

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 117, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 117, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 117, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D87599
RGB	216, 117, 153
RGB Percent	85%, 46%, 60%
CMY	0.1529, 0.5412, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.29, 0.15
HSL	338°, 56%, 65%
HSV	338°, 46%, 85%
XYZ	40.4300, 29.6214, 33.7236
YIQ	150.7050, 47.4480, 32.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

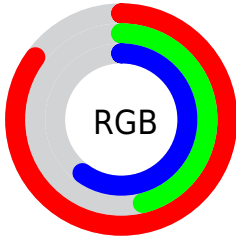
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 117, 153
Decimal	14185881
CIE Lab	61.33, 42.73, -2.00
CIE LCh	61, 42.776, 357.325
Yxy	29.6214, 0.3896, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292375961 (0xFFD87599)
YUV	150.7050, 1.1314, 57.2637
Hunter-Lab	54.4256, 37.3538, 1.3601

Details

The RGB color **216, 117, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **117, 216, 180**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 171, 207**, and **159, 65, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 95, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 139, 167**.

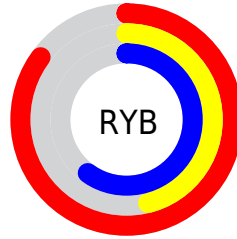
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (46%)

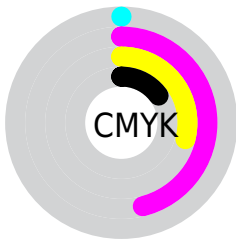
Blue (60%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (60%)

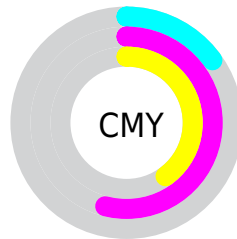


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 117, 153 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, 117, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 117, 153

255, 255, 255

 255, 171, 207


 255, 199, 235

 255, 228, 255

 216, 117, 153

 187, 91, 127

 159, 65, 102

 131, 39, 78

 103, 6, 55


 77, 0, 34

 53, 0, 12

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 117, 153

 216, 117, 153

 216, 95, 139

 216, 139, 167

 216, 74, 126

 216, 160, 180

 216, 52, 112

 216, 182, 194

 216, 31, 98

 216, 203, 208

 216, 9, 84

 216, 225, 222

 216, 0, 79

 216, 247, 235

 216, 255, 249

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 125, 189



216, 117, 153



219, 120, 115

Triad

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



216, 117, 153



136, 156, 79



0, 162, 211

Complementary

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



216, 117, 153



117, 216, 180

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, 167, 182



216, 117, 153



90, 164, 106

Square

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



216, 117, 153



174, 145, 71



0, 167, 143



75, 153, 223

Rectangle

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



216, 117, 153



210, 127, 94



0, 167, 143



0, 164, 203

Sweetspot

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



216, 117, 153



255, 219, 232



180, 117, 216



128, 106, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 117, 153



255, 115, 166



216, 130, 117



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 62



43, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



216, 117, 153



255, 115, 166



117, 203, 216



107, 96, 100



171, 0, 62



43, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 117, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

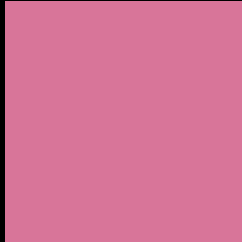
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 153 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 × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 216, 117, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 117, 153.

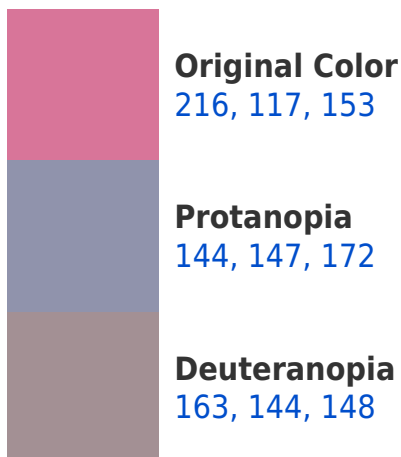


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 117, 153.

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
214, 121, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 117, 153



Protanomaly

170, 136, 165



Deuteranomaly

182, 134, 150



Tritanomaly

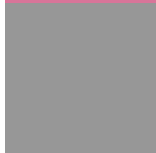
215, 120, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 117, 153



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

175, 139, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 117, 153 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, 117, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 117, 153)  
}
```

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, 117, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 117, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 117, 153 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, 117, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 117, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 117, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 117, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 117, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 117,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 117, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 117, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
117, 153) }
```

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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