

Converting Colors

RGB(212, 166, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(212, 166, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(212, 166, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4A6DE
RGB	212, 166, 222
RGB Percent	83%, 65%, 87%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3490, 0.1294
CMYK	0.05, 0.25, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	289°, 46%, 76%
HSV	289°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	53.9724, 46.5434, 75.2464
YIQ	186.1380, 9.4400, 27.1680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

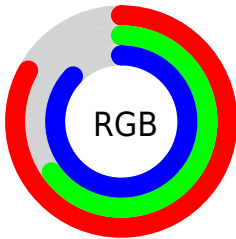
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 166, 222
Decimal	13936350
CIE Lab	73.90, 26.56, -21.83
CIE LCh	74, 34.378, 320.584
Yxy	46.5434, 0.3071, 0.2648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292126430 (0xFFD4A6DE)
YUV	186.1380, 17.6800, 22.6810
Hunter-Lab	68.2227, 21.8253, -17.6381

Details

The RGB color **212, 166, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 222, 166**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 255**, and **157, 114, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 144, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 188, 222**.

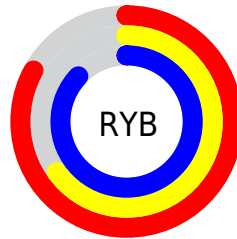
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (65%)

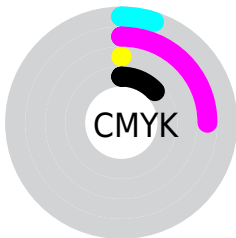
Blue (87%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (87%)

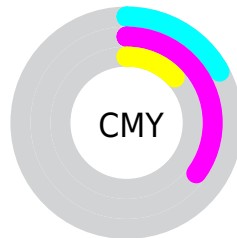


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (17%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 212, 166, 222 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, 166, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 166, 222

255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 255


 255, 250, 255

 212, 166, 222

 184, 139, 194

 157, 114, 167

 130, 89, 140

 105, 65, 115


 80, 42, 90


 56, 19, 66


 34, 0, 44


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 212, 166, 222


 212, 166, 222

 208, 144, 222


 216, 188, 222

 204, 122, 222


 220, 210, 222

 200, 99, 222


 224, 233, 222

 196, 77, 222

 228, 255, 222

 192, 55, 222

 232, 255, 222

 188, 33, 222

 236, 255, 222

 184, 11, 222

 240, 255, 222

 182, 0, 222

 244, 255, 222

 248, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 177, 241



212, 166, 222



237, 159, 193

Triad

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



212, 166, 222



212, 176, 119



76, 199, 203

Complementary

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



212, 166, 222



176, 222, 166

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.



107, 198, 170



212, 166, 222



181, 186, 122

Square

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



212, 166, 222



235, 166, 134



145, 194, 141



81, 195, 229

Rectangle

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



212, 166, 222



244, 158, 171



145, 194, 141



85, 199, 192

Sweetspot

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



212, 166, 222



251, 235, 255



166, 176, 222



125, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 166, 222



241, 179, 255



222, 166, 204



110, 101, 112



145, 0, 176



40, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 166, 176



255, 179, 192



166, 222, 184



112, 101, 103



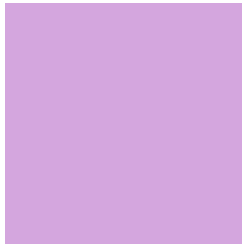
176, 0, 31



48, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 212, 166, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

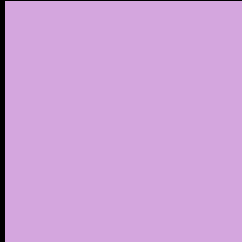
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 222 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, 166, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 166, 222.

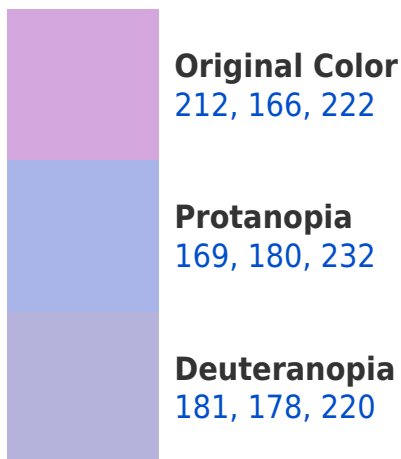



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 212, 166, 222.

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
207, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
212, 166, 222

Protanomaly
185, 175, 228

Deuteranomaly
192, 174, 221

Tritanomaly
209, 170, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
212, 166, 222

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
195, 179, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 212, 166, 222 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, 166, 222) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 166, 222)  
}
```

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, 166, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 166, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 212, 166, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

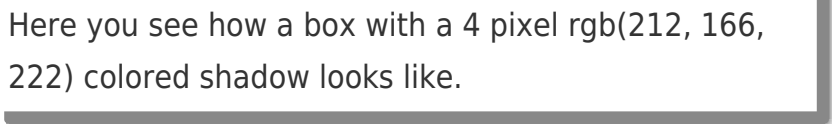
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(212, 166, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 166, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 166, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 166, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 166, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 166, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 166, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 166, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
166, 222) }
```

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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