

Converting Colors

RGB(215, 167, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(215, 167, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(215, 167, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7A7C0
RGB	215, 167, 192
RGB Percent	84%, 65%, 75%
CMY	0.1569, 0.3451, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	329°, 38%, 75%
HSV	329°, 22%, 84%
XYZ	51.3575, 45.8903, 56.0200
YIQ	184.2020, 20.5830, 17.9510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

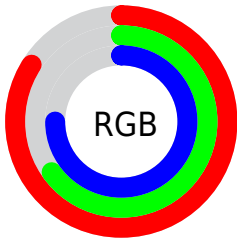
Format	Color
R _Y B	215, 167, 192
Decimal	14133184
CIE Lab	73.47, 21.58, -5.99
CIE LCh	73, 22.399, 344.479
Yxy	45.8903, 0.3351, 0.2994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292323264 (0xFFD7A7C0)
YUV	184.2020, 3.8444, 27.0098
Hunter-Lab	67.7424, 16.7770, -1.6107

Details

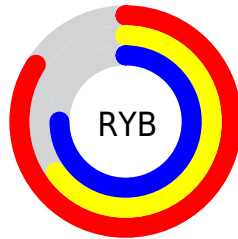
The RGB color **215, 167, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 215, 190**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 248**, and **160, 115, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 146, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 189, 202**.

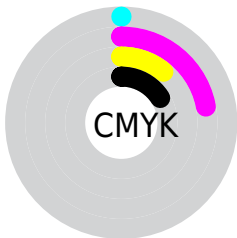
Distribution



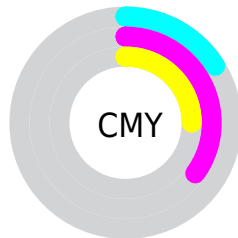
- Red (84%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 215, 167, 192 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 215, 167, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 215, 167, 192

255, 255, 255


 255, 222, 248

 255, 251, 255

 215, 167, 192

 187, 140, 165

 160, 115, 139

 133, 90, 113

 107, 66, 89

 83, 43, 65

 59, 21, 43

 37, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 215, 167, 192


 215, 167, 192

 215, 146, 182


 215, 189, 202

 215, 124, 171

 215, 210, 213

 215, 103, 161


 215, 232, 223

 215, 81, 151

 215, 253, 233

 215, 60, 140


 215, 255, 244

 215, 38, 130

 215, 255, 254

 215, 17, 120

 215, 255, 255

 215, 0, 112

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 172, 210



215, 167, 192



223, 166, 171

Triad

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



215, 167, 192



186, 182, 141



125, 190, 208

Complementary

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



215, 167, 192



167, 215, 190

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.



125, 192, 190



215, 167, 192



162, 188, 151

Square

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



215, 167, 192



206, 175, 141



140, 191, 169



143, 186, 219

Rectangle

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



215, 167, 192



222, 168, 158



140, 191, 169



123, 191, 203

Sweetspot

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



215, 167, 192



255, 237, 246



189, 167, 215



128, 117, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



215, 167, 192



255, 186, 222



215, 167, 169



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 89



43, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



215, 167, 192



255, 186, 222



167, 215, 213



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 89



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 215, 167, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

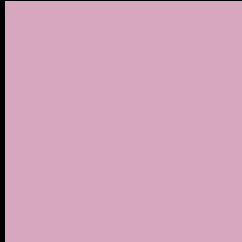
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215, 167, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

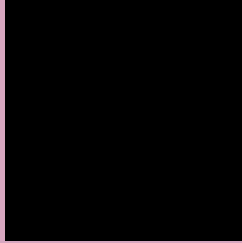
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 215, 167, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 167, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 167, 192.

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
215, 167, 192

Protanopia
178, 179, 200

Deuteranopia
194, 175, 190



Tritanopia
214, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
215, 167, 192

Protanomaly
191, 175, 197

Deuteranomaly
202, 172, 191

Tritanomaly
214, 168, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
215, 167, 192

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
195, 178, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 215, 167, 192 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(215, 167, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 167, 192)  
}
```

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(215, 167, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 167, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 215, 167, 192 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(215, 167, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 167, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 167, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 167, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 167, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 167, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 215, 167, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 167, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
167, 192) }
```

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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