

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 146, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 146, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(211, 146, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D392DC
RGB	211, 146, 220
RGB Percent	83%, 57%, 86%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4275, 0.1373
CMYK	0.04, 0.34, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	293°, 51%, 72%
HSV	293°, 34%, 86%
XYZ	50.0611, 39.5740, 72.7102
YIQ	173.8710, 14.9860, 36.7940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

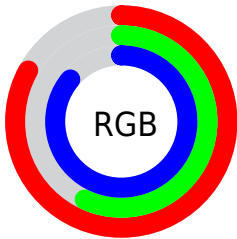
Format	Color
R_{YB}	211, 146, 220
Decimal	13865692
CIE _{Lab}	69.17, 36.70, -27.98
CIE _{LCh}	69, 46.149, 322.682
Yxy	39.5740, 0.3084, 0.2438
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292055772 (0xFFD392DC)
YUV	173.8710, 22.7416, 32.5621
Hunter-Lab	62.9078, 31.9589, -24.4931

Details

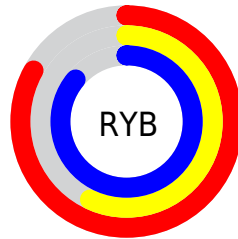
The RGB color **211, 146, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **155, 220, 146**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 255**, and **155, 94, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 124, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 168, 220**.

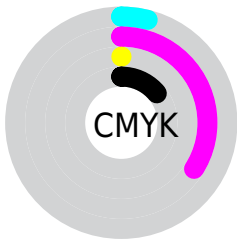
Distribution



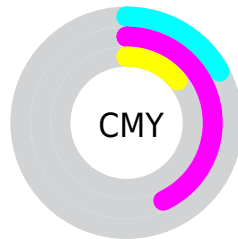
- Red (83%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 146, 220 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 211, 146, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 146, 220

 211, 146, 220

255, 255, 255

 183, 120, 192

 255, 201, 255

 155, 94, 165

 255, 229, 255

 128, 69, 138

 102, 45, 113


 77, 20, 88


 53, 0, 64


 33, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 211, 146, 220

 211, 146, 220

 208, 124, 220


 214, 168, 220

 206, 102, 220


 216, 190, 220

 203, 80, 220


 219, 212, 220

 200, 58, 220

 222, 234, 220

 198, 36, 220

 224, 255, 220

 195, 14, 220

 227, 255, 220

 193, 0, 220

 230, 255, 220

 232, 255, 220

 235, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 162, 246



211, 146, 220



242, 135, 181

Triad

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



211, 146, 220



203, 163, 84



0, 190, 200

Complementary

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



211, 146, 220



155, 220, 146

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.



38, 190, 157



211, 146, 220



163, 176, 89

Square

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



211, 146, 220



234, 148, 104



113, 185, 116



0, 186, 234

Rectangle

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



211, 146, 220



248, 135, 153



113, 185, 116



0, 191, 186

Sweetspot

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



211, 146, 220



252, 230, 255



146, 156, 220



126, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 146, 220



243, 153, 255



220, 146, 193



108, 99, 110



152, 0, 173



40, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 146, 155



255, 153, 165



146, 220, 173



110, 99, 100



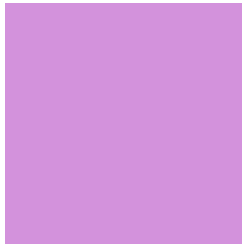
173, 0, 21



46, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 146, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

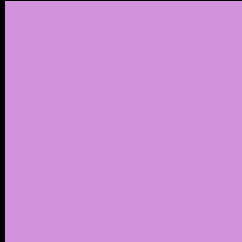
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 211, 146, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

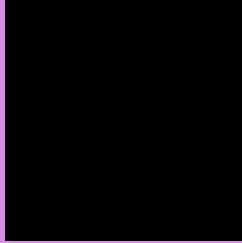
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 211, 146, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 146, 220.

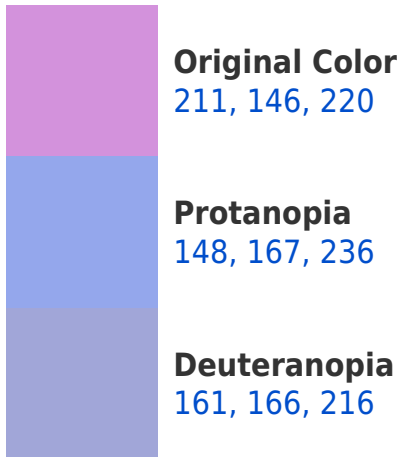



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 146, 220.

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
204, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 146, 220



Protanomaly

171, 159, 230



Deuteranomaly

179, 159, 217



Tritanomaly

207, 152, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 146, 220



Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174



Achromatomaly

187, 164, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 146, 220 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(211, 146, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 146, 220)  
}
```

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(211, 146, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 146, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 146, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

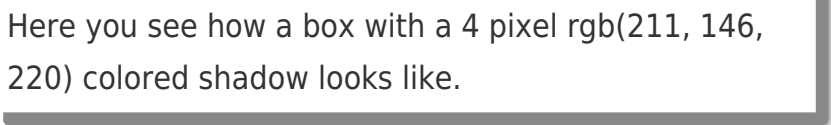
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(211, 146, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 146, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 146, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 146, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 146, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 146, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
146, 220) }
```

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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