

Converting Colors

RGB(215, 133, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(215, 133, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(215, 133, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D785BC
RGB	215, 133, 188
RGB Percent	84%, 52%, 74%
CMY	0.1569, 0.4784, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.13, 0.16
HSL	320°, 51%, 68%
HSV	320°, 38%, 84%
XYZ	45.4890, 34.8530, 51.9067
YIQ	163.7880, 31.2170, 34.4890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

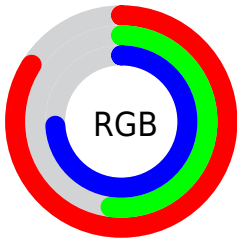
Format	Color
R_{YB}	215, 133, 188
Decimal	14124476
CIE _{Lab}	65.63, 39.23, -15.49
CIE _{LCh}	66, 42.180, 338.456
Yxy	34.8530, 0.3440, 0.2635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292314556 (0xFFD785BC)
YUV	163.7880, 11.9365, 44.9129
Hunter-Lab	59.0364, 34.2248, -10.8042

Details

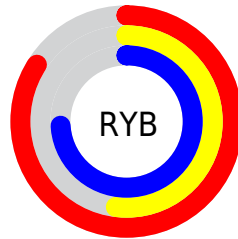
The RGB color **215, 133, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 215, 160**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 244**, and **159, 81, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 112, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 155, 195**.

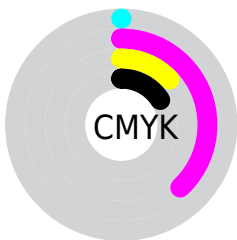
Distribution



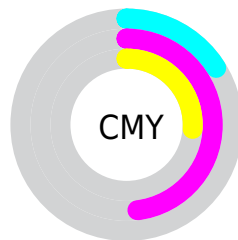
- Red (84%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 215, 133, 188 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 215, 133, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 215, 133, 188

 215, 133, 188

255, 255, 255

 187, 107, 161

 255, 187, 244

 159, 81, 135

 255, 216, 255

 132, 56, 109

 255, 244, 255

 105, 31, 85

 79, 0, 62

 55, 0, 40

 31, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 215, 133, 188

 215, 133, 188

 215, 112, 181

 215, 155, 195

 215, 90, 174


 215, 176, 202

 215, 69, 167

 215, 198, 209

 215, 47, 160


 215, 219, 216

 215, 26, 153

 215, 241, 223

 215, 4, 146

 215, 255, 230

 215, 0, 144

 215, 255, 238

 215, 255, 245

 215, 255, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 145, 219



215, 133, 188



231, 129, 150

Triad

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



215, 133, 188



173, 161, 83



0, 177, 205

Complementary

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



215, 133, 188



133, 215, 160

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.



0, 179, 169



215, 133, 188



132, 171, 98

Square

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



215, 133, 188



206, 148, 89



82, 177, 130



19, 171, 229

Rectangle

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



215, 133, 188



230, 132, 125



82, 177, 130



0, 178, 194

Sweetspot

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



215, 133, 188



255, 227, 246



159, 133, 215



128, 111, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



215, 133, 188



255, 138, 216



215, 133, 148



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 115



43, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



215, 133, 188



255, 138, 216



133, 215, 200



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 115



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 215, 133, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

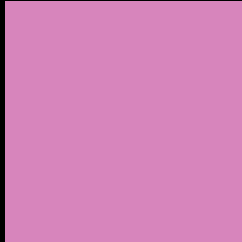
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 215, 133, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

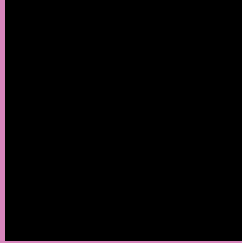
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 215, 133, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 133, 188.

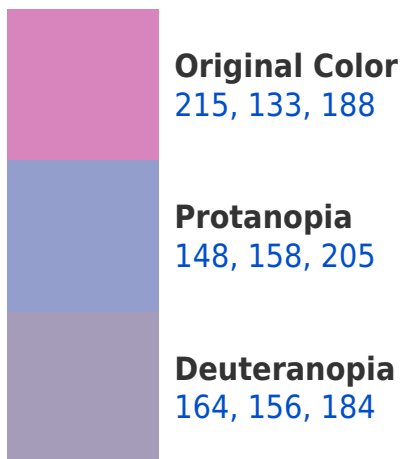


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 215, 133, 188.

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
211, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

215, 133, 188



Protanomaly

172, 149, 199



Deuteranomaly

183, 148, 185



Tritanomaly

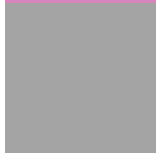
212, 137, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

215, 133, 188



Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly

183, 153, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 215, 133, 188 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(215, 133, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 133, 188)  
}
```

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(215, 133, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 133, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 215, 133, 188 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(215, 133, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 133, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 133, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 133, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 133, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 133,  
188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 215, 133, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 133, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
133, 188) }
```

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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