

# Converting Colors

`RYB(208, 192, 205)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(208, 192, 205) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(208, 192, 205)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0C0CD
RGB	208, 192, 205
RGB Percent	82%, 75%, 80%
CMY	0.1843, 0.2471, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	311°, 15%, 78%
HSV	311°, 8%, 82%
XYZ	55.8815, 55.5169, 65.5282
YIQ	198.2660, 5.3630, 7.4350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

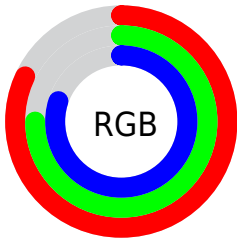
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	208, 192, 205
Decimal	13680845
CIE Lab	79.34, 7.93, -4.48
CIE LCh	79, 9.109, 330.532
Yxy	55.5169, 0.3158, 0.3138
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291870925 (0xFFD0C0CD)
YUV	198.2660, 3.3199, 8.5367
Hunter-Lab	74.5097, 3.4812, 0.0137

# Details

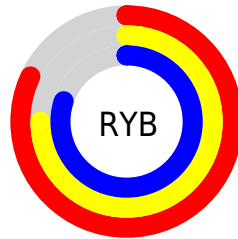
The RYB color **208, 192, 205** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 205, 208**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 248, 255**, and **154, 139, 151** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 171, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 212, 213**.

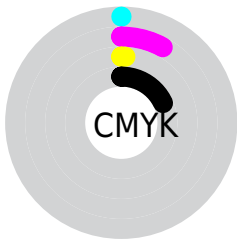
# Distribution



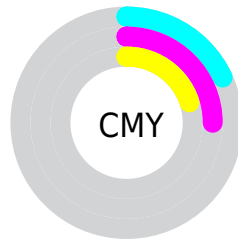
- Red (82%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 208, 192, 205 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 RYB color 208, 192, 205 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 208, 192, 205

255, 255, 255


 255, 248, 255

 208, 192, 205

 180, 165, 178

 154, 139, 151

 128, 113, 125

 103, 89, 100

 78, 65, 76

 56, 43, 53


 34, 23, 32

 9, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 208, 192, 205

 208, 192, 205

 208, 171, 201


 208, 212, 213

 208, 150, 197

 208, 230, 234

 208, 130, 193


 208, 246, 254

 208, 109, 189

 208, 245, 255

 208, 88, 186


 208, 243, 255

 208, 67, 182

 208, 241, 255

 208, 46, 178

 208, 239, 255

 208, 26, 174

 208, 237, 255

 208, 5, 170

 208, 236, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



199, 194, 211



208, 192, 205



214, 191, 197

# Triad

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



208, 192, 205



192, 204, 180



176, 189, 205

# Complementary

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



208, 192, 205



192, 205, 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.



178, 192, 202



208, 192, 205



182, 199, 187

# Square

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



208, 192, 205



211, 200, 182



184, 198, 201



180, 192, 211

# Rectangle

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



208, 192, 205



215, 191, 191



184, 198, 201



176, 189, 202



# Sweetspot

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



208, 192, 205



255, 250, 254



195, 192, 208



128, 125, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



208, 192, 205



255, 232, 251



208, 192, 197



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 137



41, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



208, 192, 205



255, 232, 251



192, 201, 208



105, 94, 103



168, 0, 137



41, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 208, 192, 205 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

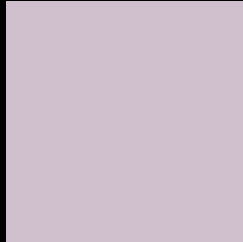
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 208, 192, 205 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

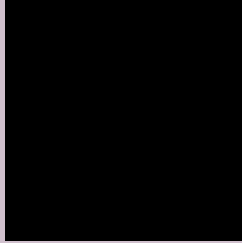
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYP 208, 192, 205 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 208, 192, 205.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 208, 192, 205.

# 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**  
[208](#), [192](#), [205](#)

**Protanopia**  
[197](#), [195](#), [207](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[212](#), [191](#), [205](#)



**Tritanopia**  
208, 192, 207

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

208, 192, 205

**Protanomaly**

201, 194, 206

**Deuteranomaly**

211, 191, 205

**Tritanomaly**

208, 192, 206

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

208, 192, 205

**Achromatopsia**

198, 198, 198

**Achromatomaly**

202, 196, 201

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 208, 192, 205 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(208, 192, 205) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 192, 205)  
}
```

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(208, 192, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 192, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 208, 192, 205 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(208, 192, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 192, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 192, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 192, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 192, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 192,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 208, 192, 205 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 192, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
192, 205) }
```

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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