

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 207, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 207, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 207, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9CFDF
RGB	217, 207, 223
RGB Percent	85%, 81%, 87%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1882, 0.1255
CMYK	0.03, 0.07, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	278°, 20%, 84%
HSV	278°, 7%, 87%
XYZ	64.2474, 64.7051, 78.9152
YIQ	211.8140, 0.8240, 7.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

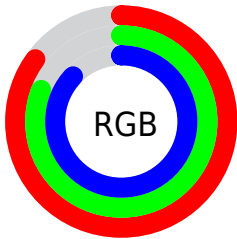
Format	Color
R _Y B	217, 207, 223
Decimal	14274527
CIE Lab	84.33, 6.35, -6.67
CIE LCh	84, 9.203, 313.590
Yxy	64.7051, 0.3091, 0.3113
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292464607 (0xFFD9CFDF)
YUV	211.8140, 5.5147, 4.5481
Hunter-Lab	80.4395, 1.7997, -1.8589

Details

The RGB color **217, 207, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 223, 207**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **162, 153, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 185, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 229, 223**.

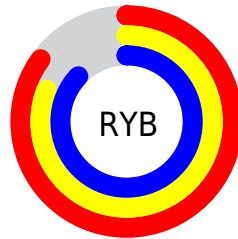
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (81%)

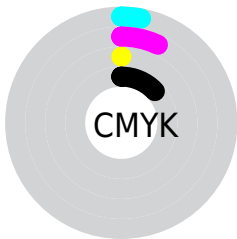
Blue (87%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (87%)

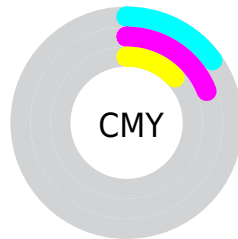


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 207, 223 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 217, 207, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 217, 207, 223

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 207, 223

■ 189, 179, 195

■ 162, 153, 168

■ 136, 127, 141

■ 111, 102, 116

■ 86, 78, 91

■ 63, 55, 68


■ 41, 34, 46

■ 21, 11, 25


■ 0, 0, 0

 217, 207, 223

 217, 207, 223

 209, 185, 223


 225, 229, 223

 200, 162, 223

 234, 252, 223

 192, 140, 223

 242, 255, 223


 184, 118, 223


 250, 255, 223

 175, 96, 223

 255, 255, 223

 167, 73, 223

 158, 51, 223

 150, 29, 223

 142, 6, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 210, 227



217, 207, 223



225, 205, 216

Triad

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



217, 207, 223



223, 208, 194



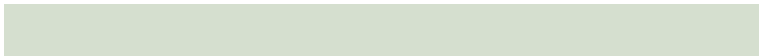
190, 216, 214

Complementary

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



217, 207, 223



213, 223, 207

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.



195, 215, 205



217, 207, 223



214, 211, 194

Square

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



217, 207, 223



228, 206, 199



203, 214, 198



190, 215, 222

Rectangle

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



217, 207, 223



229, 205, 210



203, 214, 198



191, 216, 211

Sweetspot

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



217, 207, 223



253, 250, 255



207, 213, 223



127, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 207, 223



246, 232, 255



223, 207, 221



108, 101, 112



110, 0, 176



30, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 207, 213



255, 232, 241



207, 223, 209



112, 101, 105



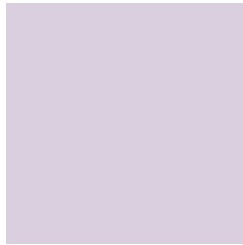
176, 0, 66



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 207, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

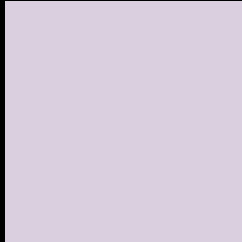
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 207, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

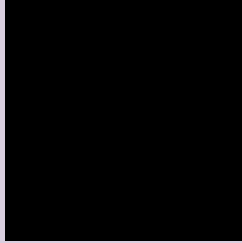
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

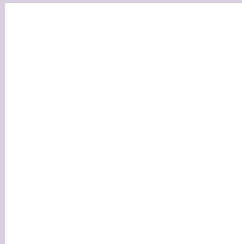
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 217, 207, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 207, 223.

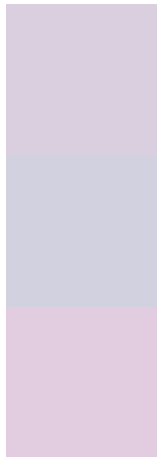


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 207, 223.

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
217, 207, 223

Protanopia
210, 209, 224

Deuteranopia
225, 204, 224



Tritanopia
217, 207, 223

Trichromacy



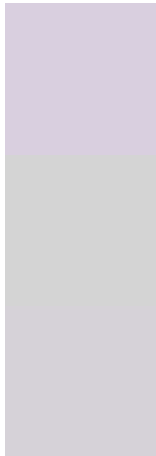
Original Color
217, 207, 223

Protanomaly
213, 208, 224

Deuteranomaly
222, 205, 224

Tritanomaly
217, 207, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 207, 223

Achromatopsia
212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly
214, 210, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 207, 223 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(217, 207, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 207, 223)  
}
```

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(217, 207, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 207, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 207, 223 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

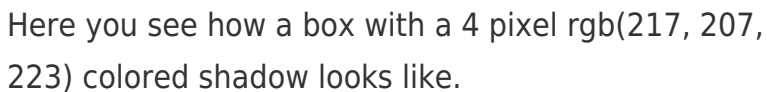
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(217, 207, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 207, 223) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(217, 207, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 207, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 207, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 207,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 207, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 207, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
207, 223) }
```

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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