

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 137, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 137, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 137, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D889D7
RGB	216, 137, 215
RGB Percent	85%, 54%, 84%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4627, 0.1569
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	301°, 50%, 69%
HSV	301°, 37%, 85%
XYZ	49.5303, 37.3965, 68.8977
YIQ	169.5130, 22.0460, 41.0060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

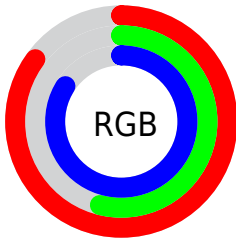
Format	Color
RYB	216, 137, 215
Decimal	14191063
CIELab	67.57, 42.13, -27.61
CIELCh	68, 50.371, 326.760
Yxy	37.3965, 0.3179, 0.2400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292381143 (0xFFD889D7)
YUV	169.5130, 22.4251, 40.7691
Hunter-Lab	61.1527, 37.5578, -23.9922

Details

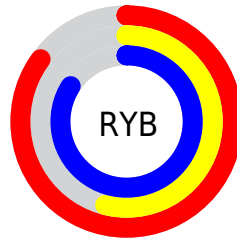
The RGB color **216, 137, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **137, 216, 138**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 192, 255**, and **160, 85, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 115, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 159, 215**.

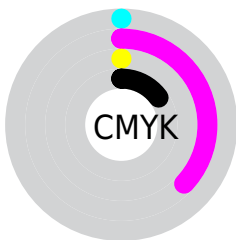
Distribution



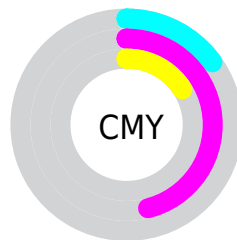
- Red (85%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 137, 215 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, 137, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 137, 215

255, 255, 255

 255, 192, 255

 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 216, 137, 215

 188, 111, 187

 160, 85, 160

 133, 60, 134

 106, 34, 108

 80, 3, 84

 55, 0, 60


 34, 0, 38


 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 216, 137, 215

 216, 137, 215

 216, 115, 215

 216, 159, 215

 216, 94, 214

 216, 180, 216

 216, 72, 214


 216, 202, 216

 216, 51, 214


 216, 223, 216

 216, 29, 214

 216, 245, 216

 216, 7, 213

 216, 255, 217

 216, 0, 213

 216, 255, 217

 216, 255, 217

 216, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 155, 246



216, 137, 215



245, 126, 171

Triad

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



216, 137, 215



195, 160, 71



0, 187, 204

Complementary

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



216, 137, 215



137, 216, 138

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, 187, 158



216, 137, 215



150, 174, 80

Square

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



216, 137, 215



230, 144, 89



94, 183, 113



0, 182, 240

Rectangle

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



216, 137, 215



250, 127, 141



94, 183, 113



0, 188, 189

Sweetspot

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



216, 137, 215



255, 227, 255



137, 137, 216



128, 111, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 137, 215



255, 143, 254



216, 137, 177



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 169



43, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 137, 215



255, 143, 254



137, 216, 177



107, 96, 107



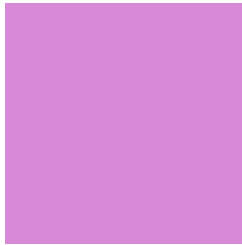
171, 0, 169



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 137, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

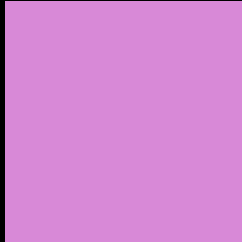
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 137, 215 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, 137, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 137, 215.

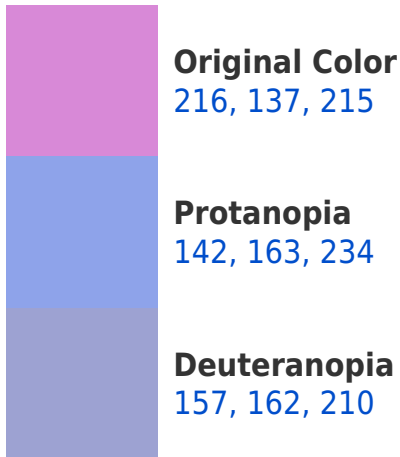


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 137, 215.

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
209, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 137, 215



Protanomaly
169, 154, 227



Deuteranomaly
178, 153, 212

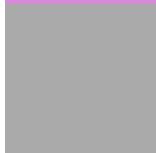


Tritanomaly
212, 144, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 137, 215



Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170



Achromatomaly
187, 158, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 137, 215 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, 137, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 137, 215)  
}
```

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, 137, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 137, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 137, 215 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, 137, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 137, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 137, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 137, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 137, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 137,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 137, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 137, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
137, 215) }
```

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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