

Converting Colors

RGB(227, 216, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(227, 216, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(227, 216, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3D8DC
RGB	227, 216, 220
RGB Percent	89%, 85%, 86%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1529, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.03, 0.11
HSL	338°, 16%, 87%
HSV	338°, 5%, 89%
XYZ	69.1527, 70.6099, 77.6945
YIQ	219.7450, 5.2720, 3.5760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

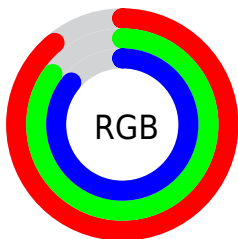
Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 216, 220
Decimal	14932188
CIE Lab	87.30, 4.47, -0.63
CIE LCh	87, 4.510, 352.034
Yxy	70.6099, 0.3180, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293122268 (0xFFE3D8DC)
YUV	219.7450, 0.1257, 6.3626
Hunter-Lab	84.0297, -0.1545, 4.0008

Details

The RGB color **227, 216, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 227, 223**, and the grayscale version is **220, 220, 220**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **172, 161, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **227, 193, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **227, 239, 234**.

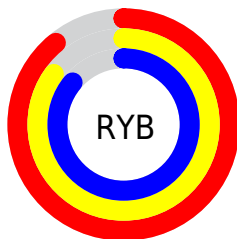
Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (85%)

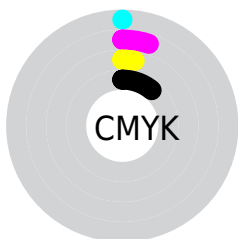
Blue (86%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (86%)

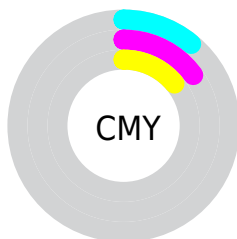


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 216, 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 227, 216, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 227, 216, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 227, 216, 220

■ 199, 188, 192

■ 172, 161, 165

■ 145, 135, 139

■ 119, 110, 113

■ 95, 85, 89

■ 71, 62, 66

■ 49, 40, 43

■ 28, 20, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

227, 216, 220

227, 216, 220

227, 193, 206

227, 239, 234

227, 171, 191

227, 255, 249

227, 148, 177

227, 255, 255

227, 125, 162

227, 103, 148

227, 80, 133

227, 57, 119

227, 34, 104

227, 12, 90

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 217, 224



227, 216, 220



228, 216, 216

Triad

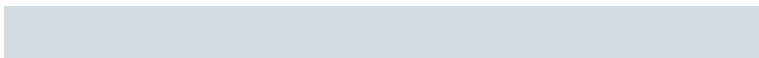
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



227, 216, 220



219, 219, 211



210, 221, 225

Complementary

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



227, 216, 220



216, 227, 223

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.



209, 221, 222



227, 216, 220



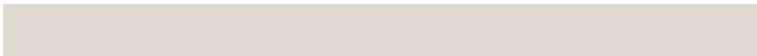
214, 221, 213

Square

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



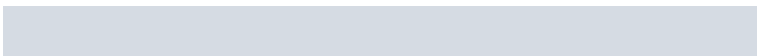
227, 216, 220



224, 218, 210



210, 221, 217



213, 219, 227

Rectangle

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



227, 216, 220



228, 216, 213



210, 221, 217



209, 221, 224

Sweetspot

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



227, 216, 220



255, 252, 253



223, 216, 227



128, 126, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



227, 216, 220



255, 240, 245



227, 217, 216



115, 107, 110



179, 0, 65



51, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



227, 216, 220



255, 240, 245



216, 226, 227



115, 107, 110



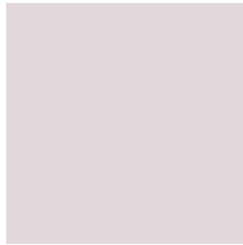
179, 0, 65



51, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 216, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

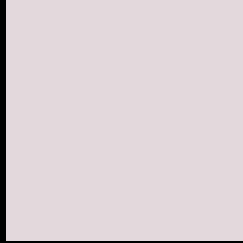
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 227, 216, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

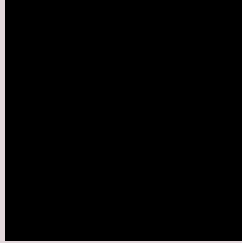
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

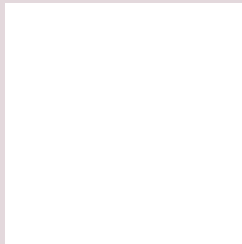
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 227, 216, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 216, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 216, 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 227, 216, 220
	Protanopia 222, 218, 221
	Deuteranopia 239, 212, 221



Tritanopia
229, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

227, 216, 220

Protanomaly

224, 217, 221

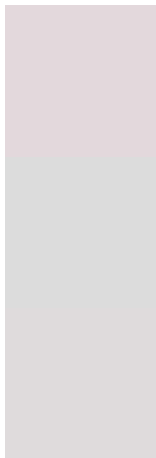
Deuteranomaly

235, 213, 221

Tritanomaly

228, 215, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

227, 216, 220

Achromatopsia

220, 220, 220

Achromatomaly

223, 219, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 216, 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(227, 216, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 216, 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(227, 216, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 216, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 216, 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(227, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 216, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 216, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 216, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 216, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 216,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 216, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 216, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
216, 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](#).

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