

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 150, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 150, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 150, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D996D4
RGB	217, 150, 212
RGB Percent	85%, 59%, 83%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4118, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.02, 0.15
HSL	304°, 47%, 72%
HSV	304°, 31%, 85%
XYZ	51.4053, 41.3179, 67.5531
YIQ	177.1010, 20.0300, 33.4860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

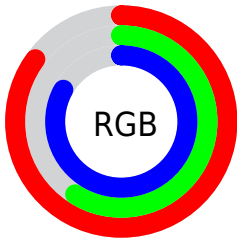
Format	Color
RYB	217, 150, 212
Decimal	14259924
CIELab	70.40, 34.97, -21.62
CIELCh	70, 41.110, 328.277
Yxy	41.3179, 0.3207, 0.2578
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292450004 (0xFFD996D4)
YUV	177.1010, 17.2052, 34.9914
Hunter-Lab	64.2790, 30.2621, -17.3148

Details

The RGB color **217, 150, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 217, 155**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 255**, and **161, 98, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 128, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 172, 214**.

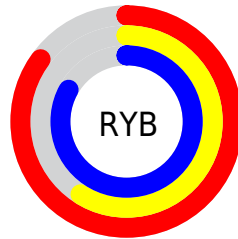
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (59%)

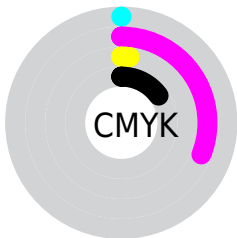
Blue (83%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (83%)

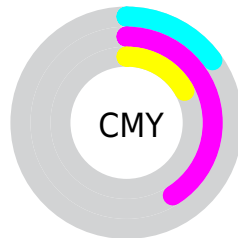


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)


Magenta (41%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 150, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217, 150, 212


255, 255, 255

 255, 205, 255

 255, 233, 255

 217, 150, 212

 189, 124, 184

 161, 98, 157

 134, 73, 131

 108, 49, 106

 83, 24, 81

 58, 0, 58

 39, 0, 37

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 217, 150, 212

■ 217, 150, 212

■ 217, 128, 210

■ 217, 172, 214

■ 217, 107, 209

■ 217, 193, 215

■ 217, 85, 207

■ 217, 215, 217

■ 217, 63, 206

■ 217, 237, 218

■ 217, 42, 204

■ 217, 255, 220

■ 217, 20, 202

■ 217, 255, 222

■ 217, 0, 201

■ 217, 255, 223

■ 217, 255, 225

■ 217, 255, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 163, 238



217, 150, 212



241, 143, 176

Triad

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



217, 150, 212



198, 169, 97



0, 191, 206

Complementary

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



217, 150, 212



150, 217, 155

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.



58, 192, 169



217, 150, 212



160, 181, 105

Square

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



217, 150, 212



227, 156, 110



115, 188, 132



18, 186, 235

Rectangle

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



217, 150, 212



245, 143, 151



115, 188, 132



0, 192, 194

Sweetspot

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



217, 150, 212



255, 232, 253



154, 150, 217



128, 113, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 150, 212



255, 161, 248



217, 150, 179



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 160



46, 0, 42

Inverse Universe

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



217, 150, 212



255, 161, 248



150, 217, 188



110, 99, 109



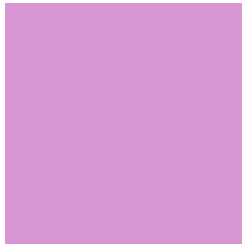
173, 0, 160



46, 0, 42

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 150, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

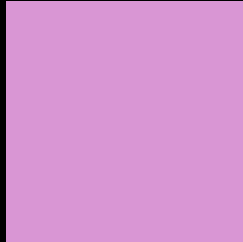
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

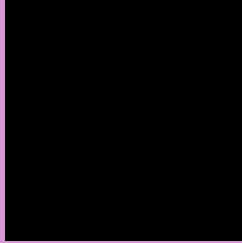
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 212.

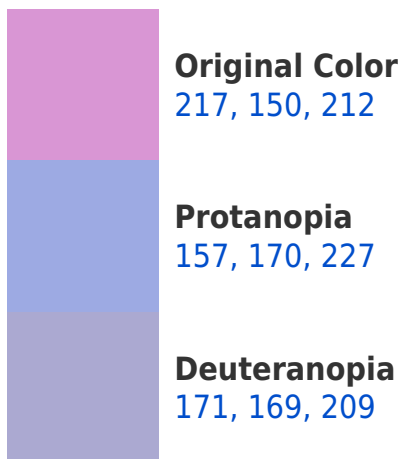


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 150, 212.

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
211, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

217, 150, 212



Protanomaly

179, 163, 222



Deuteranomaly

188, 162, 210



Tritanomaly

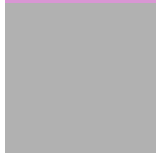
213, 155, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

217, 150, 212



Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177



Achromatomaly

192, 167, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 150, 212 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, 212) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 150, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 150, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 150, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 150, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 150, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 150,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 150, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
150, 212) }
```

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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