

Converting Colors

RGB(215, 208, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(215, 208, 220) contains.

RGB(215, 208, 220)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(215, 208, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7D0DC
RGB	215, 208, 220
RGB Percent	84%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1843, 0.1373
CMYK	0.02, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	275°, 15%, 84%
HSV	275°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	63.4985, 64.7261, 76.8568
YIQ	211.4610, 0.3200, 5.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

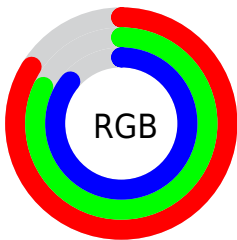
Format	Color
R _Y B	215, 208, 220
Decimal	14143708
CIE Lab	84.34, 4.59, -5.07
CIE LCh	84, 6.838, 312.130
Yxy	64.7261, 0.3096, 0.3156
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292333788 (0xFFD7D0DC)
YUV	211.4610, 4.2097, 3.1037
Hunter-Lab	80.4526, 0.0920, -0.3233

Details

The RGB color **215, 208, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 220, 208**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **160, 154, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **206, 186, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 230, 220**.

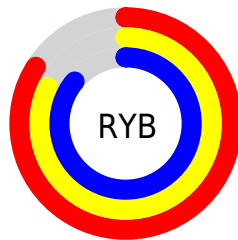
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (82%)

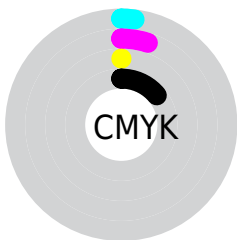
Blue (86%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (86%)

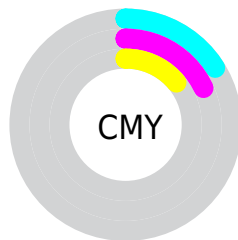


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 215, 208, 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 215, 208, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 215, 208, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 208, 220

■ 187, 180, 192

■ 160, 154, 165

■ 134, 128, 139

■ 109, 103, 113

■ 85, 79, 89

■ 61, 56, 65


■ 40, 34, 43

■ 19, 13, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

 215, 208, 220


 215, 208, 220

 206, 186, 220


 224, 230, 220

 197, 164, 220

 233, 252, 220

 187, 142, 220


 243, 255, 220


 178, 120, 220

 252, 255, 220

 169, 98, 220

 255, 255, 220

 160, 76, 220

 151, 54, 220

 142, 32, 220

 132, 10, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 210, 223



215, 208, 220



221, 207, 215

Triad

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



215, 208, 220



220, 209, 198



195, 214, 213

Complementary

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



215, 208, 220



213, 220, 208

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.



199, 214, 206



215, 208, 220



213, 211, 198

Square

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



215, 208, 220



224, 207, 202



206, 213, 201



196, 214, 219

Rectangle

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



215, 208, 220



224, 206, 210



206, 213, 201



196, 214, 211

Sweetspot

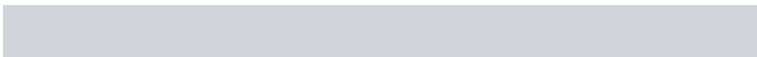
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



215, 208, 220



253, 250, 255



208, 213, 220



126, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



215, 208, 220



248, 237, 255



220, 208, 219



106, 101, 110



101, 0, 173



27, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 208, 213



255, 237, 245



208, 220, 209



110, 101, 105



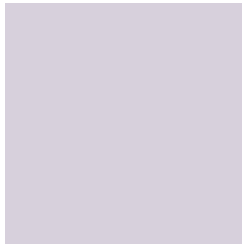
173, 0, 72



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 215, 208, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

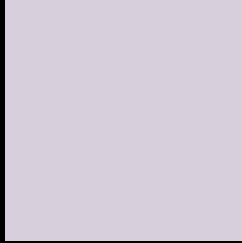
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215, 208, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

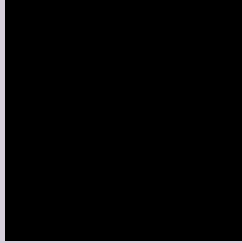
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

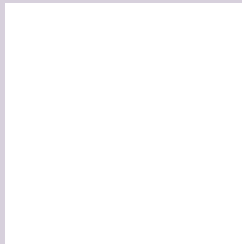
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 215, 208, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 208, 220.

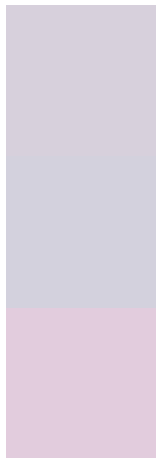


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 208, 220.

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
215, 208, 220

Protanopia
211, 209, 221

Deuteranopia
226, 204, 221



Tritanopia
216, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color

215, 208, 220

Protanomaly

212, 209, 221

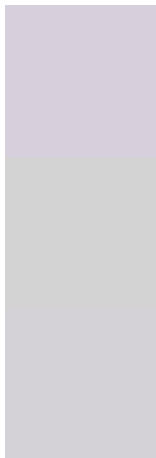
Deuteranomaly

222, 205, 221

Tritanomaly

216, 207, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

215, 208, 220

Achromatopsia

211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly

212, 210, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 215, 208, 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(215, 208, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 208, 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(215, 208, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 208, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 215, 208, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

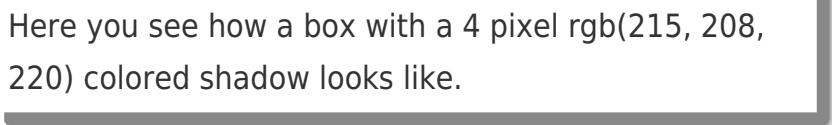
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(215, 208, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 208, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 208, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 208, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 208, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 208,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 215, 208, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 208, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
208, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor