

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 116, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 116, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 116, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0748B
RGB	208, 116, 139
RGB Percent	82%, 45%, 55%
CMY	0.1843, 0.5451, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.33, 0.18
HSL	345°, 49%, 64%
HSV	345°, 44%, 82%
XYZ	36.9180, 27.7648, 27.8394
YIQ	146.1300, 47.4490, 26.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

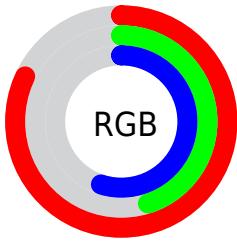
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 116, 139
Decimal	13661323
CIE Lab	59.68, 38.62, 3.54
CIE LCh	60, 38.786, 5.230
Yxy	27.7648, 0.3990, 0.3001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291851403 (0xFFD0748B)
YUV	146.1300, -3.5151, 54.2600
Hunter-Lab	52.6923, 32.8517, 5.5593

Details

The RGB color **208, 116, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**, and the color name is **charm**. A complement of this color would be **116, 208, 185**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 170, 192**, and **151, 65, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 95, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 137, 155**.

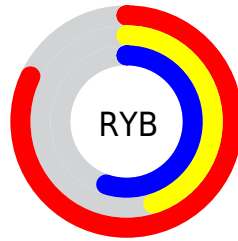
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (45%)

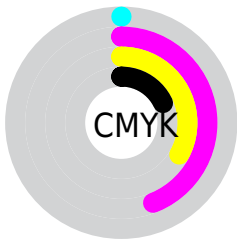
Blue (55%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (55%)

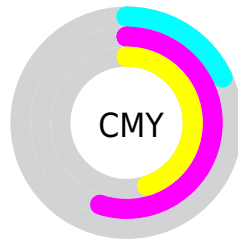


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 116, 139 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, 116, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 116, 139

255, 255, 255

 255, 170, 192

 255, 198, 220


 255, 226, 249

 208, 116, 139

 179, 90, 114

 151, 65, 89

 123, 39, 66

 96, 11, 44

 70, 0, 24

 48, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 208, 116, 139

 208, 95, 123


 208, 116, 139

 208, 137, 155


 208, 74, 108

 208, 158, 170

 208, 54, 92

 208, 178, 186

 208, 33, 77

 208, 199, 201

 208, 12, 61

 208, 220, 217

 208, 0, 52

 208, 241, 233

 208, 255, 248

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 121, 173



208, 116, 139



206, 121, 106

Triad

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



208, 116, 139



123, 153, 86



0, 155, 205

Complementary

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



208, 116, 139



116, 208, 185

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, 160, 182



208, 116, 139



79, 159, 114

Square

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



208, 116, 139



159, 144, 74



0, 162, 149



100, 145, 211

Rectangle

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



208, 116, 139



196, 128, 89



0, 162, 149



0, 157, 199

Sweetspot

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



208, 116, 139



255, 222, 230



185, 116, 208



128, 107, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 116, 139



255, 120, 154



208, 139, 116



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 42



41, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



208, 116, 139



255, 120, 154



116, 185, 208



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 42



41, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 116, 139 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

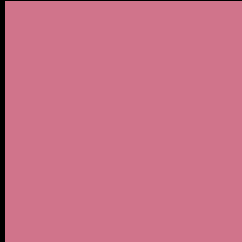
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 139 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, 116, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 116, 139.

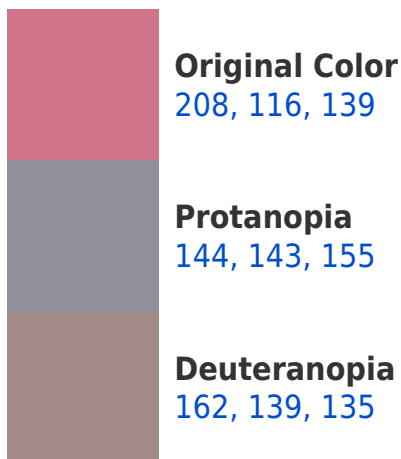



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 116, 139.

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, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 116, 139

Protanomaly
167, 133, 149

Deuteranomaly
179, 131, 136

Tritanomaly
207, 117, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 116, 139

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
169, 135, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 116, 139 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, 116, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 116, 139)  
}
```

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, 116, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 116, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 116, 139 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

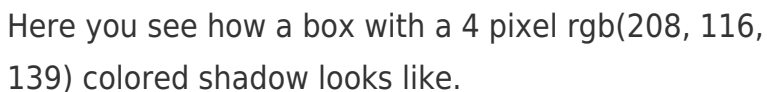
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(208, 116, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 116, 139) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 116, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 116, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 116, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 116,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 116, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 116, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
116, 139) }
```

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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