

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 158, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 158, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 158, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D59EC6
RGB	213, 158, 198
RGB Percent	84%, 62%, 78%
CMY	0.1647, 0.3804, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.07, 0.16
HSL	316°, 40%, 73%
HSV	316°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	49.8605, 42.6771, 59.0356
YIQ	179.0050, 19.9400, 24.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

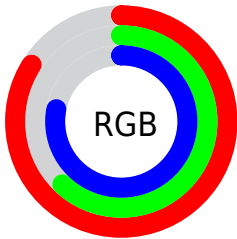
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 158, 198
Decimal	13999814
CIE Lab	71.34, 26.81, -12.51
CIE LCh	71, 29.581, 334.987
Yxy	42.6771, 0.3290, 0.2816
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292189894 (0xFFD59EC6)
YUV	179.0050, 9.3645, 29.8136
Hunter-Lab	65.3277, 21.9143, -7.8501

Details

The RGB color **213, 158, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **158, 213, 173**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 255**, and **158, 106, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 137, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 179, 204**.

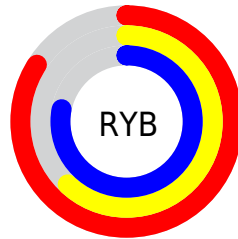
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (62%)

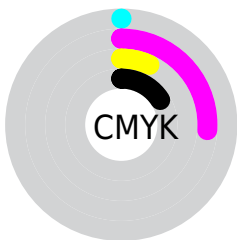
Blue (78%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (78%)

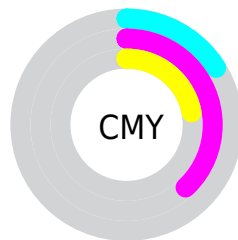


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 158, 198 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 213, 158, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 158, 198

255, 255, 255


 255, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255

 213, 158, 198

 185, 132, 171

 158, 106, 144

 131, 81, 118


 105, 57, 94

 80, 34, 70

 56, 11, 48

 37, 0, 27


 0, 0, 0

 213, 158, 198


 213, 158, 198

 213, 137, 192


 213, 179, 204

 213, 115, 186

 213, 201, 210

 213, 94, 181


 213, 222, 215

 213, 73, 175

 213, 243, 221

 213, 52, 169


 213, 255, 227

 213, 30, 163

 213, 255, 233

 213, 9, 157

 213, 255, 239

 213, 0, 155

 213, 255, 244

 213, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 166, 219



213, 158, 198



227, 155, 171

Triad

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



213, 158, 198



189, 174, 121



90, 188, 205

Complementary

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



213, 158, 198



158, 213, 173

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.



101, 190, 178



213, 158, 198



160, 182, 130

Square

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



213, 158, 198



213, 165, 127



129, 188, 151



109, 184, 223

Rectangle

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



213, 158, 198



229, 156, 153



129, 188, 151



90, 189, 196

Sweetspot

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



213, 158, 198



255, 235, 249



173, 158, 213



128, 115, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 158, 198



255, 176, 233



213, 158, 171



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 124



43, 0, 32

Inverse Universe

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



213, 158, 198



255, 176, 233



158, 213, 200



107, 96, 104



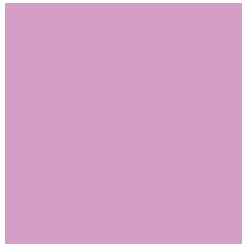
171, 0, 124



43, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 158, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

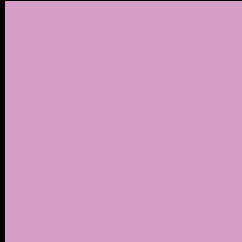
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 213, 158, 198 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 213, 158, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 158, 198.

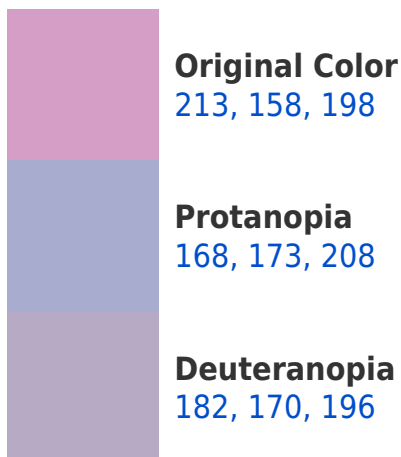



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 158, 198.

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
210, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
213, 158, 198

Protanomaly
184, 168, 204

Deuteranomaly
193, 166, 197

Tritanomaly
211, 161, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 158, 198

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
191, 171, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 158, 198 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(213, 158, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 158, 198)  
}
```

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(213, 158, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 158, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 158, 198 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(213, 158, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 158, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 158, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 158, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 158, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 158,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 158, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 158, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
158, 198) }
```

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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