

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 128, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 128, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 128, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D880C4
RGB	216, 128, 196
RGB Percent	85%, 50%, 77%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4980, 0.2314
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.09, 0.15
HSL	314°, 53%, 67%
HSV	314°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	46.0019, 34.0228, 56.3670
YIQ	162.0640, 30.6200, 39.8040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

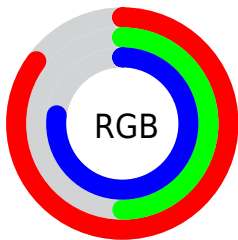
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 128, 196
Decimal	14188740
CIE Lab	64.98, 43.51, -20.97
CIE LCh	65, 48.303, 334.272
Yxy	34.0228, 0.3373, 0.2494
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292378820 (0xFFD880C4)
YUV	162.0640, 16.7304, 47.3019
Hunter-Lab	58.3291, 38.7002, -16.4653

Details

The RGB color **216, 128, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 216, 148**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 183, 253**, and **159, 76, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 106, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 150, 201**.

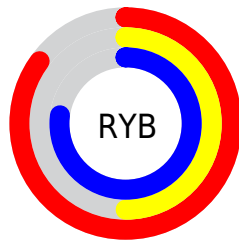
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (50%)

Blue (77%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (77%)

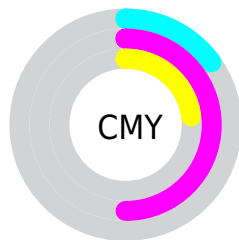


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 128, 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 216, 128, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 128, 196

255, 255, 255

 255, 183, 253

 255, 211, 255

 255, 240, 255

 216, 128, 196

 187, 102, 169

 159, 76, 142

 132, 50, 116

 106, 23, 92

 80, 0, 68

 55, 0, 45

 30, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 216, 128, 196

 216, 128, 196

 216, 106, 191

 216, 150, 201

 216, 85, 186

 216, 171, 206

 216, 63, 181

 216, 193, 211

 216, 42, 176

 216, 214, 216

 216, 20, 171

 216, 236, 221

 216, 0, 167

 216, 255, 225

 216, 255, 230

 216, 255, 235

 216, 255, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 144, 229



216, 128, 196



237, 121, 153

Triad

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



216, 128, 196



177, 157, 68



0, 178, 205

Complementary

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



216, 128, 196



128, 216, 148

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, 180, 163



216, 128, 196



132, 169, 83

Square

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



216, 128, 196



213, 142, 80



73, 177, 119



0, 172, 235

Rectangle

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



216, 128, 196



238, 124, 125



73, 177, 119



0, 179, 192

Sweetspot

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



216, 128, 196



255, 224, 248



147, 128, 216



128, 110, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 128, 196



255, 130, 227



216, 128, 153



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 132



43, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



216, 128, 196



255, 130, 227



128, 216, 191



107, 96, 105



171, 0, 132



43, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 128, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

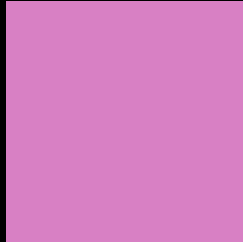
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 128, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

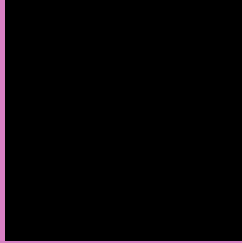
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 128, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 128, 196.

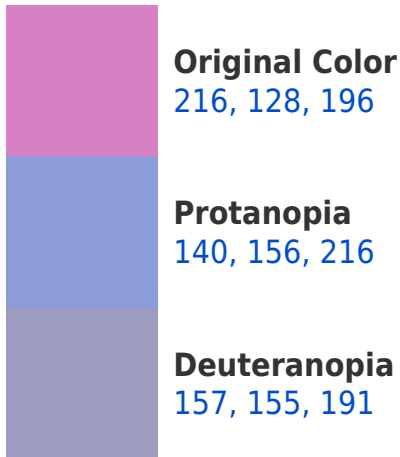



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 128, 196.

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





Tritanopia
210, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 128, 196



Protanomaly

168, 146, 209



Deuteranomaly

178, 145, 193



Tritanomaly

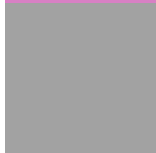
212, 134, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 128, 196



Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162



Achromatomaly

182, 150, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 128, 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(216, 128, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 128, 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(216, 128, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 128, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 128, 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(216, 128, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 128, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 128, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 128, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 128, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 128,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 128, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 128, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
128, 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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