

Converting Colors

RGB(216, 87, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(216, 87, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(216, 87, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D85792
RGB	216, 87, 146
RGB Percent	85%, 34%, 57%
CMY	0.1529, 0.6588, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.60, 0.32, 0.15
HSL	333°, 62%, 59%
HSV	333°, 60%, 85%
XYZ	36.9154, 23.4906, 29.7826
YIQ	132.2970, 57.9450, 45.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

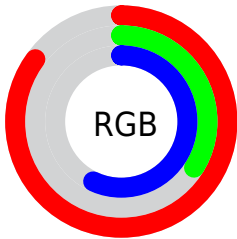
Format	Color
R _{YB}	216, 87, 146
Decimal	14178194
CIE Lab	55.57, 56.29, -6.42
CIE LCh	56, 56.660, 353.491
Yxy	23.4906, 0.4093, 0.2605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292368274 (0xFFD85792)
YUV	132.2970, 6.7556, 73.4075
Hunter-Lab	48.4671, 51.1385, -2.5062

Details

The RGB color **216, 87, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **87, 216, 157**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 142, 200**, and **157, 26, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 65, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 109, 158**.

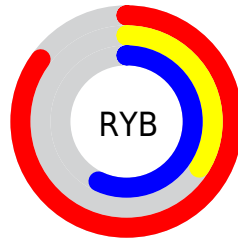
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (34%)

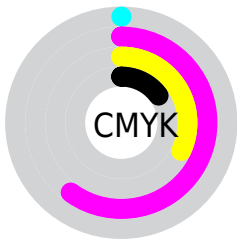
Blue (57%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (57%)

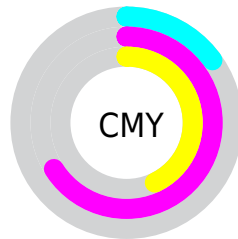


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (60%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 216, 87, 146 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, 87, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



216, 87, 146



216, 87, 146

255, 255, 255



186, 59, 120



255, 142, 200



157, 26, 96



255, 170, 228



129, 0, 72



255, 199, 255



101, 0, 50



255, 228, 255



73, 0, 29



48, 0, 2



0, 0, 0



216, 87, 146



216, 87, 146



216, 65, 134



216, 109, 158

■ 216, 44, 123

■ 216, 130, 169

■ 216, 22, 111

■ 216, 152, 181

■ 216, 1, 99

■ 216, 173, 193

■ 216, 0, 99

■ 216, 195, 205

■ 216, 217, 216

■ 216, 238, 228

■ 216, 255, 240

■ 216, 255, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 103, 192



216, 87, 146



221, 90, 97

Triad

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



216, 87, 146



121, 142, 32



0, 152, 211

Complementary

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



216, 87, 146



87, 216, 157

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, 156, 171



216, 87, 146



55, 151, 71

Square

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



216, 87, 146



167, 127, 23



0, 156, 120



0, 142, 231

Rectangle

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



216, 87, 146



211, 101, 67



0, 156, 120



0, 154, 200

Sweetspot

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



216, 87, 146



255, 209, 230



156, 87, 216



128, 99, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 87, 146



255, 71, 155



216, 91, 87



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 78



43, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



216, 87, 146



255, 71, 155



87, 212, 216



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 78



43, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 216, 87, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

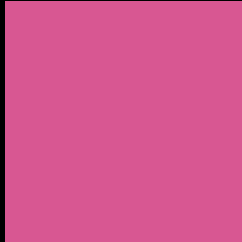
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 87, 146 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, 87, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 87, 146.

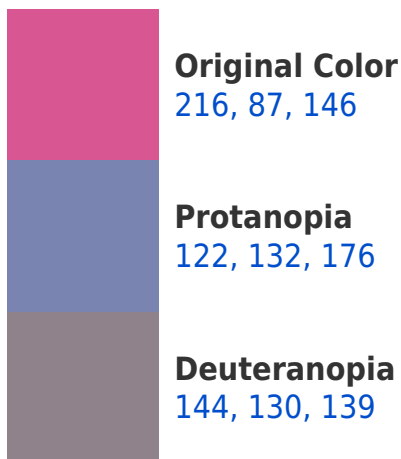


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 216, 87, 146.

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, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 87, 146



Protanomaly

156, 116, 165



Deuteranomaly

170, 114, 142



Tritanomaly

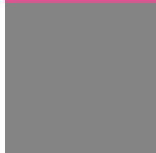
214, 93, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 87, 146



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

163, 116, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 87, 146 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, 87, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 87, 146)  
}
```

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, 87, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 87, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 216, 87, 146 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, 87, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 87, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(216, 87, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 87, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 87, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 87,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 87, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 87, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216, 87,  
146) }
```

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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