

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 163, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 163, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 163, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A3C4
RGB	214, 163, 196
RGB Percent	84%, 64%, 77%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3608, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.08, 0.16
HSL	321°, 38%, 74%
HSV	321°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	50.7926, 44.4760, 58.1322
YIQ	182.0110, 19.8030, 21.0750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

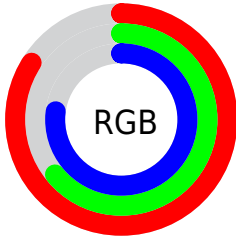
Format	Color
R _Y B	214, 163, 196
Decimal	14066628
CIE Lab	72.55, 24.09, -9.58
CIE LCh	73, 25.924, 338.302
Yxy	44.4760, 0.3311, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292256708 (0xFFD6A3C4)
YUV	182.0110, 6.8966, 28.0544
Hunter-Lab	66.6904, 19.2406, -4.9983

Details

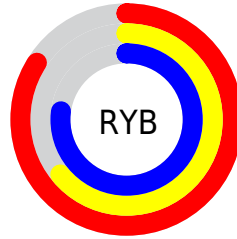
The RGB color **214, 163, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 214, 181**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 253**, and **159, 111, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 142, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 184, 204**.

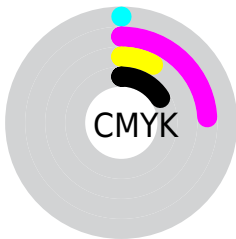
Distribution



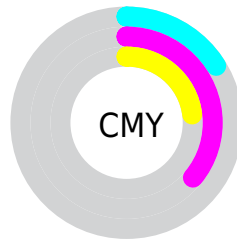
- Red (84%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (16%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 163, 196 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, 163, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 163, 196

 214, 163, 196

255, 255, 255

 186, 137, 169

 255, 218, 253


 159, 111, 142

 255, 247, 255

 132, 86, 117


 106, 62, 92


 82, 39, 69

 58, 17, 46

 37, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 214, 163, 196

 214, 163, 196

■ 214, 142, 188

■ 214, 184, 204

■ 214, 120, 181

■ 214, 206, 211

■ 214, 99, 173

■ 214, 227, 219

■ 214, 77, 166

■ 214, 249, 226

■ 214, 56, 158

■ 214, 255, 234

■ 214, 35, 151

■ 214, 255, 241

■ 214, 13, 143

■ 214, 255, 249

■ 214, 0, 138

■ 214, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 170, 215



214, 163, 196



226, 161, 172

Triad

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



214, 163, 196



189, 179, 131



109, 190, 206

Complementary

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



214, 163, 196



163, 214, 181

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.



114, 191, 184



214, 163, 196



162, 185, 140

Square

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



214, 163, 196



210, 171, 135



135, 190, 160



127, 185, 221

Rectangle

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



214, 163, 196



226, 162, 157



135, 190, 160



108, 191, 200

Sweetspot

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



214, 163, 196



255, 237, 249



181, 163, 214



128, 117, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 163, 196



255, 181, 229



214, 163, 171



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



214, 163, 196



255, 181, 229



163, 214, 206



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 163, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

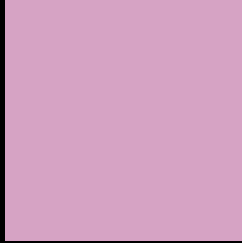
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

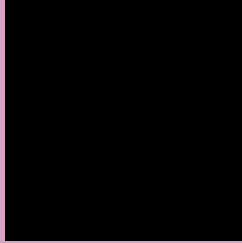
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 163, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 163, 196.

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



Original Color
214, 163, 196

Protanopia
173, 177, 205

Deuteranopia
188, 173, 194



Tritanopia

212, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 163, 196

Protanomaly
188, 172, 202

Deuteranomaly
197, 169, 195

Tritanomaly
213, 165, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 163, 196

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
194, 175, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 163, 196 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, 163, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 163, 196)  
}
```

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, 163, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 163, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 163, 196 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, 163, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 163, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 163, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 163, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 163, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 163,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 163, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 163, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
163, 196) }
```

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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