

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 147, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 147, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 147, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D893B8
RGB	216, 147, 184
RGB Percent	85%, 58%, 72%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4235, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.15, 0.15
HSL	328°, 47%, 71%
HSV	328°, 32%, 85%
XYZ	47.4044, 38.9271, 50.3626
YIQ	171.8490, 29.2470, 26.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

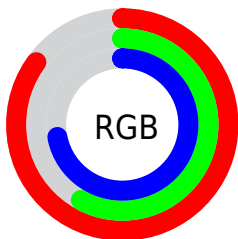
Format	Color
RYB	216, 147, 184
Decimal	14193592
CIELab	68.70, 31.44, -8.64
CIELCh	69, 32.605, 344.632
Yxy	38.9271, 0.3468, 0.2848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292383672 (0xFFD893B8)
YUV	171.8490, 5.9904, 38.7204
Hunter-Lab	62.3916, 26.4369, -4.1849

Details

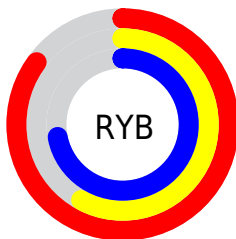
The RGB color **216, 147, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 216, 179**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 240**, and **160, 95, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 125, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 169, 194**.

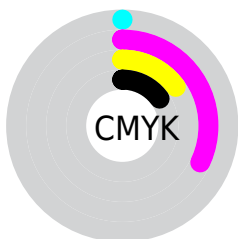
Distribution



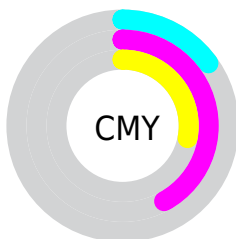
- Red (85%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 147, 184 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, 147, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 147, 184

255, 255, 255


 255, 202, 240

 255, 230, 255


 216, 147, 184

 188, 121, 157

 160, 95, 131

 133, 71, 106

 107, 47, 82

 81, 23, 59

 57, 0, 37

 37, 0, 16


 0, 0, 0

 216, 147, 184

 216, 147, 184

 216, 125, 174

 216, 169, 194

 216, 104, 164

 216, 190, 204

 216, 82, 154


 216, 212, 214

 216, 61, 144


 216, 233, 224

 216, 39, 134

 216, 255, 234

 216, 17, 124

 216, 255, 244

 216, 0, 116

 216, 255, 254

 216, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 155, 210



216, 147, 184



226, 146, 154

Triad

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



216, 147, 184



173, 170, 110



69, 181, 208

Complementary

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



216, 147, 184



147, 216, 179

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.



73, 184, 181



216, 147, 184



140, 178, 125

Square

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



216, 147, 184



201, 161, 111



105, 183, 151



104, 175, 224

Rectangle

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



216, 147, 184



224, 149, 136



105, 183, 151



65, 182, 200

Sweetspot

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



216, 147, 184



255, 230, 243



178, 147, 216



128, 112, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 147, 184



255, 158, 210



216, 147, 150



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 92



43, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



216, 147, 184



255, 158, 210



147, 216, 213



107, 96, 102



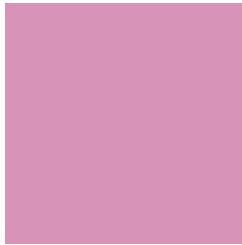
171, 0, 92



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 147, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

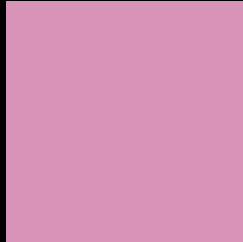
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 184 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, 147, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 147, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 147, 184.

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, 147, 184

Protanopia
162, 167, 197

Deuteranopia
178, 163, 181



Tritanopia
213, 151, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 147, 184

Protanomaly
182, 160, 192

Deuteranomaly
192, 157, 182

Tritanomaly
214, 150, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 147, 184

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
188, 163, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 147, 184 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, 147, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 147, 184)  
}
```

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, 147, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 147, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 147, 184 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, 147, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 147, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 147, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 147, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 147, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 147,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 147, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 147, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
147, 184) }
```

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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