

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 133, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 133, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 133, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6859F
RGB	214, 133, 159
RGB Percent	84%, 52%, 62%
CMY	0.1608, 0.4784, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.26, 0.16
HSL	341°, 50%, 68%
HSV	341°, 38%, 84%
XYZ	42.3771, 33.5744, 37.0479
YIQ	160.1830, 39.9300, 25.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

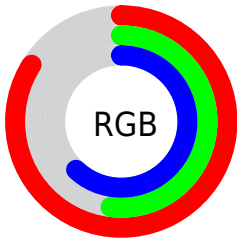
Format	Color
R _{YB}	214, 133, 159
Decimal	14058911
CIE Lab	64.62, 34.46, -0.62
CIE LCh	65, 34.466, 358.970
Yxy	33.5744, 0.3750, 0.2971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292248991 (0xFFD6859F)
YUV	160.1830, -0.5832, 47.1975
Hunter-Lab	57.9434, 29.1455, 2.6515

Details

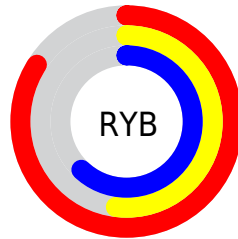
The RGB color **214, 133, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 214, 188**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 214**, and **157, 82, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 112, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 154, 174**.

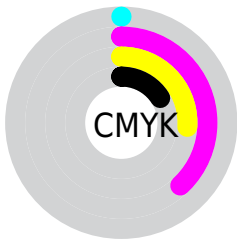
Distribution



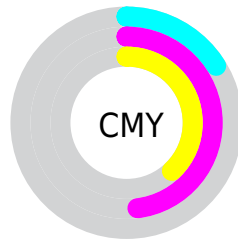
- Red (84%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 133, 159 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, 133, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 133, 159

 214, 133, 159

255, 255, 255

 185, 107, 133

 255, 187, 214

 157, 82, 108

 255, 215, 242

 130, 57, 84

 255, 244, 255


 103, 32, 60


 77, 5, 39


 53, 0, 18

 24, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 214, 133, 159


 214, 133, 159


 214, 112, 144

 214, 154, 174

 214, 90, 130


 214, 176, 188

 214, 69, 115


 214, 197, 203

 214, 47, 101

 214, 219, 217

 214, 26, 86

 214, 240, 232

 214, 5, 72

 214, 255, 246

 214, 0, 69

 214, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 139, 189



214, 133, 159



216, 135, 128

Triad

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



214, 133, 159



146, 164, 102



58, 168, 209

Complementary

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



214, 133, 159



133, 214, 188

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.



33, 173, 185



214, 133, 159



110, 170, 124

Square

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



214, 133, 159



178, 154, 95



69, 173, 155



111, 160, 218

Rectangle

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



214, 133, 159



209, 141, 112



69, 173, 155



43, 170, 202

Sweetspot

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



214, 133, 159



255, 227, 236



187, 133, 214



128, 111, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 133, 159



255, 140, 177



214, 147, 133



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 55



43, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



214, 133, 159



255, 140, 177



133, 201, 214



107, 96, 100



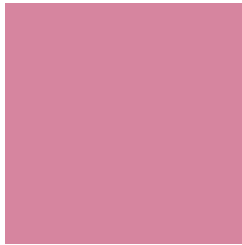
171, 0, 55



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 133, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

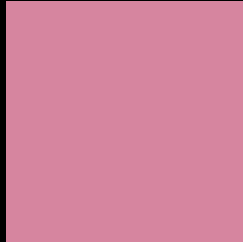
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 214, 133, 159 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 214, 133, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 133, 159.

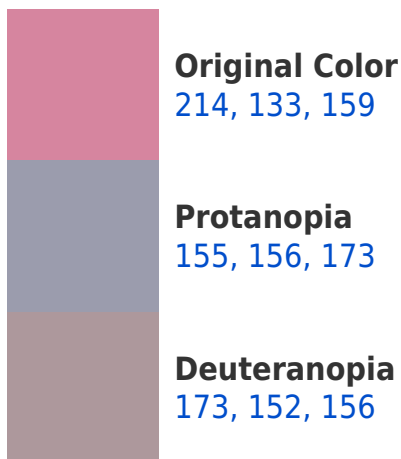



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 133, 159.

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

213, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 133, 159

Protanomaly
176, 148, 168

Deuteranomaly
188, 145, 157

Tritanomaly
213, 134, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 133, 159

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
180, 150, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 133, 159 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, 133, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 133, 159)  
}
```

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, 133, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 133, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 133, 159 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, 133, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 133, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 133, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 133, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 133, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 133,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 133, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 133, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
133, 159) }
```

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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