

Converting Colors

RGB(209, 146, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(209, 146, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(209, 146, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D192A5
RGB	209, 146, 165
RGB Percent	82%, 57%, 65%
CMY	0.1804, 0.4275, 0.3529
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.21, 0.18
HSL	342°, 41%, 70%
HSV	342°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	43.3649, 36.8297, 40.4206
YIQ	167.0030, 31.4490, 19.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

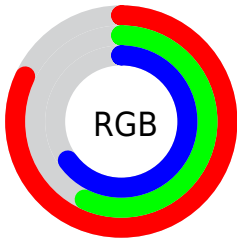
Format	Color
R _Y B	209, 146, 165
Decimal	13734565
CIE Lab	67.15, 26.52, -0.38
CIE LCh	67, 26.521, 359.180
Yxy	36.8297, 0.3595, 0.3053
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291924645 (0xFFD192A5)
YUV	167.0030, -0.9875, 36.8314
Hunter-Lab	60.6875, 21.3461, 2.9914

Details

The RGB color **209, 146, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 209, 190**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 220**, and **153, 95, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **209, 125, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 167, 180**.

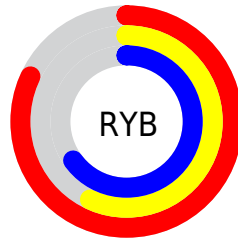
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (57%)

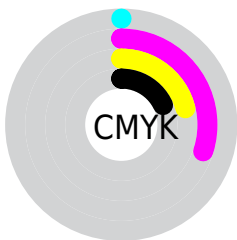
Blue (65%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (65%)

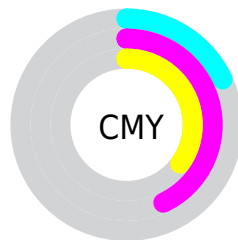


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 209, 146, 165 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 209, 146, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 209, 146, 165

 209, 146, 165

255, 255, 255

 181, 120, 139


 255, 200, 220

 153, 95, 113

 255, 229, 248

 127, 70, 89

 101, 47, 66

 75, 24, 44


 51, 1, 23

 27, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 209, 146, 165

 209, 146, 165

 209, 125, 150

 209, 167, 180

 209, 104, 136

 209, 188, 194

 209, 83, 121

 209, 209, 209

 209, 62, 107

 209, 230, 223

 209, 41, 92

 209, 250, 238

 209, 21, 77

 209, 255, 253

 209, 0, 63

 209, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 150, 188



209, 146, 165



211, 148, 141

Triad

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



209, 146, 165



156, 169, 121



102, 172, 204

Complementary

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



209, 146, 165



146, 209, 190

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.



90, 176, 186



209, 146, 165



128, 174, 138

Square

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



209, 146, 165



181, 162, 116



103, 177, 162



132, 166, 211

Rectangle

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



209, 146, 165



205, 151, 128



103, 177, 162



95, 174, 199

Sweetspot

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



209, 146, 165



255, 232, 239



189, 146, 209



128, 113, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



209, 146, 165



255, 163, 191



209, 158, 146



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 51



41, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



209, 146, 165



255, 163, 191



146, 197, 209



105, 94, 97



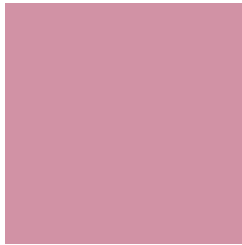
168, 0, 51



41, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 209, 146, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

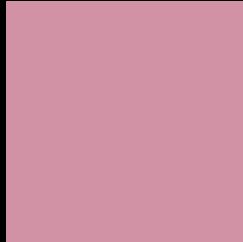
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 209, 146, 165 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 209, 146, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 209, 146, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 209, 146, 165.

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
209, 146, 165

Protanopia
163, 163, 175

Deuteranopia
180, 159, 163



Tritanopia
208, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
209, 146, 165

Protanomaly
180, 157, 171

Deuteranomaly
191, 154, 164

Tritanomaly
208, 147, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
209, 146, 165

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
182, 159, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 209, 146, 165 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(209, 146, 165) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 146, 165)  
}
```

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(209, 146, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 146, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 209, 146, 165 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(209, 146, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 146, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(209, 146, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 146, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 146, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 146,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 209, 146, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 146, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
146, 165) }
```

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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