

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 141, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 141, 174) contains.

RGB(216, 141, 174)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(216, 141, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88DAE
RGB	216, 141, 174
RGB Percent	85%, 55%, 68%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4471, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.19, 0.15
HSL	334°, 49%, 70%
HSV	334°, 35%, 85%
XYZ	45.4838, 36.7047, 44.7319
YIQ	167.1870, 34.1070, 26.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

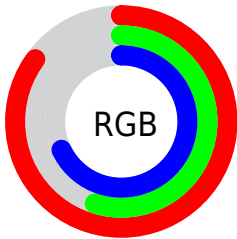
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 141, 174
Decimal	14192046
CIE Lab	67.05, 33.09, -5.48
CIE LCh	67, 33.545, 350.597
Yxy	36.7047, 0.3584, 0.2892
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382126 (0xFFD88DAE)
YUV	167.1870, 3.3588, 42.8090
Hunter-Lab	60.5844, 27.9863, -1.3671

Details

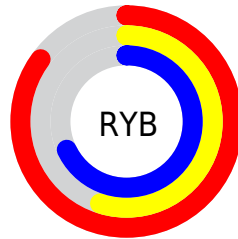
The RGB color **216, 141, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **141, 216, 183**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 229**, and **160, 89, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 119, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 163, 186**.

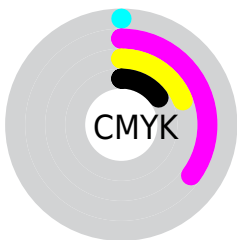
Distribution



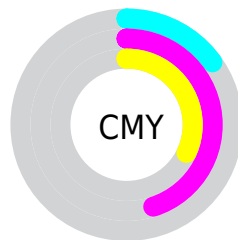
- Red (85%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 141, 174 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, 141, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 141, 174

 216, 141, 174

255, 255, 255

 188, 115, 147

 255, 196, 229

 160, 89, 122

 255, 224, 255

 133, 65, 97

 255, 253, 255

 106, 41, 73

 80, 15, 51

 56, 0, 30

 34, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 216, 141, 174

 216, 141, 174

 216, 119, 162

 216, 163, 186

 216, 98, 150


 216, 184, 198

 216, 76, 138

 216, 206, 210

 216, 55, 126

 216, 227, 222

 216, 33, 114

 216, 249, 234

 216, 11, 101

 216, 255, 247

 216, 0, 95

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 148, 202



216, 141, 174



223, 141, 143

Triad

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



216, 141, 174



162, 168, 106



62, 176, 209

Complementary

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



216, 141, 174



141, 216, 183

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.



57, 179, 183



216, 141, 174



128, 175, 124

Square

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



216, 141, 174



192, 158, 104



91, 179, 152



106, 169, 222

Rectangle

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



216, 141, 174



218, 145, 125



91, 179, 152



54, 178, 201

Sweetspot

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



216, 141, 174



255, 230, 241



182, 141, 216



128, 112, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 141, 174



255, 148, 195



216, 145, 141



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 75



43, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



216, 141, 174



255, 148, 195



141, 212, 216



107, 96, 101



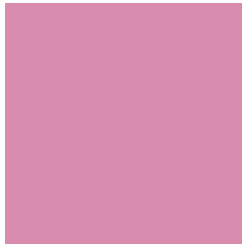
171, 0, 75



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 141, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

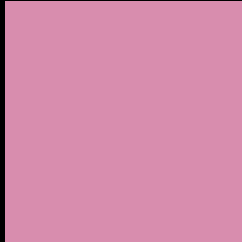
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 174 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, 141, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 141, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 141, 174.

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



Original Color
216, 141, 174

Protanopia
159, 162, 187

Deuteranopia
176, 159, 171



Tritanopia
214, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 141, 174

Protanomaly
180, 154, 182

Deuteranomaly
191, 152, 172

Tritanomaly
215, 143, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 141, 174

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
185, 158, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 141, 174 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, 141, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 141, 174)  
}
```

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, 141, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 141, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 141, 174 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, 141, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 141, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 141, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 141, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 141, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 141, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 141, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 141, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
141, 174) }
```

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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