

Converting Colors

RGB(217, 156, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(217, 156, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(217, 156, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D99CBD
RGB	217, 156, 189
RGB Percent	85%, 61%, 74%
CMY	0.1490, 0.3882, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.13, 0.15
HSL	328°, 45%, 73%
HSV	328°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	49.6890, 42.2028, 53.6712
YIQ	178.0010, 25.7630, 23.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

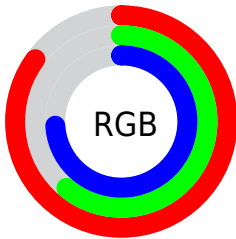
Format	Color
R_{YB}	217, 156, 189
Decimal	14261437
CIE _{Lab}	71.01, 27.74, -7.97
CIE _{LCh}	71, 28.866, 343.973
Yxy	42.2028, 0.3414, 0.2899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292451517 (0xFFD99CBD)
YUV	178.0010, 5.4225, 34.2021
Hunter-Lab	64.9637, 22.8437, -3.5092

Details

The RGB color **217, 156, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 217, 184**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 245**, and **161, 104, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 134, 179**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 178, 199**.

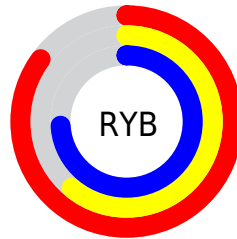
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (61%)

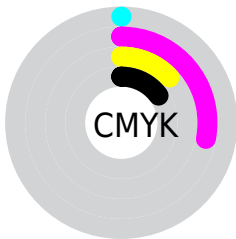
Blue (74%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (74%)

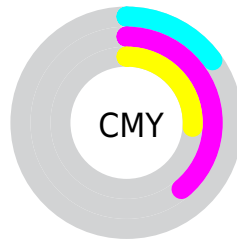


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 217, 156, 189 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, 156, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 156, 189

255, 255, 255

 255, 211, 245

 255, 240, 255

 217, 156, 189

 189, 130, 162

 161, 104, 136

 134, 79, 110


 108, 55, 86

 83, 32, 63

 59, 8, 41

 39, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 217, 156, 189

 217, 156, 189

■ 217, 134, 179

■ 217, 178, 199

■ 217, 113, 169

■ 217, 199, 209

■ 217, 91, 159

■ 217, 221, 219

■ 217, 69, 149

■ 217, 243, 229

■ 217, 48, 139

■ 217, 255, 239

■ 217, 26, 129

■ 217, 255, 249

■ 217, 4, 119

■ 217, 255, 255

■ 217, 0, 117

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 163, 212



217, 156, 189



227, 155, 162

Triad

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



217, 156, 189



180, 176, 122



94, 186, 209

Complementary

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



217, 156, 189



156, 217, 184

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.



97, 188, 186



217, 156, 189



150, 183, 135

Square

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



217, 156, 189



205, 167, 124



120, 187, 158



120, 180, 224

Rectangle

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



217, 156, 189



225, 157, 146



120, 187, 158



92, 187, 202

Sweetspot

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



217, 156, 189



255, 235, 246



183, 156, 217



128, 115, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 156, 189



255, 168, 215



217, 156, 159



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 94



46, 0, 25

Inverse Universe

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



217, 156, 189



255, 168, 215



156, 217, 214



110, 99, 105



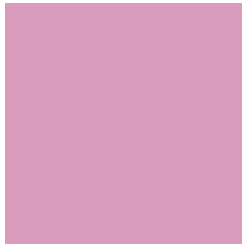
173, 0, 94



46, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 217, 156, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

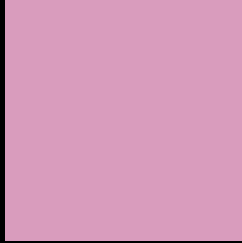
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 189 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, 156, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 156, 189.

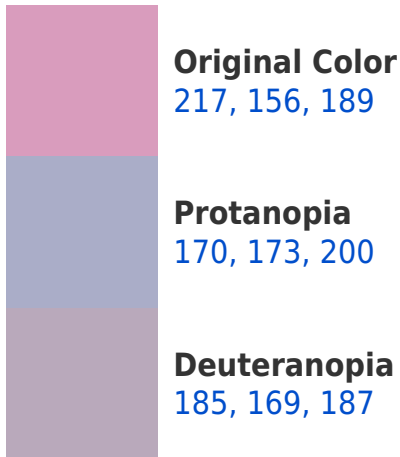



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 217, 156, 189.

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, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 156, 189

Protanomaly
187, 167, 196

Deuteranomaly
197, 164, 188

Tritanomaly
216, 158, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 156, 189

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
192, 170, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 217, 156, 189 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, 156, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 156, 189)  
}
```

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, 156, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 156, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 217, 156, 189 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, 156, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 156, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 156, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 156, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 156, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 156,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 156, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 156, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
156, 189) }
```

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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