

Converting Colors

RGB(208, 97, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(208, 97, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(208, 97, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D06188
RGB	208, 97, 136
RGB Percent	82%, 38%, 53%
CMY	0.1843, 0.6196, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.53, 0.35, 0.18
HSL	339°, 54%, 60%
HSV	339°, 53%, 82%
XYZ	34.7311, 23.7369, 26.0437
YIQ	134.6350, 53.6370, 35.6610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

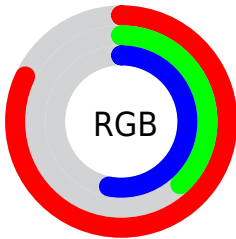
Format	Color
R_{YB}	208, 97, 136
Decimal	13656456
CIE _{Lab}	55.82, 47.88, -0.32
CIE _{LCh}	56, 47.880, 359.622
Yxy	23.7369, 0.4110, 0.2809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291846536 (0xFFD06188)
YUV	134.6350, 0.6729, 64.3411
Hunter-Lab	48.7205, 41.9853, 2.4107

Details

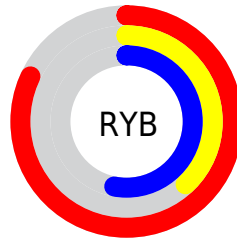
The RGB color **208, 97, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **97, 208, 169**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 151, 189**, and **150, 43, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 76, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 118, 149**.

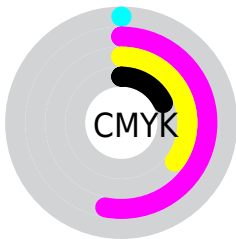
Distribution



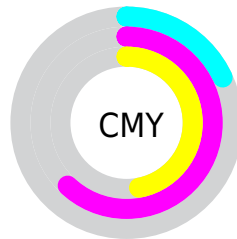
- Red (82%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 208, 97, 136 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, 97, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 208, 97, 136


255, 255, 255

 255, 151, 189

 255, 179, 217

 255, 207, 245

 255, 236, 255

 208, 97, 136

 179, 70, 111

 150, 43, 86

 122, 8, 63


 94, 0, 41


 67, 0, 21


 42, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 208, 97, 136

 208, 76, 123

 208, 97, 136

 208, 118, 149

 208, 55, 109

 208, 139, 163

 208, 35, 96

 208, 159, 176

 208, 14, 82

 208, 180, 190

 208, 0, 73

 208, 201, 203

 208, 222, 217

 208, 243, 230

 208, 255, 244

 208, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 106, 176



208, 97, 136



209, 102, 95

Triad

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



208, 97, 136



116, 143, 57



0, 149, 205

Complementary

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



208, 97, 136



97, 208, 169

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, 154, 174



208, 97, 136



59, 151, 90

Square

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



208, 97, 136



157, 131, 46



0, 154, 132



39, 138, 217

Rectangle

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



208, 97, 136



198, 111, 72



0, 154, 132



0, 151, 196

Sweetspot

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



208, 97, 136



255, 214, 229



167, 97, 208



128, 103, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 97, 136



255, 92, 149



208, 112, 97



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 59



41, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



208, 97, 136



255, 92, 149



97, 193, 208



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 59



41, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 208, 97, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

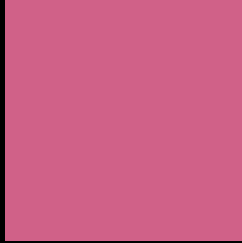
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 97, 136 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, 97, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 97, 136.

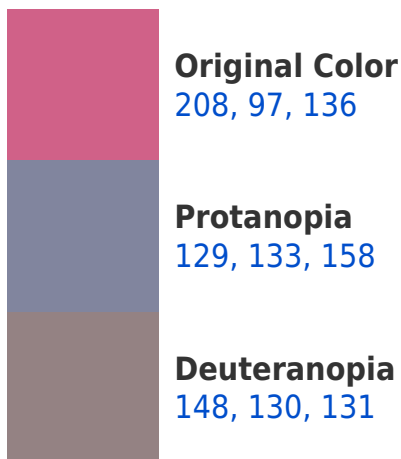



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 208, 97, 136.

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
206, 102, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

208, 97, 136



Protanomaly

158, 120, 150



Deuteranomaly

170, 118, 133



Tritanomaly

207, 100, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

208, 97, 136



Achromatopsia

135, 135, 135



Achromatomaly

162, 121, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 208, 97, 136 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, 97, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 97, 136)  
}
```

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, 97, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 97, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 208, 97, 136 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, 97, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 97, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 97, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 97, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 97, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 97,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 97, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 97, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208, 97,  
136) }
```

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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