

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 150, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 150, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 150, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D996A4
RGB	217, 150, 164
RGB Percent	85%, 59%, 64%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4118, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.24, 0.15
HSL	347°, 47%, 72%
HSV	347°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	46.2225, 39.2447, 40.2608
YIQ	171.6290, 35.4380, 18.5580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

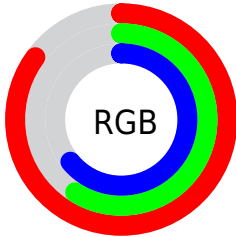
Format	Color
R _Y B	217, 150, 164
Decimal	14259876
CIE Lab	68.93, 27.13, 2.88
CIE LCh	69, 27.278, 6.056
Yxy	39.2447, 0.3676, 0.3121
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292449956 (0xFFD996A4)
YUV	171.6290, -3.7611, 39.7904
Hunter-Lab	62.6456, 22.0746, 5.7477

Details

The RGB color **217, 150, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 217, 203**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 219**, and **161, 98, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 128, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 172, 181**.

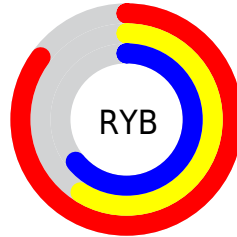
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (59%)

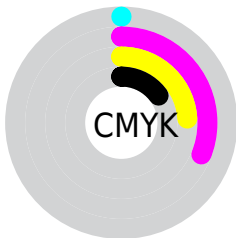
Blue (64%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (64%)

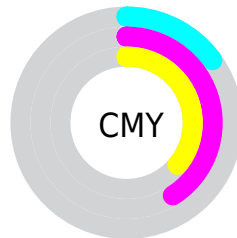


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 150, 164 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, 150, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 150, 164


255, 255, 255

 255, 205, 219

 255, 233, 247

 217, 150, 164

 189, 124, 138

 161, 98, 112

 134, 74, 88

 107, 50, 65

 82, 27, 43

 57, 3, 22

 36, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 217, 150, 164

 217, 150, 164

■ 217, 128, 147

■ 217, 172, 181

■ 217, 107, 130

■ 217, 193, 198

■ 217, 85, 113

■ 217, 215, 215

■ 217, 63, 95

■ 217, 237, 233

■ 217, 42, 78

■ 217, 255, 250

■ 217, 20, 61

■ 217, 255, 255

■ 217, 0, 45

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 153, 189



217, 150, 164



216, 153, 140

Triad

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



217, 150, 164



154, 175, 128



111, 176, 213

Complementary

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



217, 150, 164



150, 217, 203

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.



93, 181, 196



217, 150, 164



125, 180, 147

Square

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



217, 150, 164



181, 168, 119



101, 182, 173



144, 169, 217

Rectangle

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



217, 150, 164



208, 157, 128



101, 182, 173



102, 178, 208

Sweetspot

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



217, 150, 164



255, 232, 237



202, 150, 217



128, 113, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 150, 164



255, 161, 180



217, 169, 150



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 36



46, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



217, 150, 164



255, 161, 180



150, 198, 217



110, 99, 101



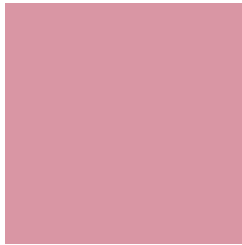
173, 0, 36



46, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 150, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

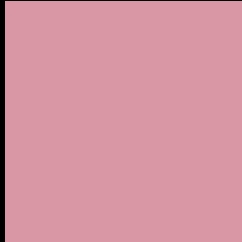
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 164 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, 150, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 164.

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



Original Color
217, 150, 164

Protanopia
170, 168, 174

Deuteranopia
187, 163, 162



Tritanopia
217, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 150, 164

Protanomaly
187, 161, 170

Deuteranomaly
198, 158, 163

Tritanomaly
217, 150, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 150, 164

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
188, 164, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 150, 164 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, 150, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 150, 164)  
}
```

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, 150, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 150, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 150, 164 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, 150, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 150, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(217, 150, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 150, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 150, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 150, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
150, 164) }
```

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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