

Converting Colors

RGB(211, 150, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(211, 150, 225) contains.

RGB(211, 150, 225)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(211, 150, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D396E1
RGB	211, 150, 225
RGB Percent	83%, 59%, 88%
CMY	0.1725, 0.4118, 0.1176
CMYK	0.06, 0.33, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	289°, 56%, 74%
HSV	289°, 33%, 88%
XYZ	51.3609, 41.0978, 76.4598
YIQ	176.7890, 12.2810, 36.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

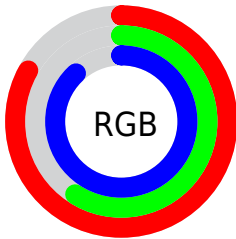
Format	Color
R _Y B	211, 150, 225
Decimal	13866721
CIE Lab	70.24, 35.51, -29.07
CIE LCh	70, 45.895, 320.696
Yxy	41.0978, 0.3041, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292056801 (0xFFD396E1)
YUV	176.7890, 23.7680, 30.0030
Hunter-Lab	64.1076, 30.8202, -25.8387

Details

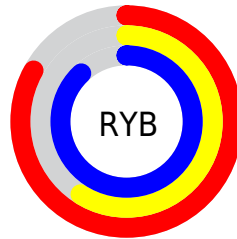
The RGB color **211, 150, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 225, 150**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 255**, and **155, 98, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 127, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 173, 225**.

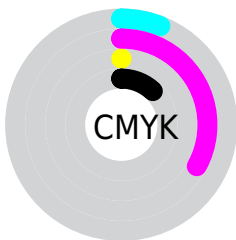
Distribution



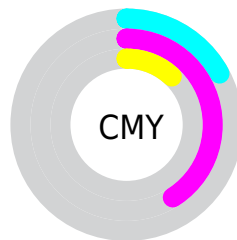
- Red (83%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)





- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 211, 150, 225 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, 150, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 211, 150, 225

 211, 150, 225

255, 255, 255


 183, 124, 197

 255, 205, 255

 155, 98, 169

 255, 233, 255

 129, 73, 143

 103, 49, 117

 77, 25, 92

 53, 0, 68

 34, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 211, 150, 225

■ 211, 150, 225

■ 207, 127, 225

■ 215, 173, 225

■ 203, 105, 225

■ 219, 195, 225

■ 198, 83, 225

■ 224, 218, 225

■ 194, 60, 225

■ 228, 240, 225

■ 190, 38, 225

■ 232, 255, 225

■ 186, 15, 225

■ 236, 255, 225

■ 183, 0, 225

■ 240, 255, 225

■ 245, 255, 225

■ 249, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 166, 250



211, 150, 225



243, 139, 187

Triad

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



211, 150, 225



209, 165, 88



0, 193, 200

Complementary

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



211, 150, 225



164, 225, 150

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.



52, 193, 157



211, 150, 225



169, 178, 91

Square

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



211, 150, 225



238, 150, 109



120, 188, 117



0, 189, 235

Rectangle

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



211, 150, 225



251, 138, 158



120, 188, 117



0, 193, 186

Sweetspot

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



211, 150, 225



250, 230, 255



150, 165, 225



125, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



211, 150, 225



236, 153, 255



225, 150, 203



110, 101, 112



143, 0, 176



39, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 150, 164



255, 153, 172



150, 225, 173



112, 101, 103



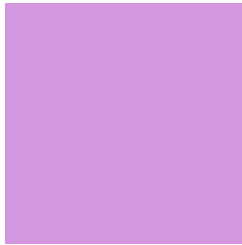
176, 0, 33



48, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 211, 150, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

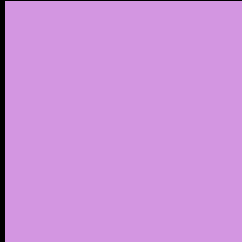
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

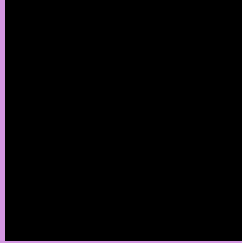
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 150, 225.

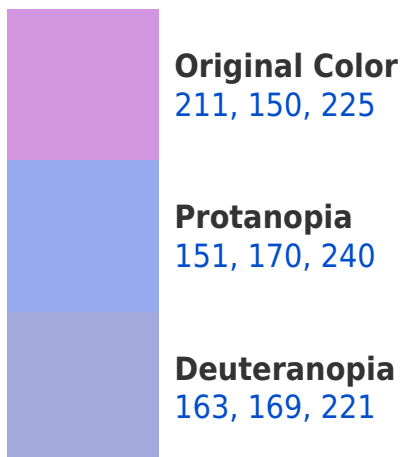



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 211, 150, 225.

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, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

211, 150, 225



Protanomaly

173, 163, 235



Deuteranomaly

180, 162, 222



Tritanomaly

207, 156, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color

211, 150, 225



Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177



Achromatomaly

189, 167, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 211, 150, 225 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, 150, 225) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 150, 225)  
}
```

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, 150, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 150, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 211, 150, 225 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, 150, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 150, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 150, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 150, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 150, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 150,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 211, 150, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 150, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
150, 225) }
```

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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