

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 160, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 160, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 160, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A0BE
RGB	214, 160, 190
RGB Percent	84%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3725, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.11, 0.16
HSL	327°, 40%, 73%
HSV	327°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	49.5966, 43.1555, 54.4310
YIQ	179.5660, 22.5540, 20.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

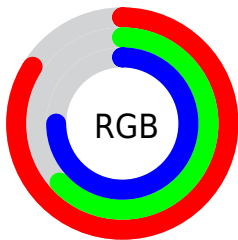
Format	Color
R_{YB}	214, 160, 190
Decimal	14065854
CIE _{Lab}	71.66, 24.69, -7.59
CIE _{LCh}	72, 25.833, 342.911
Yxy	43.1555, 0.3370, 0.2932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292255934 (0xFFD6A0BE)
YUV	179.5660, 5.1440, 30.1986
Hunter-Lab	65.6928, 19.8011, -3.1409

Details

The RGB color **214, 160, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 214, 184**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 246**, and **159, 108, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 139, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 181, 200**.

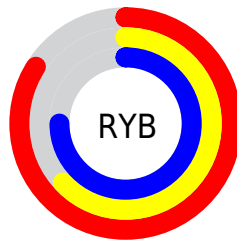
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (63%)

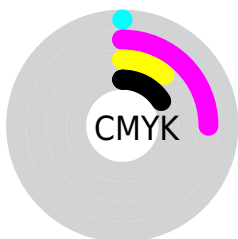
Blue (75%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (75%)

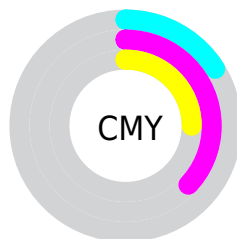


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 160, 190 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, 160, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 214, 160, 190

255, 255, 255

 255, 215, 246

 255, 244, 255


 214, 160, 190

 186, 134, 163

 159, 108, 137

 132, 83, 111


 106, 59, 87


 81, 37, 64


 57, 14, 42


 37, 0, 22


 0, 0, 0

 214, 160, 190


 214, 160, 190

 214, 139, 180

 214, 181, 200

 214, 117, 171

 214, 203, 209

 214, 96, 161

 214, 224, 219

 214, 74, 152


 214, 246, 228

 214, 53, 142

 214, 255, 238

 214, 32, 133

 214, 255, 247

 214, 10, 123

 214, 255, 255

 214, 0, 119

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 166, 210



214, 160, 190



223, 159, 166

Triad

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



214, 160, 190



182, 177, 129



108, 187, 207

Complementary

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



214, 160, 190



160, 214, 184

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.



110, 189, 185



214, 160, 190



156, 184, 140

Square

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



214, 160, 190



205, 169, 131



129, 188, 161



129, 182, 220

Rectangle

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



214, 160, 190



222, 161, 151



129, 188, 161



106, 188, 200

Sweetspot

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



214, 160, 190



255, 235, 246



183, 160, 214



128, 115, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 160, 190



255, 179, 221



214, 160, 164



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 95



43, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



214, 160, 190



255, 179, 221



160, 214, 210



107, 96, 102



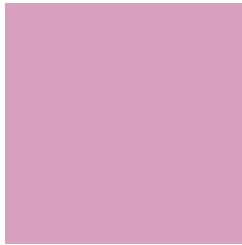
171, 0, 95



43, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 160, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

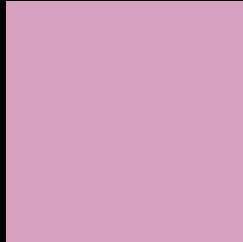
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

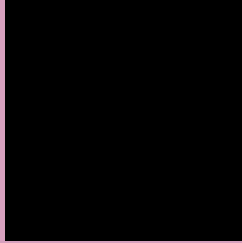
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 160, 190.

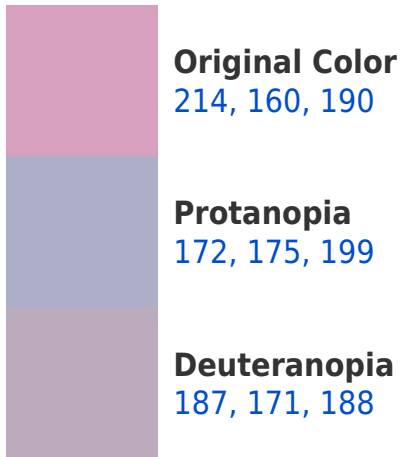



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 160, 190.

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

212, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 160, 190

Protanomaly
187, 170, 196

Deuteranomaly
197, 167, 189

Tritanomaly
213, 162, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 160, 190

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
192, 173, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 160, 190 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, 160, 190) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 160, 190)  
}
```

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, 160, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 160, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 160, 190 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, 160, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 160, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 160, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 160, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 160, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 160,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 160, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 160, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
160, 190) }
```

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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