

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 160, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 160, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 160, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0A0D1
RGB	208, 160, 209
RGB Percent	82%, 63%, 82%
CMY	0.1843, 0.3725, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	299°, 35%, 72%
HSV	299°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	50.0919, 43.1550, 66.0112
YIQ	179.9380, 12.8790, 25.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

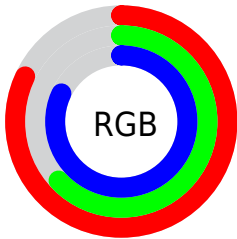
Format	Color
R _Y B	208, 160, 209
Decimal	13672657
CIE _{Lab}	71.66, 26.03, -18.13
CIE _{LCh}	72, 31.723, 325.138
Yxy	43.1550, 0.3145, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291862737 (0xFFD0A0D1)
YUV	179.9380, 14.3276, 24.6104
Hunter-Lab	65.6924, 21.1482, -13.5930

Details

The RGB color **208, 160, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 209, 160**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 255**, and **153, 108, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 139, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 181, 209**.

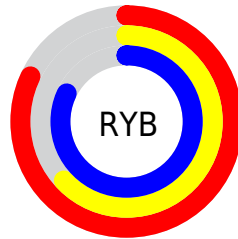
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (63%)

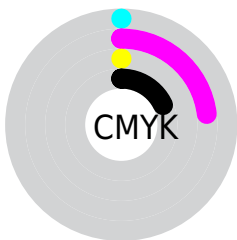
Blue (82%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (82%)

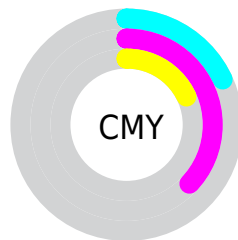


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 160, 209 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, 160, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 160, 209

 208, 160, 209

255, 255, 255


 180, 134, 181

 255, 215, 255


 153, 108, 154

 255, 244, 255

 127, 83, 128

 101, 59, 103

 76, 37, 79

 53, 14, 56

 34, 0, 35

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 208, 160, 209

 208, 160, 209

 208, 139, 209


 208, 181, 209

 207, 118, 209


 209, 202, 209

 207, 97, 209


 209, 223, 209

 206, 76, 209


 210, 244, 209

 206, 56, 209

 210, 255, 209

 205, 35, 209

 211, 255, 209

 205, 14, 209

 211, 255, 209

 205, 0, 209

 211, 255, 209

 212, 255, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 170, 228



208, 160, 209



229, 154, 181

Triad

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



208, 160, 209



200, 172, 118



81, 191, 199

Complementary

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



208, 160, 209



161, 209, 160

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.



104, 191, 170



208, 160, 209



170, 181, 123

Square

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



208, 160, 209



222, 162, 129



137, 188, 142



92, 187, 222

Rectangle

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



208, 160, 209



233, 154, 162



137, 188, 142



86, 191, 190

Sweetspot

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



208, 160, 209



255, 237, 255



160, 162, 209



127, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 160, 209



254, 184, 255



209, 160, 186



104, 94, 105



165, 0, 168



40, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 160, 161



255, 184, 185



160, 209, 183



105, 94, 94



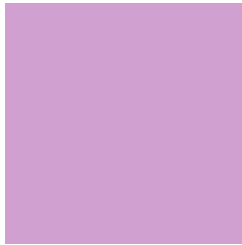
168, 0, 3



41, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 160, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

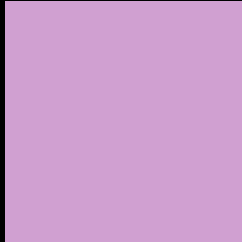
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 209 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, 160, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 160, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 160, 209.

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, 160, 209

Protanopia
165, 174, 219

Deuteranopia
178, 172, 207



Tritanopia

204, 166, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 160, 209

Protanomaly
181, 169, 215

Deuteranomaly
189, 168, 208

Tritanomaly
205, 164, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 160, 209

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
190, 173, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 160, 209 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, 160, 209) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 160, 209)  
}
```

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, 160, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 160, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 160, 209 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

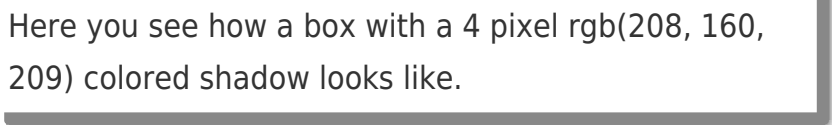
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(208, 160, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 160, 209) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 160, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 160, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 160, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 160,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 160, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 160, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
160, 209) }
```

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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