xFFE4D8F9)
Y _{UV}	223.3500, 12.6455, 4.0781
Hunter-Lab	85.1148, 5.5048, -9.8863

Details

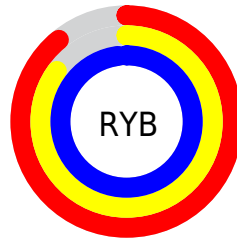
The RGB color **228, 216, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **237, 249, 216**, and the grayscale version is **223, 223, 223**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **172, 161, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 191, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **244, 241, 249**.

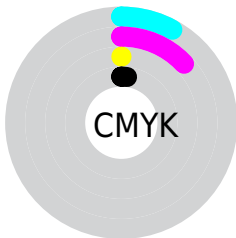
Distribution



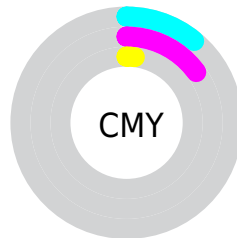
- Red (89%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 228, 216, 249 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 228, 216, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 228, 216, 249

255, 255, 255

■ 228, 216, 249

■ 200, 188, 220

■ 172, 161, 193

■ 146, 135, 165

■ 120, 110, 139

■ 95, 85, 113

■ 71, 62, 89


■ 48, 40, 65

■ 27, 20, 43


■ 0, 0, 23

 228, 216, 249


 228, 216, 249

 212, 191, 249

 244, 241, 249


 196, 166, 249

 255, 255, 249


 180, 141, 249


 165, 116, 249

 149, 92, 249

 133, 67, 249

 117, 42, 249

 101, 17, 249

 91, 0, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 222, 255



228, 216, 249



246, 211, 236

Triad

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



228, 216, 249



248, 215, 191



181, 231, 223

Complementary

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



228, 216, 249



237, 249, 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.



194, 230, 206



228, 216, 249



232, 221, 188

Square

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



228, 216, 249



255, 211, 203



213, 226, 193



178, 230, 240

Rectangle

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



228, 216, 249



254, 210, 225



213, 226, 193



184, 231, 218

Sweetspot

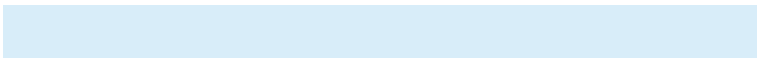
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



228, 216, 249



249, 245, 255



216, 237, 249



123, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



228, 216, 249



229, 214, 255



244, 216, 249



117, 112, 125



69, 0, 189



22, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

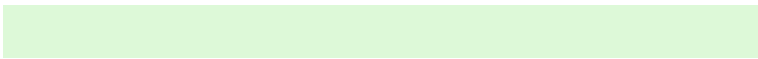
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



249, 216, 237



255, 214, 240



221, 249, 216



125, 112, 120



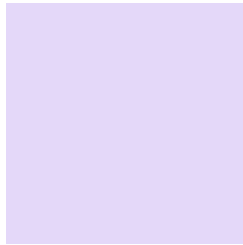
189, 0, 120



61, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 228, 216, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

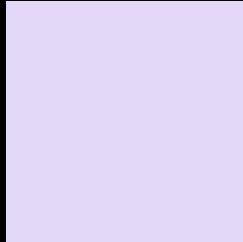
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 228, 216, 249 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

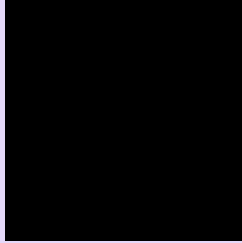
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 228, 216, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 216, 249.

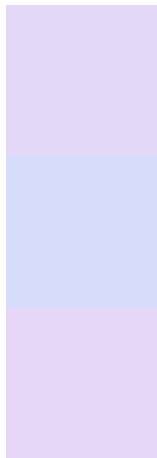


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 228, 216, 249.

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
228, 216, 249

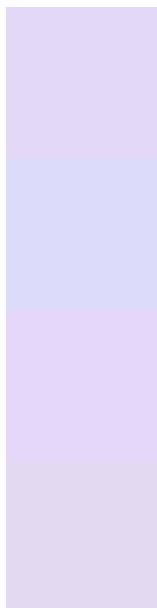
Protanopia
216, 220, 251

Deuteranopia
230, 215, 249



Tritanopia
226, 218, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

228, 216, 249

Protanomaly

220, 219, 250

Deuteranomaly

229, 215, 249

Tritanomaly

227, 217, 240

Monochromacy



Original Color

228, 216, 249

Achromatopsia

223, 223, 223

Achromatomaly

225, 220, 232

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 228, 216, 249 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(228, 216, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 216, 249)  
}
```

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(228, 216, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 216, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 228, 216, 249 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(228, 216, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 216, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 216, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 216, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 216, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 216,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 228, 216, 249 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 216, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
216, 249) }
```

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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