

# Converting Colors

RGB(216, 184, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(216, 184, 227) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(216, 184, 227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B8E3
RGB	216, 184, 227
RGB Percent	85%, 72%, 89%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2784, 0.1098
CMYK	0.05, 0.19, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	285°, 43%, 81%
HSV	285°, 19%, 89%
XYZ	59.3245, 54.4260, 80.0516
YIQ	198.4700, 5.2690, 20.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

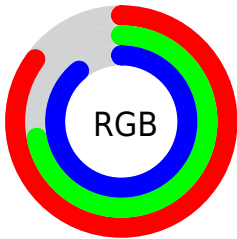
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	216, 184, 227
Decimal	14203107
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	78.71, 19.07, -17.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 25.694, 317.926
Yxy	54.4260, 0.3061, 0.2808
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292393187 (0xFFD8B8E3)
YUV	198.4700, 14.0653, 15.3738
Hunter-Lab	73.7740, 14.4344, -12.6934

# Details

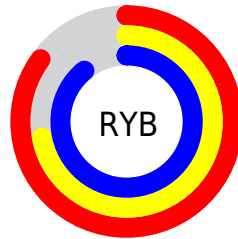
The RGB color **216, 184, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **195, 227, 184**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 240, 255**, and **161, 131, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 161, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 207, 227**.

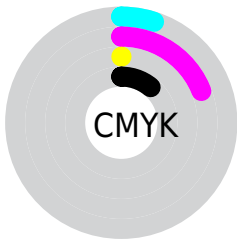
# Distribution



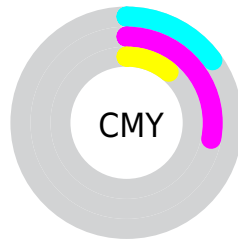
- Red (85%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 184, 227 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 216, 184, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 216, 184, 227

255, 255, 255

 255, 240, 255

 216, 184, 227


 188, 157, 199


 161, 131, 172


 134, 106, 145

 109, 81, 119

 84, 58, 94


 61, 36, 71

 38, 15, 48

 17, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 216, 184, 227

 216, 184, 227

 210, 161, 227


 222, 207, 227

 204, 139, 227

 228, 229, 227

 199, 116, 227


 233, 252, 227


 193, 93, 227


 239, 255, 227

 187, 70, 227

 245, 255, 227

 181, 48, 227

 251, 255, 227

 175, 25, 227

 255, 255, 227

 170, 2, 227

 169, 0, 227

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



186, 192, 240



216, 184, 227



237, 179, 205

# Triad

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



216, 184, 227



222, 190, 149



128, 208, 209

# Complementary

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



216, 184, 227



195, 227, 184

# 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.



145, 208, 184



216, 184, 227



198, 198, 149

# Square

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



216, 184, 227



238, 182, 160



170, 204, 162



130, 206, 229

# Rectangle

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



216, 184, 227



243, 178, 189



170, 204, 162



132, 208, 200



# Sweetspot

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



216, 184, 227



251, 240, 255



184, 195, 227



125, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



216, 184, 227



240, 196, 255



227, 184, 217



112, 103, 115



133, 0, 179



38, 0, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



227, 184, 195



255, 196, 211



184, 227, 194



115, 103, 106



179, 0, 46

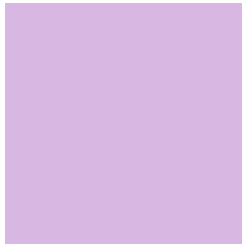


51, 0, 13



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 184, 227 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

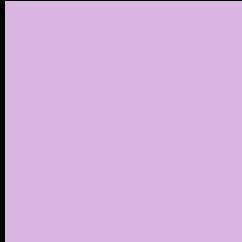
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 184, 227 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

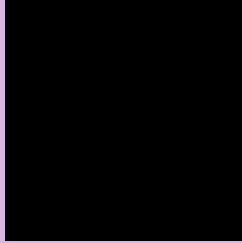
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 216, 184, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 184, 227.

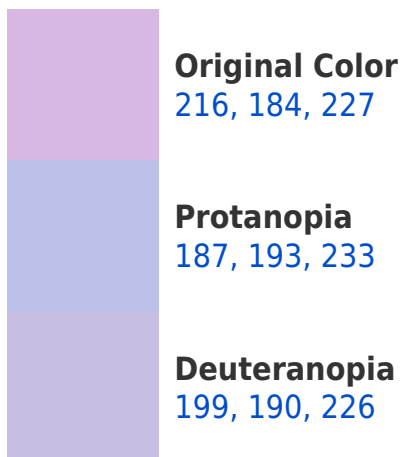


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 184, 227.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
212, 188, 203

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
216, 184, 227

**Protanomaly**  
198, 190, 231

**Deuteranomaly**  
205, 188, 226

**Tritanomaly**  
213, 187, 212

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
216, 184, 227

**Achromatopsia**  
198, 198, 198

**Achromatomaly**  
205, 193, 209

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 184, 227 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(216, 184, 227) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 184, 227)  
}
```

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(216, 184, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 184, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 184, 227 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(216, 184, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 184, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 184, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 184, 227); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 184, 227); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 184, 227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 184, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 184, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
184, 227) }
```

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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