

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 100, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 100, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 100, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0647F
RGB	208, 100, 127
RGB Percent	82%, 39%, 50%
CMY	0.1843, 0.6078, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.52, 0.39, 0.18
HSL	345°, 53%, 60%
HSV	345°, 52%, 82%
XYZ	34.4004, 24.0565, 22.9090
YIQ	135.3700, 55.7010, 31.2930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

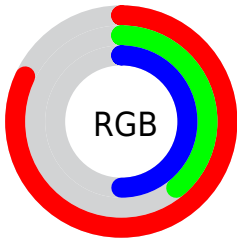
Format	Color
R_{YB}	208, 100, 127
Decimal	13657215
CIE _{Lab}	56.14, 45.36, 5.43
CIE _{LCh}	56, 45.681, 6.831
Yxy	24.0565, 0.4228, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291847295 (0xFFD0647F)
YUV	135.3700, -4.1264, 63.6965
Hunter-Lab	49.0475, 39.3612, 6.6402

Details

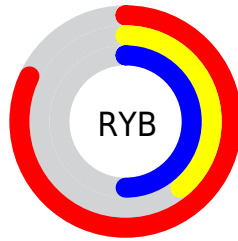
The RGB color **208, 100, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **100, 208, 181**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 154, 180**, and **150, 47, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 79, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 121, 143**.

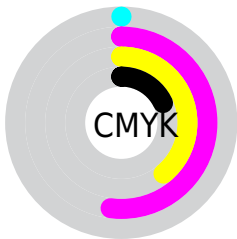
Distribution



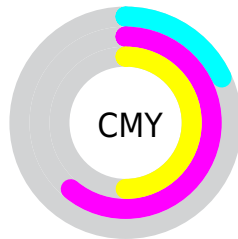
- Red (82%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 100, 127 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 208, 100, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 100, 127


255, 255, 255


 255, 154, 180

 255, 182, 207

 255, 210, 235

 255, 239, 255

 208, 100, 127

 179, 74, 102

 150, 47, 78

 122, 17, 56


 94, 0, 34

 67, 0, 12


 42, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 208, 100, 127


 208, 79, 111

 208, 100, 127

 208, 121, 143

 208, 58, 96

 208, 142, 158

 208, 38, 80

 208, 162, 174

 208, 17, 65

 208, 183, 189

 208, 0, 52

 208, 204, 205

 208, 225, 221

 208, 246, 236

 208, 255, 252

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 106, 167



208, 100, 127



204, 107, 89

Triad

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



208, 100, 127



107, 146, 68



0, 147, 207

Complementary

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



208, 100, 127



100, 208, 181

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.



0, 153, 181



208, 100, 127



47, 152, 102

Square

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



208, 100, 127



149, 135, 52



0, 155, 143



79, 136, 213

Rectangle

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



208, 100, 127



191, 116, 69



0, 155, 143



0, 150, 200

Sweetspot

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



208, 100, 127



255, 214, 224



181, 100, 208



128, 103, 109



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 100, 127



255, 97, 136



208, 127, 100



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 42



41, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



208, 100, 127



255, 97, 136



100, 181, 208



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 42



41, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 100, 127 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

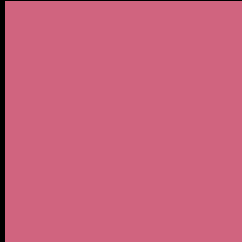
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 208, 100, 127 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 × Fail

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

RGB 208, 100, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 100, 127.

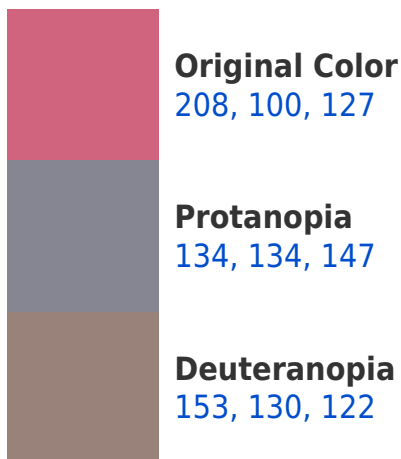



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 100, 127.

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
207, 103, 110

Trichromacy



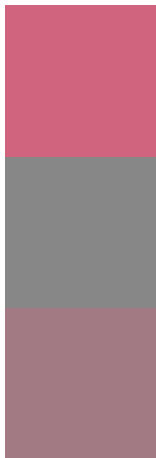
Original Color
208, 100, 127

Protanomaly
161, 122, 140

Deuteranomaly
173, 119, 124

Tritanomaly
207, 102, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 100, 127

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
162, 122, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 100, 127 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, 100, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 100, 127)  
}
```

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, 100, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 100, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 100, 127 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, 100, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 100, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 100, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 100, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 100, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 100,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 100, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 100, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
100, 127) }
```

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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