

Converting Colors

`RYB(208, 216, 220)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(208, 216, 220) contains.

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Color

R_YB(208, 216, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0DCD6
RGB	208, 220, 214
RGB Percent	82%, 86%, 84%
CMY	0.1843, 0.1373, 0.1608
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.03, 0.14
HSL	150°, 15%, 84%
HSV	150°, 5%, 86%
XYZ	63.7432, 69.4513, 73.6641
YIQ	215.7280, -5.2260, -4.4100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

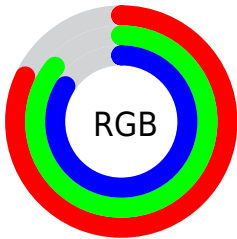
Format	Color
RYB	208, 216, 220
Decimal	13688022
CIELab	86.73, -5.13, 1.54
CIELCh	87, 5.357, 163.284
Yxy	69.4513, 0.3081, 0.3357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291878102 (0xFFD0DCD6)
YUV	215.7280, -0.8519, -6.7775
Hunter-Lab	83.3375, -9.3094, 5.9283

Details

The RYB color **208, 216, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 208, 214**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **154, 162, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 209, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **230, 220, 225**.

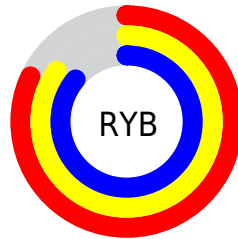
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (86%)

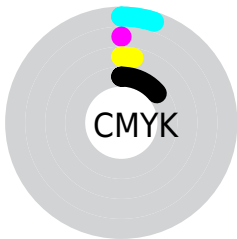
Blue (84%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (86%)

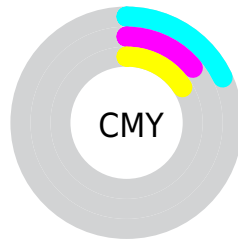


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 208, 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 RYB color 208, 216, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 208, 216, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 208, 216, 220

■ 180, 188, 192

■ 154, 162, 165

■ 128, 136, 139

■ 103, 110, 113

■ 79, 86, 89

■ 56, 62, 65

■ 34, 40, 43

■ 13, 20, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

 208, 216, 220


 208, 216, 220

 186, 209, 220


 230, 220, 225

 164, 201, 220

 252, 220, 236


 142, 194, 220


 255, 220, 247


 120, 187, 220


 255, 220, 255

 98, 179, 220

 76, 172, 220

 54, 165, 220

 32, 157, 220

 10, 150, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 219, 216



208, 216, 220



205, 213, 220

Triad

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



208, 216, 220



215, 217, 227



228, 215, 210

Complementary

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



208, 216, 220



220, 208, 214

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.



228, 214, 215



208, 216, 220



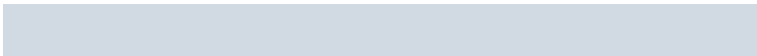
221, 215, 225

Square

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



208, 216, 220



209, 215, 227



226, 214, 220



222, 224, 207

Rectangle

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



208, 216, 220



205, 213, 222



226, 214, 220



228, 214, 212

Sweetspot

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



208, 216, 220



250, 254, 255



208, 220, 214



125, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 216, 220



237, 249, 255



208, 214, 220



101, 107, 110



0, 115, 173



0, 31, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 208, 214



255, 237, 246



220, 208, 208



110, 101, 105



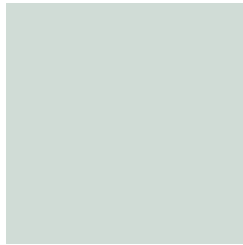
173, 0, 87



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 208, 216, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

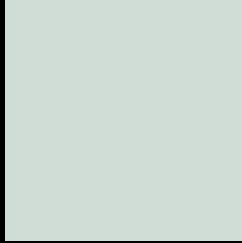
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 208, 216, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

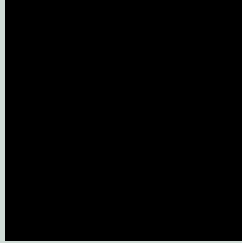
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

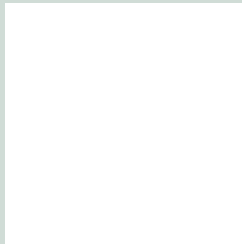
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 208, 216, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 208, 216, 220.



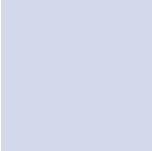
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 208, 216, 220.

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





Tritanopia
211, 216, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 216, 220

Protanomaly

213, 217, 213

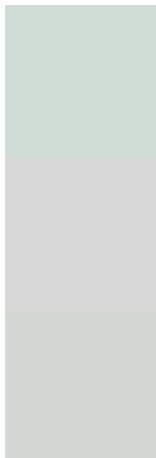
Deuteranomaly

227, 214, 215

Tritanomaly

210, 215, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 216, 220

Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly

213, 216, 217

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 208, 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(208, 220, 214) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 220, 214)  
}
```

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, 220, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 220, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 208, 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(208, 220, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 220, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 220, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 220, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 220, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 220,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 208, 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(208, 220, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
220, 214) }
```

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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