

Converting Colors

RGB(213, 172, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(213, 172, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(213, 172, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5ACD8
RGB	213, 172, 216
RGB Percent	84%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.1647, 0.3255, 0.1529
CMYK	0.01, 0.20, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	296°, 36%, 76%
HSV	296°, 20%, 85%
XYZ	54.5878, 48.6090, 71.4711
YIQ	189.2750, 10.3120, 22.3760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

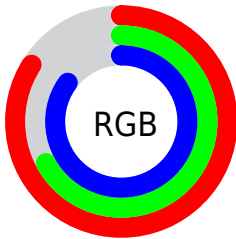
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 172, 216
Decimal	14003416
CIE Lab	75.21, 22.48, -16.56
CIE LCh	75, 27.919, 323.618
Yxy	48.6090, 0.3125, 0.2783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292193496 (0xFFD5ACD8)
YUV	189.2750, 13.1754, 20.8068
Hunter-Lab	69.7202, 17.7471, -11.9749

Details

The RGB color **213, 172, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **175, 216, 172**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 228, 255**, and **158, 119, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 150, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 194, 216**.

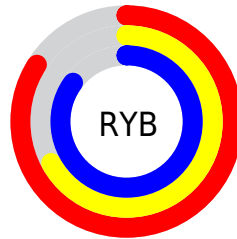
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (67%)

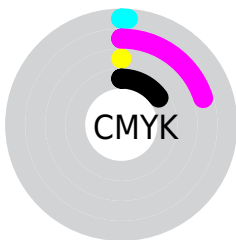
Blue (85%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (85%)

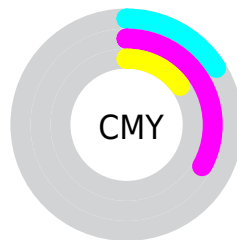


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 172, 216 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, 172, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 172, 216

255, 255, 255

 255, 228, 255


 213, 172, 216


 185, 145, 188

 158, 119, 161

 132, 94, 135

 106, 70, 109

 81, 47, 85

 58, 25, 62


 36, 3, 40

 0, 0, 18


 0, 0, 0

 213, 172, 216

 213, 172, 216

 212, 150, 216

 214, 194, 216

 210, 129, 216

 216, 215, 216

 209, 107, 216

 217, 237, 216

 207, 86, 216


 219, 255, 216

 206, 64, 216


 220, 255, 216

 204, 42, 216

 222, 255, 216

 203, 21, 216

 223, 255, 216

 201, 0, 216

 225, 255, 216

 226, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 181, 232



213, 172, 216



232, 167, 192

Triad

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



213, 172, 216



209, 182, 134



109, 199, 205

Complementary

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



213, 172, 216



175, 216, 172

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.



125, 199, 179



213, 172, 216



183, 190, 138

Square

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



213, 172, 216



229, 173, 145



153, 196, 154



116, 196, 226

Rectangle

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



213, 172, 216



237, 167, 174



153, 196, 154



112, 200, 196

Sweetspot

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



213, 172, 216



254, 240, 255



172, 176, 216



127, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 172, 216



251, 194, 255



216, 172, 198



106, 96, 107



159, 0, 171



40, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 172, 175



255, 194, 198



172, 216, 190



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 12



43, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 172, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

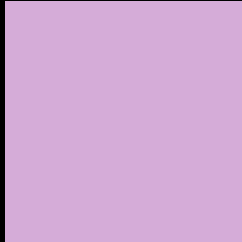
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

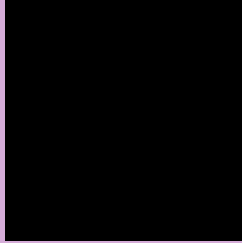
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 172, 216.

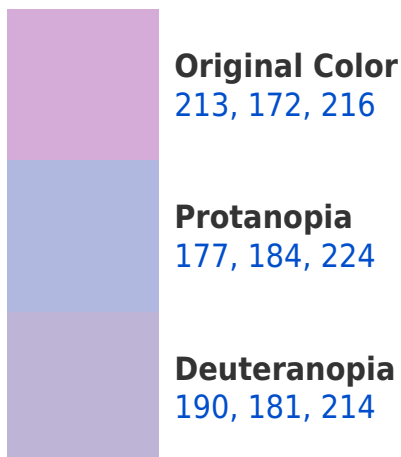


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 172, 216.

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
209, 177, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

213, 172, 216

Protanomaly

190, 180, 221

Deuteranomaly

198, 178, 215

Tritanomaly

210, 175, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

213, 172, 216

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

198, 183, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 172, 216 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, 172, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 172, 216)  
}
```

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, 172, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 172, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 172, 216 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, 172, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 172, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 172, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 172, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 172, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 172,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 172, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 172, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
172, 216) }
```

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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