

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 163, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 163, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 163, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8A3CA
RGB	216, 163, 202
RGB Percent	85%, 64%, 79%
CMY	0.1529, 0.3608, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.06, 0.15
HSL	316°, 40%, 74%
HSV	316°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	52.0768, 45.0576, 61.8294
YIQ	183.2930, 19.0690, 23.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

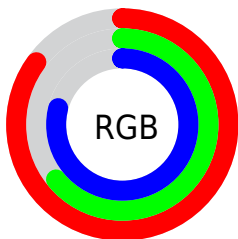
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 163, 202
Decimal	14197706
CIE Lab	72.93, 25.82, -12.29
CIE LCh	73, 28.598, 334.546
Yxy	45.0576, 0.3276, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292387786 (0xFFD8A3CA)
YUV	183.2930, 9.2226, 28.6840
Hunter-Lab	67.1249, 21.0149, -7.6251

Details

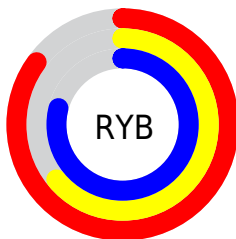
The RGB color **216, 163, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 216, 177**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 255**, and **161, 111, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 141, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 185, 208**.

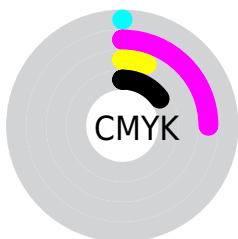
Distribution



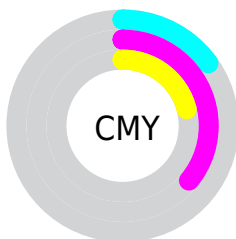
- Red (85%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (15%)





- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 163, 202 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, 163, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 216, 163, 202

 216, 163, 202

255, 255, 255

 188, 136, 175


 255, 218, 255

 161, 111, 148

 255, 247, 255

 134, 86, 122

 108, 62, 97

 83, 39, 73

 59, 16, 51

 38, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

216, 163, 202

216, 163, 202

216, 141, 196

216, 185, 208

216, 120, 191

216, 206, 213

216, 98, 185

216, 228, 219

216, 77, 179

216, 249, 225

216, 55, 173

216, 255, 231

216, 33, 168

216, 255, 236

216, 12, 162

216, 255, 242

216, 0, 159

216, 255, 248

216, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 171, 222



216, 163, 202



230, 160, 176

Triad

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



216, 163, 202



194, 179, 127



99, 192, 208

Complementary

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



216, 163, 202



163, 216, 177

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.



109, 194, 182



216, 163, 202



165, 186, 135

Square

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



216, 163, 202



217, 170, 132



135, 192, 156



116, 188, 226

Rectangle

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



216, 163, 202



232, 161, 158



135, 192, 156



99, 193, 200

Sweetspot

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



216, 163, 202



255, 237, 250



176, 163, 216



128, 117, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 163, 202



255, 181, 235



216, 163, 176



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 126



43, 0, 32

Inverse Universe

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



216, 163, 202



255, 181, 235



163, 216, 203



107, 96, 104



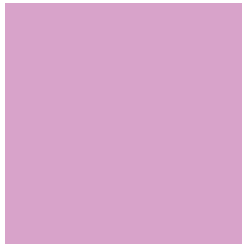
171, 0, 126



43, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 163, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

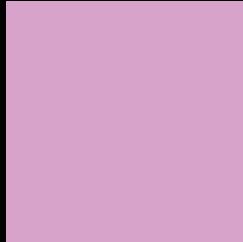
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 202 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, 163, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 163, 202.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 163, 202.

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, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 163, 202

Protanomaly
189, 173, 208

Deuteranomaly
198, 170, 201

Tritanomaly
214, 166, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 163, 202

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
195, 176, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 163, 202 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, 163, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 163, 202)  
}
```

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, 163, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 163, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 163, 202 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, 163, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 163, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 163, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 163, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 163, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 163,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 163, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 163, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
163, 202) }
```

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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