

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 158, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 158, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 158, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D69EB2
RGB	214, 158, 178
RGB Percent	84%, 62%, 70%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3804, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.17, 0.16
HSL	339°, 41%, 73%
HSV	339°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	47.9943, 41.9642, 47.6898
YIQ	177.0240, 26.9560, 18.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

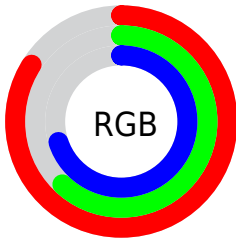
Format	Color
RYB	214, 158, 178
Decimal	14065330
CIELab	70.85, 23.82, -2.15
CIELCh	71, 23.916, 354.839
Yxy	41.9642, 0.3487, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292255410 (0xFFD69EB2)
YUV	177.0240, 0.4812, 32.4280
Hunter-Lab	64.7798, 18.8831, 1.6975

Details

The RGB color **214, 158, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 214, 194**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 234**, and **158, 106, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 137, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 179, 192**.

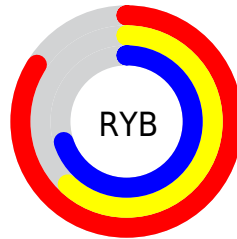
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (62%)

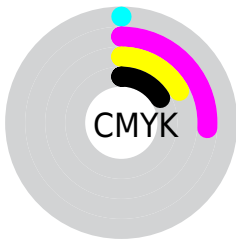
Blue (70%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

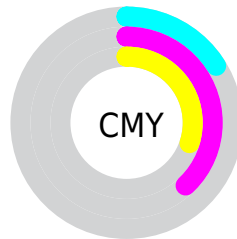


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 158, 178 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, 158, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 214, 158, 178

 214, 158, 178

255, 255, 255

 186, 132, 151


 255, 213, 234


 158, 106, 125

 255, 241, 255

 132, 81, 101

 106, 58, 77

 81, 35, 54

 56, 13, 33

 38, 0, 9


 0, 0, 0

 214, 158, 178

 214, 158, 178

 214, 137, 164

 214, 179, 192

 214, 115, 150

 214, 201, 206

 214, 94, 137

 214, 222, 219

 214, 72, 123

 214, 244, 233


 214, 51, 109

 214, 255, 247

 214, 30, 95

 214, 255, 255

 214, 8, 82

 214, 0, 76

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 162, 199



214, 158, 178



218, 159, 156

Triad

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



214, 158, 178



170, 178, 134



118, 182, 208

Complementary

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



214, 158, 178



158, 214, 194

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.



111, 185, 191



214, 158, 178



145, 183, 148

Square

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



214, 158, 178



193, 171, 130



123, 185, 169



142, 176, 216

Rectangle

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



214, 158, 178



214, 162, 144



123, 185, 169



113, 184, 203

Sweetspot

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



214, 158, 178



255, 235, 242



193, 158, 214



128, 115, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 158, 178



255, 176, 204



214, 165, 158



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 61



43, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



214, 158, 178



255, 176, 204



158, 207, 214



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 61



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 158, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

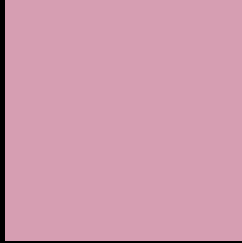
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 178 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, 158, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 158, 178.

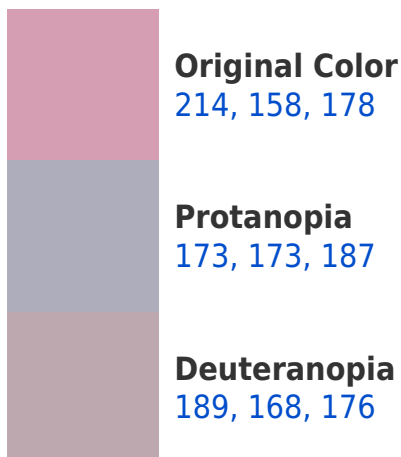


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 158, 178.

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, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 158, 178

Protanomaly
188, 168, 184

Deuteranomaly
198, 164, 177

Tritanomaly
213, 159, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 158, 178

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
190, 170, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 158, 178 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, 158, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 158, 178)  
}
```

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, 158, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 158, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 158, 178 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, 158, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 158, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 158, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 158, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 158, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 158,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 158, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 158, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
158, 178) }
```

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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