

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 143, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 143, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 143, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88FDB
RGB	216, 143, 219
RGB Percent	85%, 56%, 86%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4392, 0.1412
CMYK	0.01, 0.35, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	298°, 51%, 71%
HSV	298°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	50.9275, 39.3583, 71.9306
YIQ	173.4910, 19.1120, 39.1120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

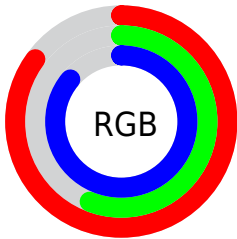
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 143, 219
Decimal	14192603
CIE Lab	69.01, 39.69, -27.62
CIE LCh	69, 48.349, 325.166
Yxy	39.3583, 0.3139, 0.2426
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382683 (0xFFD88FDB)
YUV	173.4910, 22.4359, 37.2804
Hunter-Lab	62.7362, 35.1131, -24.0639

Details

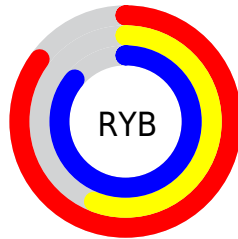
The RGB color **216, 143, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **146, 219, 143**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 255**, and **160, 91, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 121, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 165, 219**.

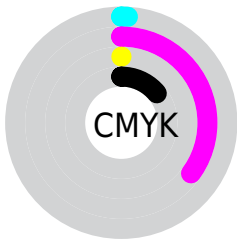
Distribution



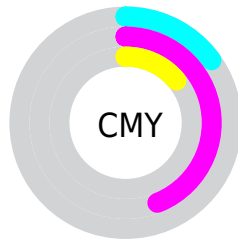
- Red (85%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 143, 219 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, 143, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 143, 219


255, 255, 255


 255, 198, 255

 255, 226, 255


 216, 143, 219

 188, 117, 191

 160, 91, 164

 133, 66, 137

 107, 41, 112

 81, 14, 87

 56, 0, 63

 36, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0


 216, 143, 219


 216, 143, 219

 215, 121, 219


 217, 165, 219

 214, 99, 219

 218, 187, 219

 213, 77, 219


 219, 209, 219

 213, 55, 219


 219, 231, 219

 212, 34, 219

 220, 252, 219

 211, 12, 219

 221, 255, 219

 210, 0, 219

 222, 255, 219

 223, 255, 219

 224, 255, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 160, 248



216, 143, 219



246, 132, 177

Triad

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



216, 143, 219



201, 164, 79



0, 190, 204

Complementary

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



216, 143, 219



146, 219, 143

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, 190, 160



216, 143, 219



158, 177, 86

Square

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



216, 143, 219



234, 148, 98



105, 186, 117



0, 186, 239

Rectangle

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



216, 143, 219



251, 132, 148



105, 186, 117



0, 191, 190

Sweetspot

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



216, 143, 219



254, 230, 255



143, 147, 219



127, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 143, 219



251, 148, 255



219, 143, 185



109, 99, 110



167, 0, 173



44, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 143, 146



255, 148, 152



143, 219, 177



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 7



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 143, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

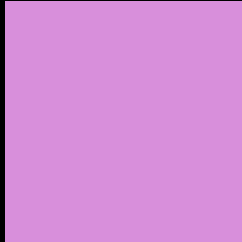
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 219 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, 143, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 143, 219.

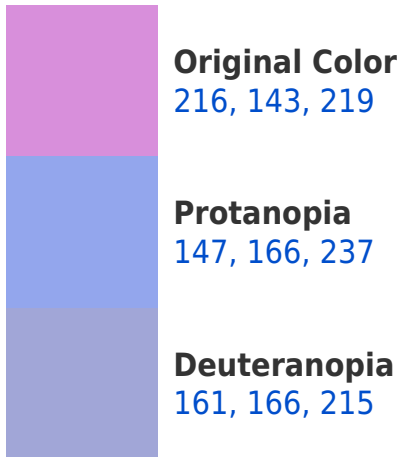


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 143, 219.

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, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 143, 219



Protanomaly

172, 158, 230



Deuteranomaly

181, 158, 216



Tritanomaly

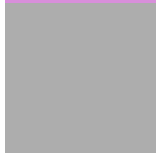
212, 150, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 143, 219



Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173



Achromatomaly

189, 162, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 143, 219 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, 143, 219) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 143, 219)  
}
```

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, 143, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 143, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 143, 219 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

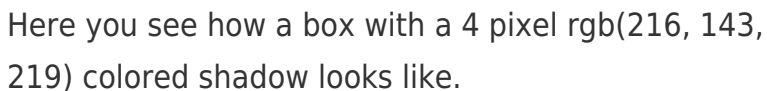
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(216, 143, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 143, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 143, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 143, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 143, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 143, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 143, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 143, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
143, 219) }
```

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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