

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 148, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 148, 223) contains.

RGB(214, 148, 223)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(214, 148, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D694DF
RGB	214, 148, 223
RGB Percent	84%, 58%, 87%
CMY	0.1608, 0.4196, 0.1255
CMYK	0.04, 0.34, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	293°, 54%, 73%
HSV	293°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	51.6407, 40.8037, 74.9662
YIQ	176.2840, 15.2610, 37.3170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

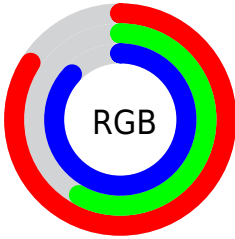
Format	Color
RYB	214, 148, 223
Decimal	14062815
CIELab	70.04, 37.14, -28.26
CIElCh	70, 46.671, 322.731
Yxy	40.8037, 0.3085, 0.2437
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292252895 (0xFFD694DF)
YUV	176.2840, 23.0310, 33.0769
Hunter-Lab	63.8777, 32.5189, -24.8676

Details

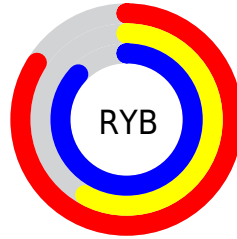
The RGB color **214, 148, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 223, 148**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 203, 255**, and **158, 96, 168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **211, 126, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 170, 223**.

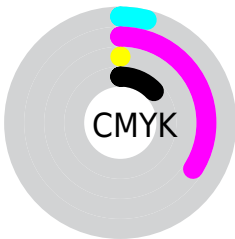
Distribution



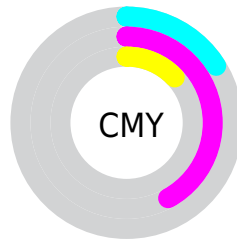
- Red (84%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 148, 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 214, 148, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 148, 223

255, 255, 255


 255, 203, 255

 255, 231, 255

 214, 148, 223

 186, 122, 195

 158, 96, 168

 131, 71, 141

 105, 47, 115


 80, 22, 90

 55, 0, 67


 36, 0, 44

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 214, 148, 223

 214, 148, 223

 211, 126, 223


 217, 170, 223

 209, 103, 223


 219, 193, 223

 206, 81, 223


 222, 215, 223

 203, 59, 223

 225, 237, 223

 201, 36, 223

 227, 255, 223

 198, 14, 223

 230, 255, 223

 196, 0, 223

 233, 255, 223

 235, 255, 223

 238, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 164, 249



214, 148, 223



245, 137, 183

Triad

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



214, 148, 223



206, 165, 86



0, 193, 203

Complementary

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



214, 148, 223



157, 223, 148

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.



38, 192, 159



214, 148, 223



165, 179, 90

Square

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



214, 148, 223



237, 150, 105



115, 188, 118



0, 188, 238

Rectangle

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



214, 148, 223



252, 137, 155



115, 188, 118



0, 193, 188

Sweetspot

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



214, 148, 223



252, 230, 255



148, 158, 223



126, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 148, 223



243, 153, 255



223, 148, 195



111, 101, 112



155, 0, 176



43, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 148, 157



255, 153, 165



148, 223, 176



112, 101, 102



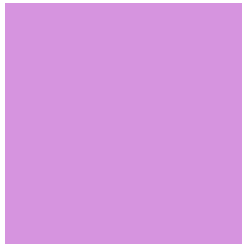
176, 0, 21



48, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 148, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

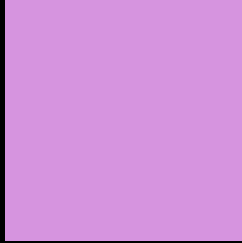
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 214, 148, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

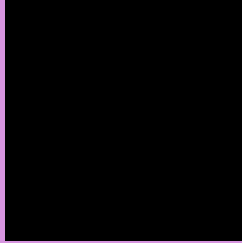
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 214, 148, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 148, 223.

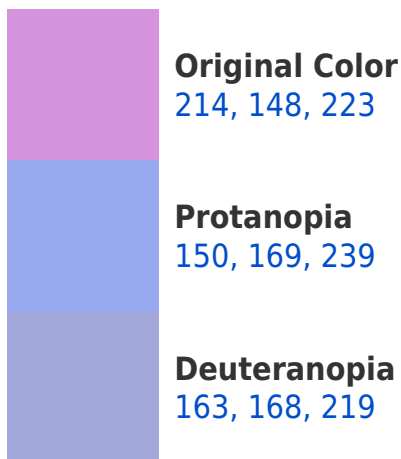


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 148, 223.

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





Tritanopia
207, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 148, 223



Protanomaly
173, 161, 233



Deuteranomaly
182, 161, 220



Tritanomaly
210, 154, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 148, 223



Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176



Achromatomaly
190, 166, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 148, 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(214, 148, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 148, 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(214, 148, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 148, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 148, 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(214, 148, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 148, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 148, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 148, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 148, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 148,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 148, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 148, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
148, 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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