

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 192, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 192, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 192, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0C0DC
RGB	208, 192, 220
RGB Percent	82%, 75%, 86%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2471, 0.1373
CMYK	0.05, 0.13, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	274°, 29%, 81%
HSV	274°, 13%, 86%
XYZ	57.7803, 56.2765, 75.5272
YIQ	199.9760, 0.5480, 12.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

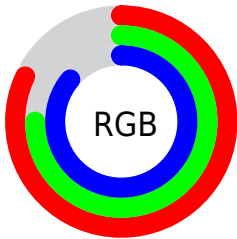
Format	Color
R_{YB}	208, 192, 220
Decimal	13680860
CIE _{Lab}	79.77, 10.76, -11.92
CIE _{LCh}	80, 16.056, 312.062
Yxy	56.2765, 0.3048, 0.2968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291870940 (0xFFD0C0DC)
YUV	199.9760, 9.8718, 7.0370
Hunter-Lab	75.0176, 6.2039, -7.1804

Details

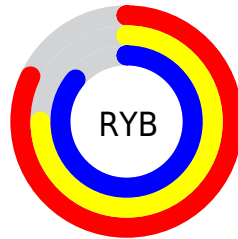
The RGB color `208, 192, 220` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be `204, 220, 192`, and the grayscale version is `200, 200, 200`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 248, 255`, and `154, 139, 165` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `199, 170, 220`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `217, 214, 220`.

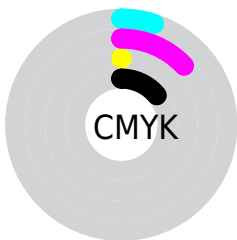
Distribution



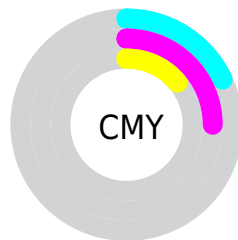
- Red (82%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 192, 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 208, 192, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 208, 192, 220

255, 255, 255

 255, 248, 255

 208, 192, 220

 180, 165, 192

 154, 139, 165

 127, 113, 139

 102, 89, 113

 78, 65, 89

 55, 43, 65


 33, 22, 43

 12, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 208, 192, 220


 208, 192, 220

 199, 170, 220


 217, 214, 220

 189, 148, 220


 227, 236, 220

 180, 126, 220


 236, 255, 220


 170, 104, 220


 246, 255, 220

 161, 82, 220

 255, 255, 220

 151, 60, 220

 142, 38, 220

 133, 16, 220

 126, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 197, 227



208, 192, 220



222, 188, 207

Triad

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



208, 192, 220



218, 194, 170



160, 207, 203

Complementary

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



208, 192, 220



204, 220, 192

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.



170, 206, 188



208, 192, 220



203, 199, 169

Square

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



208, 192, 220



228, 190, 178



186, 203, 175



160, 205, 217

Rectangle

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



208, 192, 220



228, 187, 197



186, 203, 175



163, 207, 198

Sweetspot

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



208, 192, 220



251, 245, 255



192, 204, 220



125, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 192, 220



239, 217, 255



220, 192, 218



105, 99, 110



99, 0, 173



26, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 192, 204



255, 217, 233



192, 220, 194



110, 99, 103



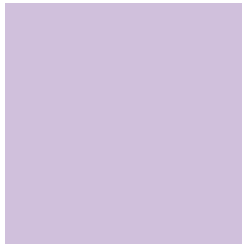
173, 0, 74



46, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 192, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

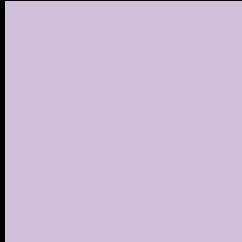
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 192, 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 208, 192, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 192, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 192, 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
208, 192, 220

Protanopia
194, 196, 223

Deuteranopia
207, 192, 220



Tritanopia
206, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 192, 220

Protanomaly
199, 195, 222

Deuteranomaly
207, 192, 220

Tritanomaly
207, 193, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 192, 220

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
203, 197, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 192, 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(208, 192, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 192, 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(208, 192, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 192, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 192, 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(208, 192, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 192, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 192, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 192, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 192, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 192,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 192, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 192, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
192, 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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