

Converting Colors

RGB(227, 213, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(227, 213, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(227, 213, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3D5D8
RGB	227, 213, 216
RGB Percent	89%, 84%, 85%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1647, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.05, 0.11
HSL	347°, 20%, 86%
HSV	347°, 6%, 89%
XYZ	67.8675, 68.8773, 74.6834
YIQ	217.5280, 7.3810, 3.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

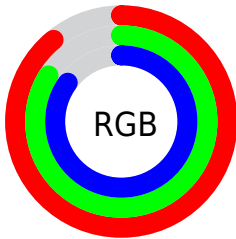
Format	Color
RYB	227, 213, 216
Decimal	14931416
CIELab	86.44, 5.34, 0.25
CIELCh	86, 5.341, 2.634
Yxy	68.8773, 0.3210, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293121496 (0xFFE3D5D8)
YUV	217.5280, -0.7533, 8.3069
Hunter-Lab	82.9923, 0.7329, 4.7406

Details

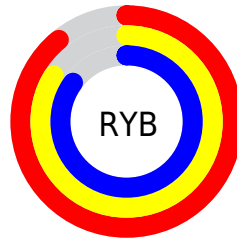
The RGB color **227, 213, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 227, 224**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **172, 158, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **227, 190, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 236, 234**.

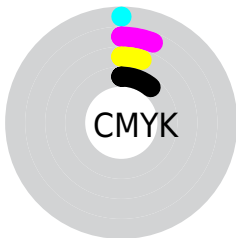
Distribution



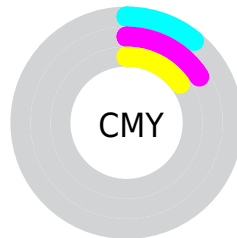
- Red (89%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 213, 216 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 227, 213, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 227, 213, 216

255, 255, 255

 227, 213, 216


 199, 185, 188


 172, 158, 161


 145, 132, 135

 119, 107, 110

 95, 83, 85

 71, 60, 62


 48, 38, 40

 28, 18, 20

 0, 0, 0

 227, 213, 216


 227, 213, 216

 227, 190, 198

 227, 236, 234


 227, 168, 180

 227, 255, 252

 227, 145, 162

 227, 255, 255

 227, 122, 145

 227, 100, 127

 227, 77, 109

 227, 54, 91

 227, 31, 73

 227, 9, 55

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 214, 221



227, 213, 216



228, 213, 211

Triad

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



227, 213, 216



214, 218, 208



207, 218, 225

Complementary

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



227, 213, 216



213, 227, 224

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.



204, 219, 222



227, 213, 216



209, 219, 212

Square

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



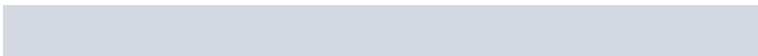
227, 213, 216



220, 216, 206



205, 219, 217



212, 217, 226

Rectangle

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



227, 213, 216



226, 214, 208



205, 219, 217



206, 219, 224

Sweetspot

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



227, 213, 216



255, 250, 251



224, 213, 227



128, 125, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



227, 213, 216



255, 237, 241



227, 217, 213



115, 106, 108



179, 0, 38



51, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

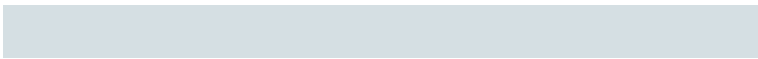
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



227, 213, 216



255, 237, 241



213, 223, 227



115, 106, 108



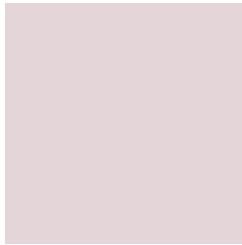
179, 0, 38



51, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 213, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

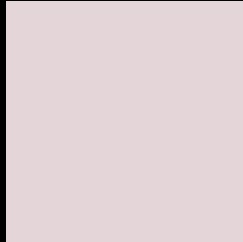
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 227, 213, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

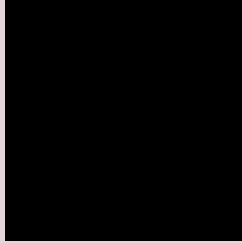
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

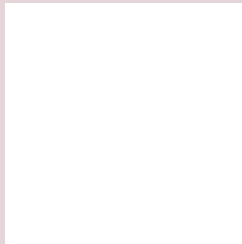
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 227, 213, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 213, 216.

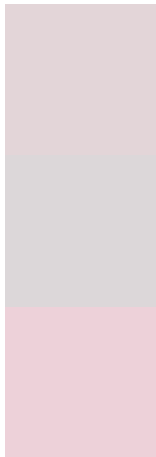


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 213, 216.

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
227, 213, 216

Protanopia
220, 215, 217

Deuteranopia
237, 209, 217



Tritanopia
229, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

227, 213, 216

Protanomaly

223, 214, 217

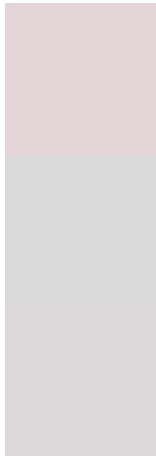
Deuteranomaly

233, 210, 217

Tritanomaly

228, 212, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

227, 213, 216

Achromatopsia

218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly

221, 216, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 213, 216 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(227, 213, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 213, 216)  
}
```

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(227, 213, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 213, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 213, 216 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(227, 213, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 213, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 213, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 213, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 213, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 213,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 213, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 213, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
213, 216) }
```

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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