

# Converting Colors

RGB(208, 187, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(208, 187, 221) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(208, 187, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0BBDD
RGB	208, 187, 221
RGB Percent	82%, 73%, 87%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2667, 0.1333
CMYK	0.06, 0.15, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	277°, 33%, 80%
HSV	277°, 15%, 87%
XYZ	56.8339, 54.1710, 75.8672
YIQ	197.1550, 1.6020, 15.0260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

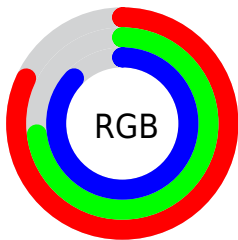
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 187, 221
Decimal	13679581
CIE Lab	78.56, 13.64, -14.27
CIE LCh	79, 19.744, 313.715
Yxy	54.1710, 0.3041, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291869661 (0xFFD0BBDD)
YUV	197.1550, 11.7556, 9.5111
Hunter-Lab	73.6010, 9.0342, -9.5949

# Details

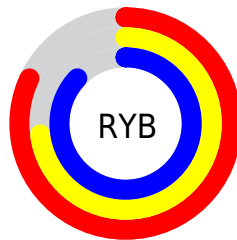
The RGB color **208, 187, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **200, 221, 187**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 243, 255**, and **153, 134, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 165, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 209, 221**.

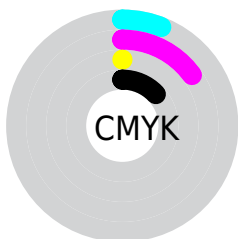
# Distribution



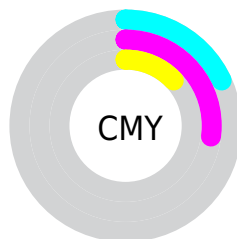
- Red (82%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 187, 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 208, 187, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 208, 187, 221


 208, 187, 221

255, 255, 255

 180, 160, 193


 255, 243, 255


 153, 134, 166

 127, 108, 140

 102, 84, 114

 78, 61, 89

 55, 39, 66


 33, 18, 44

 6, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 208, 187, 221

 208, 187, 221

 200, 165, 221

 216, 209, 221

 191, 143, 221


 225, 231, 221

 183, 121, 221

 233, 253, 221

 174, 99, 221

 242, 255, 221


 166, 77, 221

 250, 255, 221

 157, 54, 221

 255, 255, 221

 149, 32, 221

 140, 10, 221

 136, 0, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185, 193, 230



208, 187, 221



225, 183, 205

# Triad

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



208, 187, 221



218, 190, 160



147, 205, 202

# Complementary

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



208, 187, 221



200, 221, 187

# 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.



159, 204, 183



208, 187, 221



200, 196, 159

# Square

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



208, 187, 221



230, 184, 170



179, 201, 168



147, 203, 219

# Rectangle

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



208, 187, 221



231, 182, 193



179, 201, 168



150, 205, 196



# Sweetspot

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



208, 187, 221



250, 242, 255



187, 200, 221



125, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



208, 187, 221



237, 209, 255



221, 187, 217



105, 99, 110



107, 0, 173



28, 0, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



221, 187, 200



255, 209, 227



187, 221, 191



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 66

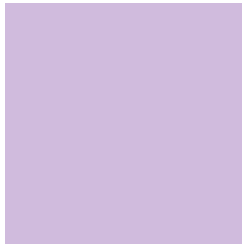


46, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 187, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

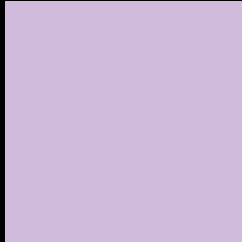
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 187, 221 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

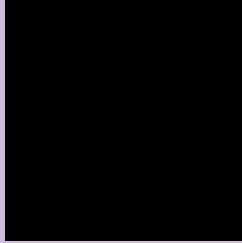
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 208, 187, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 187, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 187, 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**  
208, 187, 221

**Protanopia**  
189, 193, 225

**Deuteranopia**  
201, 189, 221



**Tritanopia**  
205, 190, 205

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
208, 187, 221

**Protanomaly**  
196, 191, 224

**Deuteranomaly**  
204, 188, 221

**Tritanomaly**  
206, 189, 211

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
208, 187, 221

**Achromatopsia**  
197, 197, 197

**Achromatomaly**  
201, 193, 206

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 187, 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(208, 187, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 187, 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(208, 187, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 187, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 187, 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(208, 187, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 187, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 187, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 187, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 187, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 187,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 187, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 187, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
187, 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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