

# Converting Colors

RGB(213, 183, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(213, 183, 223) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(213, 183, 223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5B7DF
RGB	213, 183, 223
RGB Percent	84%, 72%, 87%
CMY	0.1647, 0.2824, 0.1255
CMYK	0.04, 0.18, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	285°, 38%, 80%
HSV	285°, 18%, 87%
XYZ	57.6933, 53.3408, 77.0671
YIQ	196.5300, 5.0400, 18.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

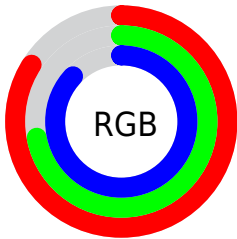
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	213, 183, 223
Decimal	14006239
CIE Lab	78.08, 17.85, -16.04
CIE LCh	78, 23.997, 318.061
Yxy	53.3408, 0.3067, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292196319 (0xFFD5B7DF)
YUV	196.5300, 13.0497, 14.4442
Hunter-Lab	73.0348, 13.1940, -11.4391

# Details

The RGB color **213, 183, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **193, 223, 183**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 239, 255**, and **158, 130, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 161, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 205, 223**.

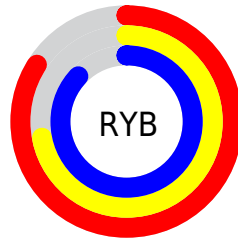
# Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (72%)

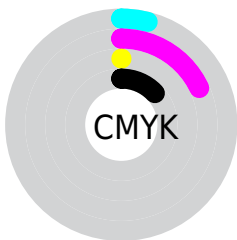
Blue (87%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (87%)

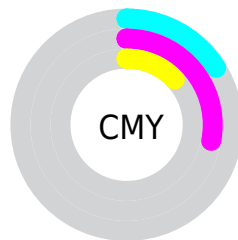


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 213, 183, 223 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, 183, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 213, 183, 223


255, 255, 255

 255, 239, 255

 213, 183, 223


 185, 156, 195


 158, 130, 168

 132, 105, 141

 106, 80, 116

 82, 57, 91

 58, 35, 67


 36, 15, 45

 10, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0

 213, 183, 223

 213, 183, 223

 207, 161, 223


 219, 205, 223

 202, 138, 223


 224, 228, 223

 196, 116, 223

 230, 250, 223

 191, 94, 223


 235, 255, 223

 185, 71, 223

 241, 255, 223

 180, 49, 223

 246, 255, 223

 174, 27, 223

 252, 255, 223

 168, 5, 223

 255, 255, 223

 167, 0, 223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



185, 190, 235



213, 183, 223



232, 178, 203

# Triad

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



213, 183, 223



218, 189, 150



132, 206, 206

# Complementary

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



213, 183, 223



193, 223, 183

# 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.



147, 205, 183



213, 183, 223



196, 196, 151

# Square

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



213, 183, 223



234, 182, 161



170, 202, 163



134, 203, 225

# Rectangle

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



213, 183, 223



238, 177, 188



170, 202, 163



135, 206, 198



# Sweetspot

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



213, 183, 223



252, 242, 255



183, 193, 223



126, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



213, 183, 223



241, 199, 255



223, 183, 213



109, 101, 112



132, 0, 176



36, 0, 48



# Inverse Universe

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



223, 183, 193



255, 199, 213



183, 223, 193



112, 101, 104



176, 0, 44

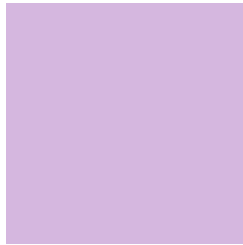


48, 0, 12



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 213, 183, 223 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

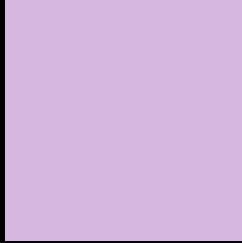
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 223 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, 183, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 183, 223.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 213, 183, 223.

# 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**  
213, 183, 223

**Protanopia**  
186, 192, 229

**Deuteranopia**  
198, 188, 222



**Tritanopia**  
210, 187, 201

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
213, 183, 223

**Protanomaly**  
196, 189, 227

**Deuteranomaly**  
203, 186, 222

**Tritanomaly**  
211, 186, 209

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
213, 183, 223

**Achromatopsia**  
197, 197, 197

**Achromatomaly**  
203, 192, 206

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 213, 183, 223 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, 183, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 183, 223)  
}
```

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, 183, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 183, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 213, 183, 223 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, 183, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 183, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 183, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 183, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 183, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 183,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 183, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 183, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
183, 223) }
```

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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