

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 148, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 148, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 148, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D494B5
RGB	212, 148, 181
RGB Percent	83%, 58%, 71%
CMY	0.1686, 0.4196, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.15, 0.17
HSL	329°, 43%, 71%
HSV	329°, 30%, 83%
XYZ	46.0818, 38.5131, 48.7211
YIQ	170.8980, 27.5510, 23.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

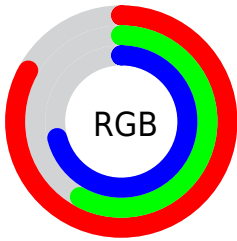
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 148, 181
Decimal	13931701
CIE Lab	68.40, 29.02, -7.46
CIE LCh	68, 29.959, 345.579
Yxy	38.5131, 0.3457, 0.2889
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292121781 (0xFFD494B5)
YUV	170.8980, 4.9803, 36.0465
Hunter-Lab	62.0589, 23.9420, -3.1060

Details

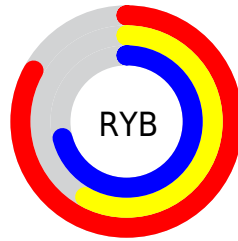
The RGB color **212, 148, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 212, 179**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 237**, and **156, 96, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 127, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 169, 191**.

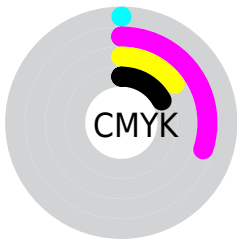
Distribution



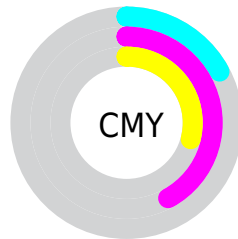
- Red (83%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 148, 181 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 212, 148, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 212, 148, 181

255, 255, 255

 255, 203, 237

 255, 231, 255

 212, 148, 181

 184, 122, 154

 156, 96, 128

 130, 72, 103

 104, 48, 79

 78, 25, 56

 54, 1, 35


 34, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0


 212, 148, 181

 212, 148, 181

 212, 127, 171


 212, 169, 191

 212, 106, 160

 212, 190, 202

 212, 84, 150

 212, 212, 212

 212, 63, 140


 212, 233, 222

 212, 42, 130

 212, 254, 232

 212, 21, 119

 212, 255, 243

 212, 0, 109

 212, 255, 253

 212, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 155, 205



212, 148, 181



221, 147, 153

Triad

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



212, 148, 181



171, 170, 114



82, 179, 205

Complementary

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



212, 148, 181



148, 212, 179

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.



84, 182, 180



212, 148, 181



141, 177, 128

Square

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



212, 148, 181



197, 161, 115



109, 181, 152



112, 173, 219

Rectangle

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



212, 148, 181



219, 150, 137



109, 181, 152



79, 180, 197

Sweetspot

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



212, 148, 181



255, 232, 244



179, 148, 212



128, 113, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 148, 181



255, 163, 211



212, 148, 149



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 88



43, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



212, 148, 181



255, 163, 211



148, 212, 211



107, 96, 102



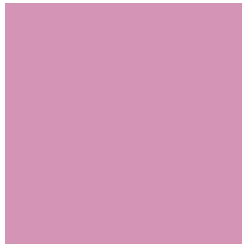
171, 0, 88



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 148, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

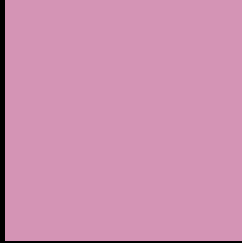
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 212, 148, 181 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 212, 148, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 148, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 148, 181.

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
212, 148, 181

Protanopia
163, 166, 192

Deuteranopia
178, 162, 178



Tritanopia
210, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 148, 181

Protanomaly
181, 159, 188

Deuteranomaly
190, 157, 179

Tritanomaly
211, 150, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 148, 181

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
186, 163, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 148, 181 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(212, 148, 181) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 148, 181)  
}
```

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(212, 148, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 148, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 148, 181 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(212, 148, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 148, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 148, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 148, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 148, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 148,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 148, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 148, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
148, 181) }
```

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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