

# Converting Colors

RGB(240, 216, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(240, 216, 223) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(240, 216, 223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0D8DF
RGB	240, 216, 223
RGB Percent	94%, 85%, 87%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1529, 0.1255
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.06
HSL	342°, 44%, 89%
HSV	342°, 10%, 94%
XYZ	73.8103, 72.9647, 80.0054
YIQ	223.9740, 12.0570, 7.2650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

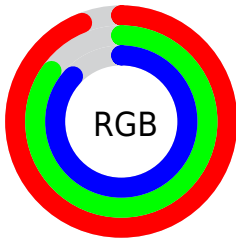
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	240, 216, 223
Decimal	15784159
CIE Lab	88.43, 9.45, -0.42
CIE LCh	88, 9.458, 357.446
Yxy	72.9647, 0.3255, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293974239 (0xFFFF0D8DF)
YUV	223.9740, -0.4802, 14.0548
Hunter-Lab	85.4194, 4.7568, 4.2614

# Details

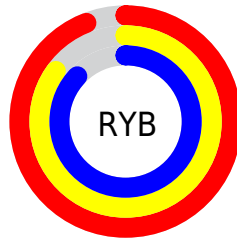
The RGB color **240, 216, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 240, 233**, and the grayscale version is **224, 224, 224**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **184, 161, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **240, 192, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **240, 240, 240**.

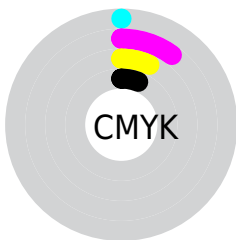
# Distribution



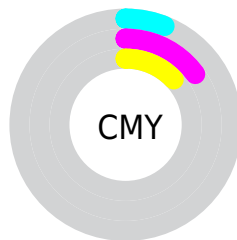
- Red (94%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 240, 216, 223 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 240, 216, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 240, 216, 223


255, 255, 255

 240, 216, 223


 212, 188, 195

 184, 161, 168

 157, 135, 141

 131, 110, 116

 105, 85, 91

 81, 62, 68


 58, 40, 46

 36, 20, 25


 7, 0, 0

 240, 216, 223


 240, 216, 223


 240, 192, 206


 240, 240, 240


 240, 168, 189


 240, 255, 255

 240, 144, 172

 240, 120, 155

 240, 96, 138

 240, 72, 121

 240, 48, 104

 240, 24, 87

 240, 0, 70

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



233, 217, 232



240, 216, 223



242, 216, 214

# Triad

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



240, 216, 223



220, 224, 206



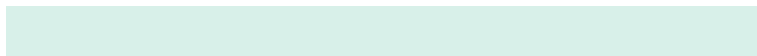
203, 226, 237

# Complementary

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



240, 216, 223



216, 240, 233

# 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.



200, 227, 230



240, 216, 223



210, 226, 212

# Square

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



240, 216, 223



230, 221, 204



202, 227, 221



212, 223, 240

# Rectangle

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



240, 216, 223



240, 217, 209



202, 227, 221



202, 226, 235



# Sweetspot

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



240, 216, 223



255, 247, 250



233, 216, 240



128, 122, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

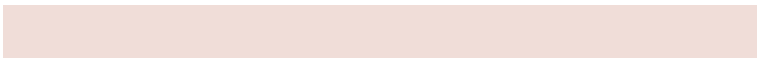
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



240, 216, 223



255, 224, 233



240, 221, 216



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 54



56, 0, 16



# Inverse Universe

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



240, 216, 223



255, 224, 233



216, 235, 240



120, 108, 111



184, 0, 54

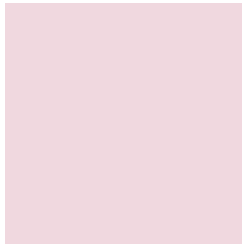


56, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 240, 216, 223 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

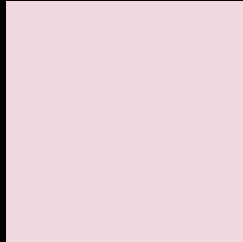
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 240, 216, 223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

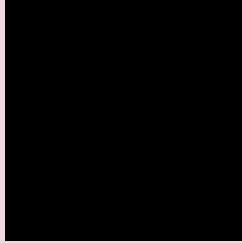
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 240, 216, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 216, 223.

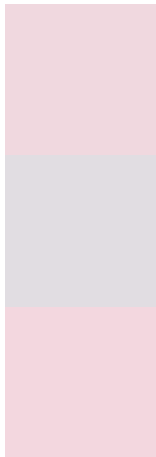


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 240, 216, 223.

# 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**  
240, 216, 223

**Protanopia**  
225, 221, 226

**Deuteranopia**  
243, 215, 223



# Tritanopia

241, 215, 231

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

240, 216, 223

**Protanomaly**

230, 219, 225

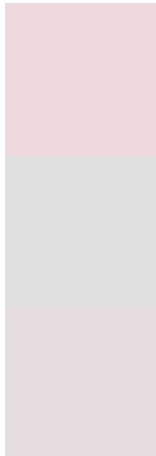
**Deuteranomaly**

242, 215, 223

**Tritanomaly**

241, 215, 228

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

240, 216, 223

**Achromatopsia**

224, 224, 224

**Achromatomaly**

230, 221, 224

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 240, 216, 223 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(240, 216, 223) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 216, 223)  
}
```

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(240, 216, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 216, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 240, 216, 223 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

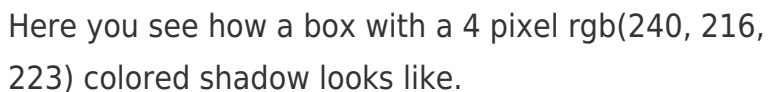
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(240, 216, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 216, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 216, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 216, 223); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 216, 223); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 216, 223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 240, 216, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 216, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
216, 223) }
```

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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