

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 62, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 62, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 62, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D83ED1
RGB	216, 62, 209
RGB Percent	85%, 24%, 82%
CMY	0.1529, 0.7569, 0.1804
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.03, 0.15
HSL	303°, 66%, 55%
HSV	303°, 71%, 85%
XYZ	41.5502, 22.6476, 62.5031
YIQ	124.8040, 44.5970, 78.3650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

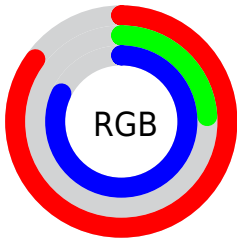
Format	Color
R_{YB}	216, 62, 209
Decimal	14171857
CIE _{Lab}	54.71, 74.70, -44.31
CIE _{LCh}	55, 86.852, 329.326
Yxy	22.6476, 0.3279, 0.1787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292361937 (0xFFD83ED1)
YUV	124.8040, 41.5086, 79.9789
Hunter-Lab	47.5895, 72.5657, -44.5576

Details

The RGB color **216, 62, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as light muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **62, 216, 69**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 123, 255**, and **157, 0, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 40, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 84, 210**.

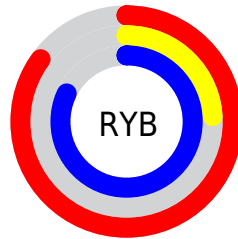
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (24%)

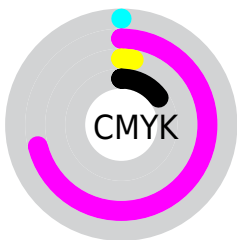
Blue (82%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (82%)

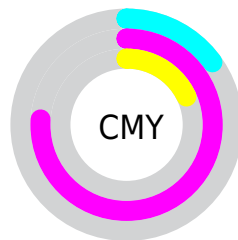


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 62, 209 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, 62, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



216, 62, 209



216, 62, 209

255, 255, 255



186, 20, 181



255, 123, 255



157, 0, 154



255, 152, 255



128, 0, 127



255, 182, 255



100, 0, 102



255, 211, 255



73, 0, 77



255, 241, 255



45, 0, 54



2, 0, 31



0, 0, 2



0, 0, 0

■ 216, 62, 209

■ 216, 62, 209

■ 216, 40, 208

■ 216, 84, 210

■ 216, 19, 207

■ 216, 105, 211

■ 216, 0, 206

■ 216, 127, 212

■ 216, 148, 213

■ 216, 170, 214

■ 216, 192, 215

■ 216, 213, 216

■ 216, 235, 217

■ 216, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 111, 255



216, 62, 209



255, 0, 136

Triad

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



216, 62, 209



160, 128, 0



0, 162, 203

Complementary

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



216, 62, 209



62, 216, 69

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, 161, 127



216, 62, 209



84, 147, 0

Square

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



216, 62, 209



217, 94, 0



0, 157, 45



0, 157, 255

Rectangle

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



216, 62, 209



255, 11, 87



0, 157, 45



0, 162, 179

Sweetspot

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



216, 62, 209



255, 201, 253



67, 62, 216



128, 96, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 62, 209



255, 36, 245



216, 62, 134



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 163



43, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



216, 62, 209



255, 36, 245



62, 216, 144



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 163



43, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 62, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

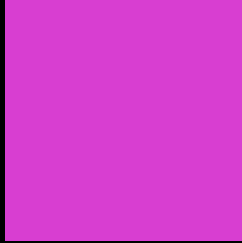
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 62, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

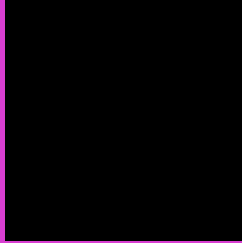
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 216, 62, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 62, 209.

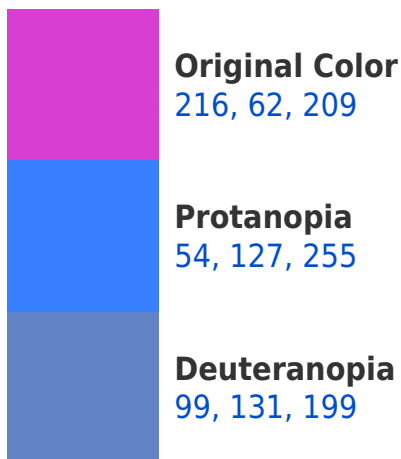


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 62, 209.

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, 97, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 62, 209



Protanomaly
113, 103, 238



Deuteranomaly
142, 106, 203



Tritanomaly
209, 84, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 62, 209



Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125



Achromatomaly
158, 102, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 62, 209 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, 62, 209) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 62, 209)  
}
```

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, 62, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 62, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 62, 209 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, 62, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 62, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 62, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 62, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 62, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 62,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 62, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 62, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216, 62,  
209) }
```

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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