

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 149, 248)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 149, 248) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 149, 248)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D895F8
RGB	216, 149, 248
RGB Percent	85%, 58%, 97%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4157, 0.0275
CMYK	0.13, 0.40, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	281°, 88%, 78%
HSV	281°, 40%, 97%
XYZ	56.0096, 42.8711, 94.1299
YIQ	180.3190, 8.1530, 44.9930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

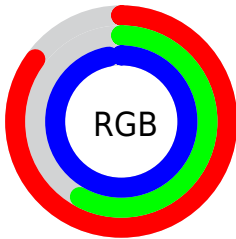
Format	Color
RYB	216, 149, 248
Decimal	14194168
CIELab	71.47, 42.18, -39.72
CIELCh	71, 57.935, 316.718
Yxy	42.8711, 0.2902, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292384248 (0xFFD895F8)
YUV	180.3190, 33.3667, 31.2922
Hunter-Lab	65.4761, 38.1097, -39.4034

Details

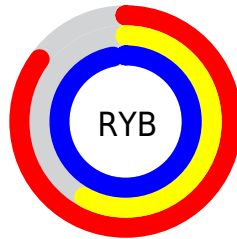
The RGB color **216, 149, 248** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **181, 248, 149**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 204, 255**, and **160, 97, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 124, 248**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **224, 174, 248**.

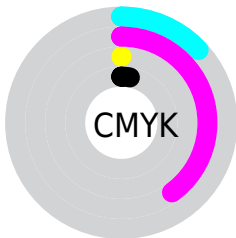
Distribution



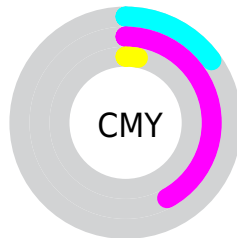
- Red (85%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 149, 248 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, 149, 248 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 149, 248

255, 255, 255

 255, 204, 255

 255, 233, 255

 216, 149, 248

 187, 122, 219

 160, 97, 191

 132, 71, 164


 106, 47, 137

 80, 21, 111

 54, 0, 86


 32, 0, 63


 0, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17


 216, 149, 248

 216, 149, 248

 208, 124, 248

 224, 174, 248

 200, 99, 248


 232, 199, 248

 192, 75, 248

 240, 223, 248

 184, 50, 248

 248, 248, 248

 176, 25, 248

 255, 255, 248

 168, 0, 248

 168, 0, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 170, 255



216, 149, 248



255, 132, 201

Triad

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



216, 149, 248



225, 164, 69



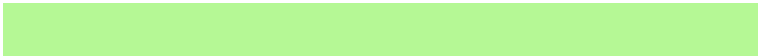
0, 201, 204

Complementary

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



216, 149, 248



181, 248, 149

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, 200, 149



216, 149, 248



176, 181, 67

Square

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



216, 149, 248



255, 144, 100



115, 193, 99



0, 198, 251

Rectangle

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



216, 149, 248



255, 128, 165



115, 193, 99



0, 201, 186

Sweetspot

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



216, 149, 248



245, 224, 255



149, 182, 248



122, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 149, 248



215, 133, 255



248, 149, 231



121, 112, 125



128, 0, 189



41, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

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



248, 149, 181



255, 133, 172



149, 248, 165



125, 112, 116



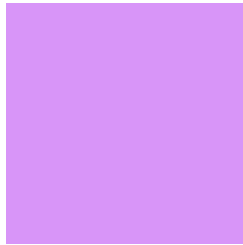
189, 0, 61



61, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 149, 248 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

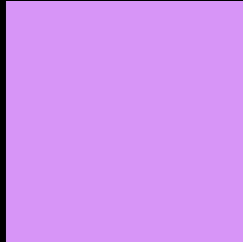
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 248 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

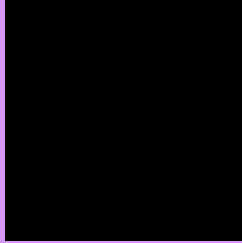
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 248 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 149, 248.

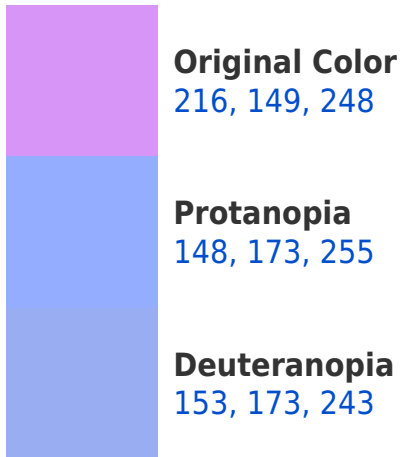


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 149, 248.

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

205, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 149, 248



Protanomaly

173, 164, 252



Deuteranomaly

176, 164, 245



Tritanomaly

209, 159, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 149, 248



Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180



Achromatomaly

193, 169, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 149, 248 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, 149, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 149, 248)  
}
```

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, 149, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 149, 248 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, 149, 248) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 149, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 149, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 149, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 149,  
248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 149, 248 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 149, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
149, 248) }
```

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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