

Converting Colors

RGB(214, 168, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(214, 168, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(214, 168, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6A8DB
RGB	214, 168, 219
RGB Percent	84%, 66%, 86%
CMY	0.1608, 0.3412, 0.1412
CMYK	0.02, 0.23, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	294°, 41%, 76%
HSV	294°, 23%, 86%
XYZ	54.5204, 47.4159, 73.2965
YIQ	187.5680, 11.0450, 25.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

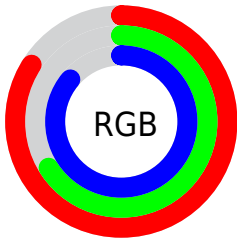
Format	Color
R_{YB}	214, 168, 219
Decimal	14067931
CIE _{Lab}	74.46, 25.55, -19.33
CIE _{LCh}	74, 32.035, 322.897
Yxy	47.4159, 0.3111, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292258011 (0xFFD6A8DB)
YUV	187.5680, 15.4960, 23.1809
Hunter-Lab	68.8592, 20.8267, -14.9092

Details

The RGB color **214, 168, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 219, 168**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **159, 116, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 146, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 190, 219**.

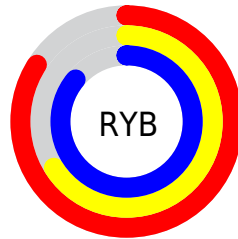
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (66%)

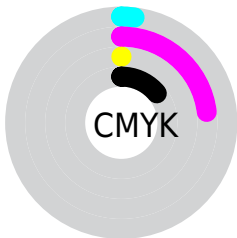
Blue (86%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (86%)

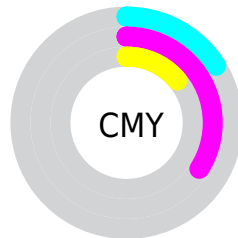


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (16%)


Magenta (34%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 214, 168, 219 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, 168, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 214, 168, 219

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 214, 168, 219

 186, 141, 191

 159, 116, 164

 132, 91, 138

 107, 67, 112


 82, 44, 87


 58, 21, 64

 36, 0, 42

 0, 0, 20


 0, 0, 0

 214, 168, 219

 214, 168, 219

 212, 146, 219

 216, 190, 219

 210, 124, 219


 218, 212, 219

 208, 102, 219


 220, 234, 219

 205, 80, 219


 223, 255, 219

 203, 59, 219

 225, 255, 219

 201, 37, 219

 227, 255, 219

 199, 15, 219

 229, 255, 219

 198, 0, 219

 231, 255, 219

 233, 255, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 178, 237



214, 168, 219



236, 162, 191

Triad

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



214, 168, 219



210, 179, 125



89, 199, 205

Complementary

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



214, 168, 219



173, 219, 168

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.



113, 199, 175



214, 168, 219



180, 188, 128

Square

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



214, 168, 219



232, 169, 137



147, 195, 147



97, 195, 229

Rectangle

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



214, 168, 219



242, 161, 171



147, 195, 147



95, 199, 195

Sweetspot

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



214, 168, 219



253, 237, 255



168, 173, 219



127, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



214, 168, 219



248, 184, 255



219, 168, 199



109, 99, 110



156, 0, 173



41, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 168, 173



255, 184, 191



168, 219, 188



110, 99, 100



173, 0, 17



46, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 214, 168, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

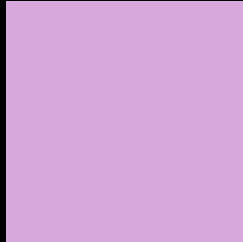
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

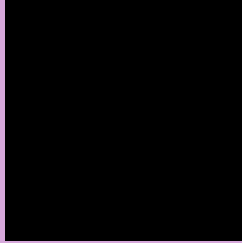
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 214, 168, 219.

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, 168, 219

Protanopia
172, 182, 228

Deuteranopia
185, 179, 217



Tritanopia
209, 174, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 219

Protanomaly
187, 177, 225

Deuteranomaly
196, 175, 218

Tritanomaly
211, 172, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
214, 168, 219

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
197, 181, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 214, 168, 219 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, 168, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 168, 219)  
}
```

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, 168, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 168, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 214, 168, 219 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, 168, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 168, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 168, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 168, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 168,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 214, 168, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 168, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
168, 219) }
```

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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