

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 150, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 150, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 150, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D996BA
RGB	217, 150, 186
RGB Percent	85%, 59%, 73%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4118, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.14, 0.15
HSL	328°, 47%, 72%
HSV	328°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	48.3845, 40.1096, 51.6462
YIQ	174.1370, 28.3760, 25.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

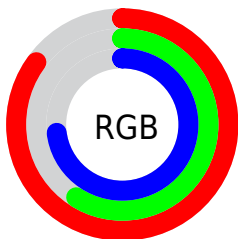
Format	Color
RYB	217, 150, 186
Decimal	14259898
CIELab	69.55, 30.49, -8.48
CIELCh	70, 31.650, 344.460
Yxy	40.1096, 0.3453, 0.2862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292449978 (0xFFD996BA)
YUV	174.1370, 5.8485, 37.5909
Hunter-Lab	63.3321, 25.5394, -4.0174

Details

The RGB color **217, 150, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 217, 181**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 242**, and **161, 98, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 128, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 172, 196**.

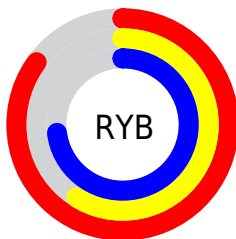
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (59%)

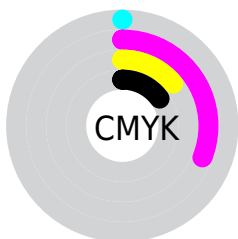
Blue (73%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (73%)

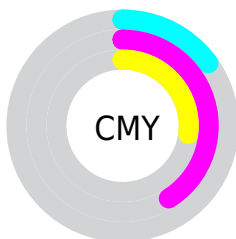


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 150, 186 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, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 150, 186


255, 255, 255

 255, 205, 242

 255, 233, 255

 217, 150, 186

 189, 124, 159

 161, 98, 133

 134, 73, 108


 108, 50, 83


 83, 26, 60

 58, 1, 39

 39, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 217, 150, 186

 217, 150, 186

■ 217, 128, 176

■ 217, 172, 196

■ 217, 107, 166

■ 217, 193, 206

■ 217, 85, 156

■ 217, 215, 216

■ 217, 63, 146

■ 217, 237, 226

■ 217, 42, 136

■ 217, 255, 236

■ 217, 20, 126

■ 217, 255, 246

■ 217, 0, 117

■ 217, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 158, 211



217, 150, 186



227, 149, 157

Triad

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



217, 150, 186



176, 173, 114



77, 183, 209

Complementary

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



217, 150, 186



150, 217, 181

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.



80, 186, 183



217, 150, 186



144, 180, 128

Square

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



217, 150, 186



203, 163, 115



110, 185, 154



109, 177, 225

Rectangle

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



217, 150, 186



225, 151, 139



110, 185, 154



74, 184, 201

Sweetspot

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



217, 150, 186



255, 232, 244



180, 150, 217



128, 113, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 150, 186



255, 161, 211



217, 150, 153



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 93



46, 0, 25

Inverse Universe

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



217, 150, 186



255, 161, 211



150, 217, 214



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 93



46, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 150, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

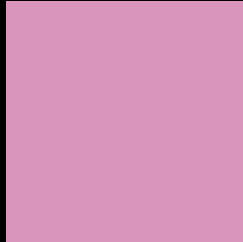
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 186 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, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 186.

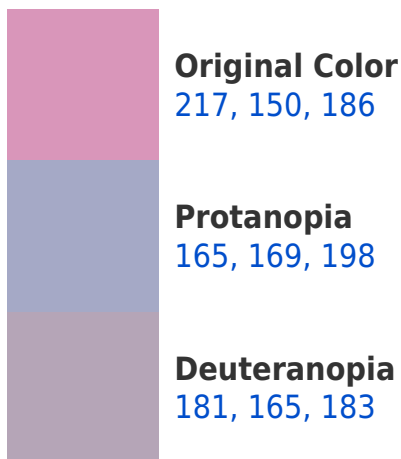


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 186.

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](#).

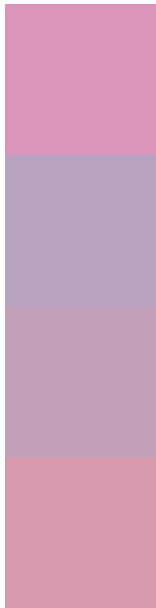
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
215, 154, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

217, 150, 186

Protanomaly

184, 162, 194

Deuteranomaly

194, 160, 184

Tritanomaly

216, 153, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

217, 150, 186

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

190, 165, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 150, 186 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, 186) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 150, 186)  
}
```

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, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 150, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 150, 186 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, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 150, 186) }
```

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, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 150, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 150, 186 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, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
150, 186) }
```

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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