

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 106, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 106, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 106, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D66AC6
RGB	214, 106, 198
RGB Percent	84%, 42%, 78%
CMY	0.1608, 0.5843, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.07, 0.16
HSL	309°, 57%, 63%
HSV	309°, 50%, 84%
XYZ	43.0786, 28.6814, 56.6917
YIQ	148.7800, 34.8360, 51.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

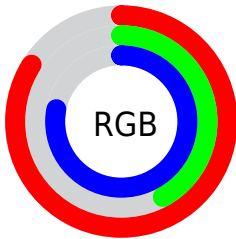
Format	Color
RYB	214, 106, 198
Decimal	14052038
CIELab	60.50, 54.33, -29.00
CIElCh	60, 61.588, 331.907
Yxy	28.6814, 0.3354, 0.2233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292242118 (0xFFD66AC6)
YUV	148.7800, 24.2655, 57.1979
Hunter-Lab	53.5550, 49.8606, -25.2740

Details

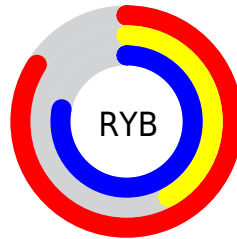
The RGB color **214, 106, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **106, 214, 122**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 161, 255**, and **157, 51, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 85, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 127, 201**.

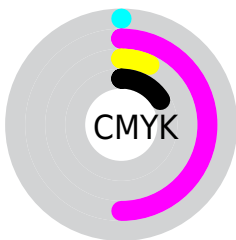
Distribution



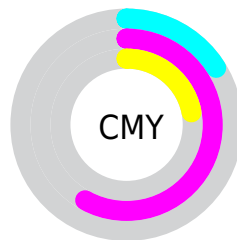
- Red (84%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 106, 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 214, 106, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 106, 198

 214, 106, 198

255, 255, 255

 185, 79, 171

 255, 161, 255

 157, 51, 144

 255, 189, 255

 129, 19, 118

 255, 218, 255

 102, 0, 93


 255, 247, 255


 76, 0, 69

 52, 0, 47

 18, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 214, 106, 198

 214, 106, 198

■ 214, 85, 195

■ 214, 127, 201

■ 214, 63, 192

■ 214, 149, 204

■ 214, 42, 188

■ 214, 170, 208

■ 214, 20, 185

■ 214, 192, 211

■ 214, 0, 182

■ 214, 213, 214

■ 214, 234, 217

■ 214, 255, 220

■ 214, 255, 223

■ 214, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 130, 239



214, 106, 198



242, 93, 145

Triad

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



214, 106, 198



170, 144, 19



0, 171, 202

Complementary

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



214, 106, 198



106, 214, 122

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.



0, 171, 148



214, 106, 198



115, 159, 44

Square

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



214, 106, 198



213, 124, 47



0, 168, 92



0, 165, 241

Rectangle

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



214, 106, 198



243, 97, 109



0, 168, 92



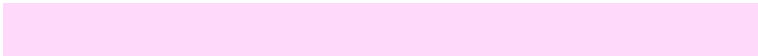
0, 171, 185

Sweetspot

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



214, 106, 198



255, 217, 249



120, 106, 214



128, 105, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 106, 198



255, 99, 232



214, 106, 146



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 146



43, 0, 37

Inverse Universe

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



214, 106, 198



255, 99, 232



106, 214, 174



107, 96, 106



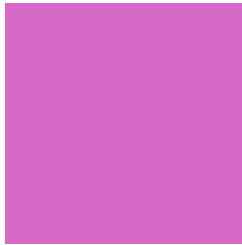
171, 0, 146



43, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 106, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

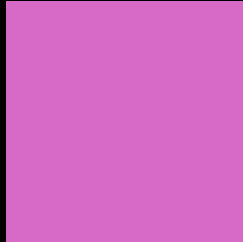
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 214, 106, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

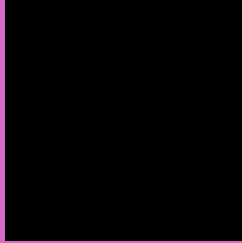
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 214, 106, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 106, 198.

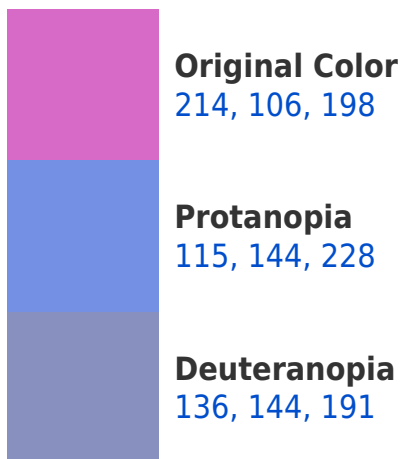


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 106, 198.

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
206, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

214, 106, 198



Protanomaly

151, 130, 217



Deuteranomaly

164, 130, 194



Tritanomaly

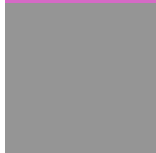
209, 116, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

214, 106, 198



Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149



Achromatomaly

173, 133, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 106, 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(214, 106, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 106, 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(214, 106, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 106, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 106, 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(214, 106, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 106, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 106, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 106, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 106, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 106,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 106, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 106, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
106, 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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