

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 134, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 134, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 134, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D986DC
RGB	217, 134, 220
RGB Percent	85%, 53%, 86%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4745, 0.1373
CMYK	0.01, 0.39, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	298°, 55%, 69%
HSV	298°, 39%, 86%
XYZ	50.0586, 36.9692, 72.2075
YIQ	168.6210, 21.8620, 44.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

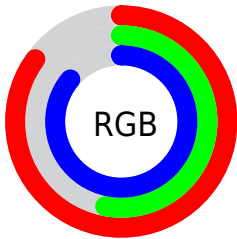
Format	Color
RYB	217, 134, 220
Decimal	14255836
CIELab	67.25, 44.93, -30.87
CIELCh	67, 54.514, 325.511
Yxy	36.9692, 0.3144, 0.2322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292445916 (0xFFD986DC)
YUV	168.6210, 25.3298, 42.4284
Hunter-Lab	60.8023, 40.5553, -27.8499

Details

The RGB color **217, 134, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99FF**. A complement of this color would be **137, 220, 134**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 189, 255**, and **161, 82, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 112, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 156, 220**.

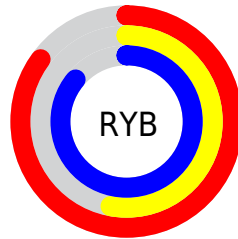
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (53%)

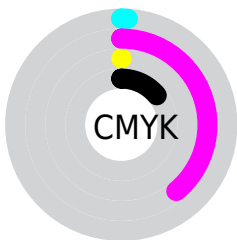
Blue (86%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (86%)

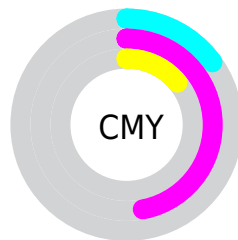


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (15%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 134, 220 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 217, 134, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217, 134, 220

 217, 134, 220

255, 255, 255

 188, 108, 192

 255, 189, 255


 161, 82, 165

 255, 217, 255

 133, 56, 138

 255, 246, 255

 107, 29, 112

 81, 0, 88

 55, 0, 64


 34, 0, 42

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 217, 134, 220

 217, 134, 220

 216, 112, 220


 218, 156, 220

 215, 90, 220


 219, 178, 220

 215, 68, 220

 219, 200, 220

 214, 46, 220

 220, 222, 220

 213, 24, 220

 221, 244, 220

 212, 2, 220

 222, 255, 220

 212, 0, 220

 222, 255, 220

 223, 255, 220

 224, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 154, 253



217, 134, 220



249, 121, 173

Triad

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



217, 134, 220



198, 159, 61



0, 188, 205

Complementary

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



217, 134, 220



137, 220, 134

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, 188, 154



217, 134, 220



150, 173, 70

Square

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



217, 134, 220



234, 140, 84



88, 183, 106



0, 183, 244

Rectangle

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



217, 134, 220



255, 121, 140



88, 183, 106



0, 188, 188

Sweetspot

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



217, 134, 220



254, 224, 255



134, 138, 220



127, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 134, 220



251, 135, 255



220, 134, 181



109, 99, 110



167, 0, 173



44, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 134, 137



255, 135, 139



134, 220, 173



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 6



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 134, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

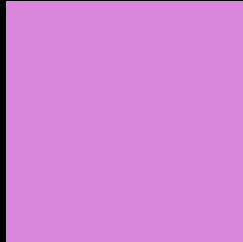
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 134, 220 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 217, 134, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 134, 220.

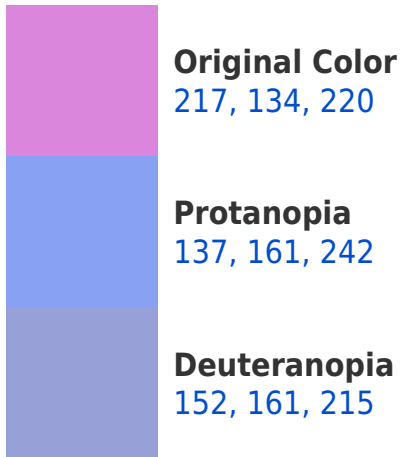


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 134, 220.

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
209, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

217, 134, 220



Protanomaly

166, 151, 234



Deuteranomaly

176, 151, 217



Tritanomaly

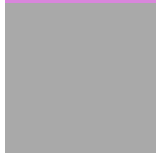
212, 142, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

217, 134, 220



Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169



Achromatomaly

186, 156, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 134, 220 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(217, 134, 220) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 134, 220)  
}
```

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(217, 134, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 134, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 134, 220 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(217, 134, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 134, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 134, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 134, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 134, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 134,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 134, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 134, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
134, 220) }
```

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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