

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 113, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 113, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 113, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D871E4
RGB	216, 113, 228
RGB Percent	85%, 44%, 89%
CMY	0.1529, 0.5569, 0.1059
CMYK	0.05, 0.50, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	294°, 68%, 67%
HSV	294°, 50%, 89%
XYZ	48.2276, 32.0106, 77.0356
YIQ	156.9070, 24.4730, 57.6010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

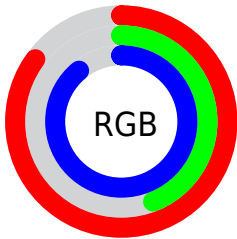
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 113, 228
Decimal	14184932
CIE Lab	63.35, 56.77, -41.40
CIE LCh	63, 70.260, 323.897
Yxy	32.0106, 0.3066, 0.2035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292375012 (0xFFD871E4)
YUV	156.9070, 35.0488, 51.8246
Hunter-Lab	56.5779, 53.1439, -41.1237

Details

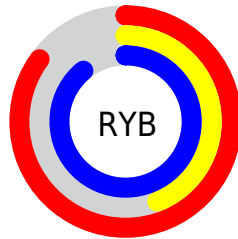
The RGB color **216, 113, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **125, 228, 113**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 168, 255**, and **159, 58, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **214, 90, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 136, 228**.

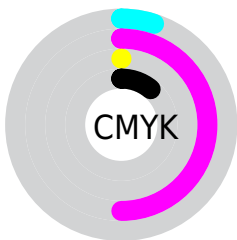
Distribution



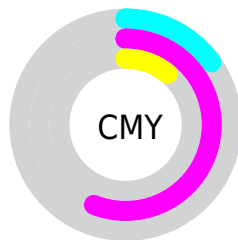
- Red (85%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 113, 228 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 216, 113, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 113, 228

255, 255, 255

 255, 168, 255

 255, 196, 255


 255, 225, 255

255, 255, 255

 216, 113, 228

 187, 86, 200

 159, 58, 172


 131, 28, 145

 104, 0, 119

 77, 0, 94

 52, 0, 70

 24, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 216, 113, 228

■ 216, 113, 228

■ 214, 90, 228

■ 218, 136, 228

■ 211, 67, 228

■ 221, 159, 228

■ 209, 45, 228

■ 223, 181, 228

■ 206, 22, 228

■ 226, 204, 228

■ 204, 0, 228

■ 228, 227, 228

■ 230, 250, 228

■ 233, 255, 228

■ 235, 255, 228

■ 237, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 142, 255



216, 113, 228



255, 90, 169

Triad

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



216, 113, 228



194, 146, 0



0, 182, 202

Complementary

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



216, 113, 228



125, 228, 113

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, 181, 138



216, 113, 228



135, 165, 9

Square

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



216, 113, 228



239, 120, 50



40, 176, 75



0, 177, 254

Rectangle

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



216, 113, 228



255, 90, 127



40, 176, 75



0, 182, 182

Sweetspot

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



216, 113, 228



251, 217, 255



113, 126, 228



125, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 113, 228



239, 99, 255



228, 113, 184



114, 103, 115



160, 0, 179



46, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 113, 125



255, 99, 116



113, 228, 157



115, 103, 104



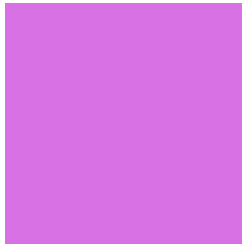
179, 0, 19



51, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 113, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

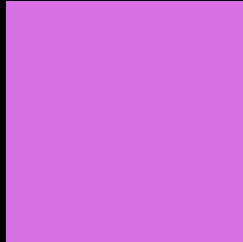
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 113, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

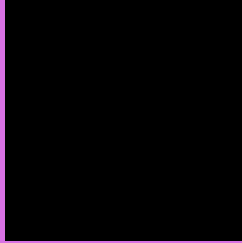
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 113, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 113, 228.

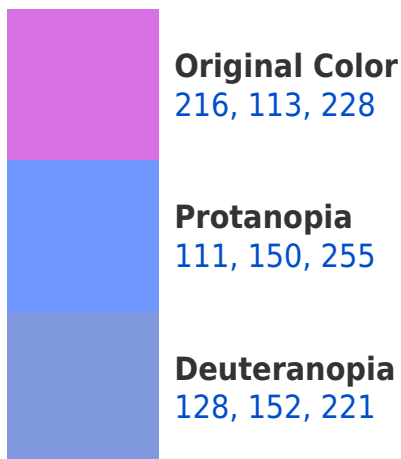


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 113, 228.

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
205, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 113, 228



Protanomaly

149, 137, 245



Deuteranomaly

160, 138, 224



Tritanomaly

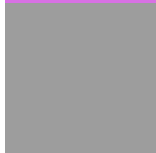
209, 126, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 113, 228



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

178, 141, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 113, 228 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(216, 113, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 113, 228)  
}
```

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(216, 113, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 113, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 113, 228 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(216, 113, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 113, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 113, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 113, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 113, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 113,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 113, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 113, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
113, 228) }
```

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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