

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 128, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 128, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 128, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D080A6
RGB	208, 128, 166
RGB Percent	82%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.1843, 0.4980, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.20, 0.18
HSL	332°, 46%, 66%
HSV	332°, 38%, 82%
XYZ	40.6145, 31.6014, 40.0355
YIQ	156.2520, 35.4820, 28.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

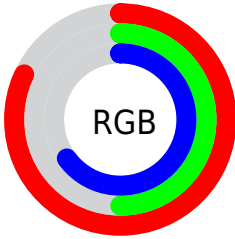
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 128, 166
Decimal	13664422
CIE Lab	63.01, 36.03, -7.05
CIE LCh	63, 36.718, 348.924
Yxy	31.6014, 0.3618, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291854502 (0xFFD080A6)
YUV	156.2520, 4.8058, 45.3830
Hunter-Lab	56.2151, 30.5869, -2.8747

Details

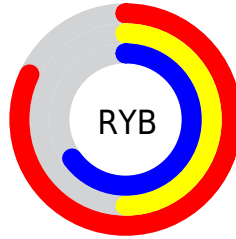
The RGB color **208, 128, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 208, 170**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 221**, and **152, 77, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 107, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 149, 177**.

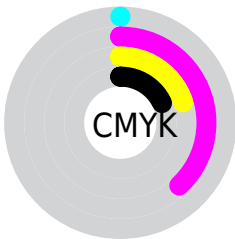
Distribution



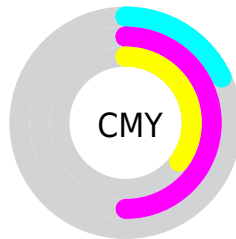
- Red (82%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 128, 166 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, 128, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 128, 166

255, 255, 255

 255, 182, 221

 255, 210, 250


 255, 239, 255

 208, 128, 166

 180, 102, 140

 152, 77, 114

 125, 52, 90

 98, 27, 66

 73, 0, 44

 49, 0, 24

 15, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 208, 128, 166


 208, 128, 166


 208, 107, 155

 208, 149, 177

 208, 86, 144


 208, 170, 188

 208, 66, 133

 208, 190, 199

 208, 45, 122

 208, 211, 210

 208, 24, 111

 208, 232, 221

 208, 3, 100

 208, 253, 232

 208, 0, 99

 208, 255, 242

 208, 255, 253

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 136, 196



208, 128, 166



216, 128, 133

Triad

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



208, 128, 166



153, 157, 89



0, 167, 201

Complementary

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



208, 128, 166



128, 208, 170

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, 170, 173



208, 128, 166



116, 165, 108

Square

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



208, 128, 166



184, 146, 88



71, 169, 139



81, 159, 216

Rectangle

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



208, 128, 166



212, 132, 113



71, 169, 139



0, 168, 192

Sweetspot

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



208, 128, 166



255, 224, 239



169, 128, 208



128, 110, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 128, 166



255, 138, 193



208, 129, 128



105, 94, 99



168, 0, 80



41, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



208, 128, 166



255, 138, 193



128, 207, 208



105, 94, 99



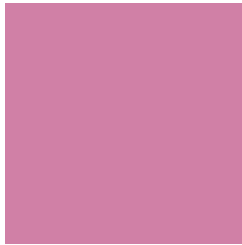
168, 0, 80



41, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 128, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

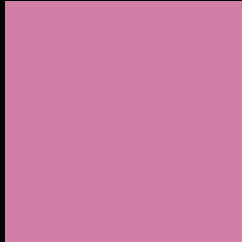
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 208, 128, 166 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 208, 128, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 128, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 128, 166.

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, 128, 166

Protanopia
147, 152, 181

Deuteranopia
163, 148, 162



Tritanopia
205, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 128, 166

Protanomaly

169, 143, 176

Deuteranomaly

179, 141, 163

Tritanomaly

206, 131, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 128, 166

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

175, 146, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 128, 166 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, 128, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 128, 166)  
}
```

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, 128, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 128, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 128, 166 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, 128, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 128, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 128, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 128, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 128, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 128,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 128, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 128, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
128, 166) }
```

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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