

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 138, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 138, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 138, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88AB6
RGB	216, 138, 182
RGB Percent	85%, 54%, 71%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4588, 0.2863
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	326°, 50%, 69%
HSV	326°, 36%, 85%
XYZ	45.8509, 36.1533, 48.8176
YIQ	166.3380, 32.3640, 30.2200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

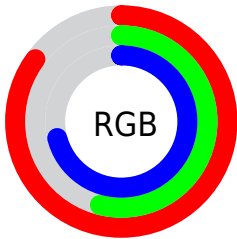
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 138, 182
Decimal	14191286
CIE Lab	66.64, 35.95, -10.60
CIE LCh	67, 37.475, 343.574
Yxy	36.1533, 0.3505, 0.2764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292381366 (0xFFD88AB6)
YUV	166.3380, 7.7214, 43.5536
Hunter-Lab	60.1276, 30.8936, -6.0483

Details

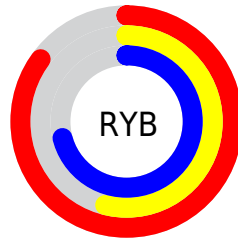
The RGB color **216, 138, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **138, 216, 172**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 193, 238**, and **160, 86, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 116, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 160, 191**.

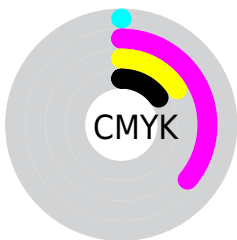
Distribution



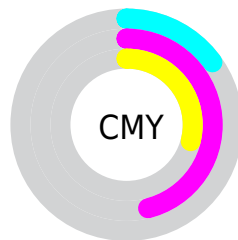
- Red (85%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 138, 182 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, 138, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 138, 182

 216, 138, 182


255, 255, 255

 188, 112, 155

 255, 193, 238

 160, 86, 129

 255, 221, 255

 133, 61, 104

 255, 250, 255

 106, 37, 80

 80, 9, 57

 56, 0, 35

 33, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 216, 138, 182

 216, 138, 182

 216, 116, 173

 216, 160, 191

 216, 95, 163


 216, 181, 201

 216, 73, 154


 216, 203, 210

 216, 52, 144


 216, 224, 220

 216, 30, 135

 216, 246, 229

 216, 8, 126

 216, 255, 238

 216, 0, 122

 216, 255, 248

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 148, 211



216, 138, 182



228, 136, 148

Triad

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



216, 138, 182



169, 165, 95



0, 178, 207

Complementary

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



216, 138, 182



138, 216, 172

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.



33, 180, 177



216, 138, 182



131, 174, 112

Square

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



216, 138, 182



200, 154, 98



88, 179, 142



78, 171, 226

Rectangle

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



216, 138, 182



225, 139, 127



88, 179, 142



0, 179, 198

Sweetspot

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



216, 138, 182



255, 227, 243



172, 138, 216



128, 111, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 138, 182



255, 145, 207



216, 138, 143



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 96



43, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



216, 138, 182



255, 145, 207



138, 216, 211



107, 96, 102



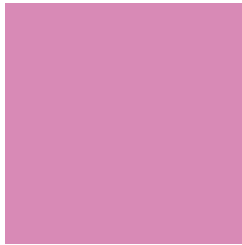
171, 0, 96



43, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 138, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

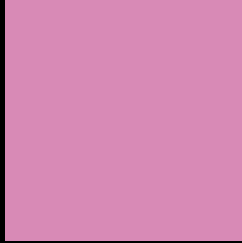
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 182 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, 138, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 138, 182.

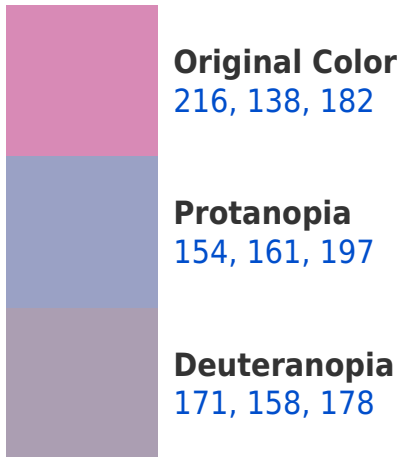



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 138, 182.

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
213, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 138, 182



Protanomaly

177, 153, 192



Deuteranomaly

187, 151, 179



Tritanomaly

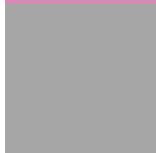
214, 141, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 138, 182



Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166



Achromatomaly

184, 156, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 138, 182 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, 138, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 138, 182)  
}
```

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, 138, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 138, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 138, 182 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, 138, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 138, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 138, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 138, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 138, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 138,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 138, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 138, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
138, 182) }
```

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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