

Converting Colors

RGB(218, 133, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(218, 133, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(218, 133, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DA85A0
RGB	218, 133, 160
RGB Percent	85%, 52%, 63%
CMY	0.1451, 0.4784, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.27, 0.15
HSL	341°, 53%, 69%
HSV	341°, 39%, 85%
XYZ	43.6461, 34.2185, 37.5621
YIQ	161.4930, 41.9930, 26.4170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

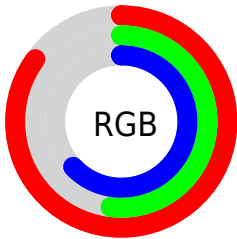
Format	Color
R _Y B	218, 133, 160
Decimal	14321056
CIE Lab	65.14, 36.03, -0.38
CIE LCh	65, 36.029, 359.397
Yxy	34.2185, 0.3781, 0.2965
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292511136 (0xFFDA85A0)
YUV	161.4930, -0.7360, 49.5566
Hunter-Lab	58.4966, 30.8153, 2.8760

Details

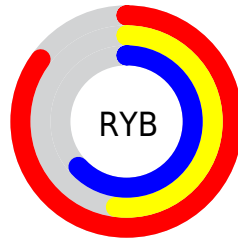
The RGB color **218, 133, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **133, 218, 191**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 215**, and **161, 81, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 111, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 155, 175**.

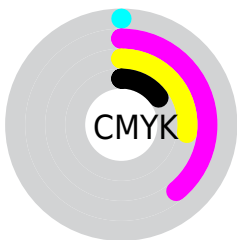
Distribution



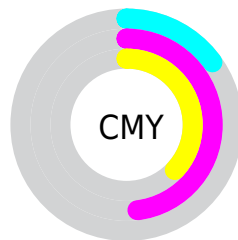
- Red (85%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 218, 133, 160 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 218, 133, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 218, 133, 160

 218, 133, 160

255, 255, 255

 189, 107, 134

 255, 187, 215

 161, 81, 109

 255, 215, 243

 134, 57, 84

 255, 244, 255

 107, 32, 61

 80, 3, 40

 55, 0, 19

 28, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 218, 133, 160


 218, 133, 160

 218, 111, 145

 218, 155, 175

 218, 89, 130


 218, 177, 190

 218, 68, 115

 218, 198, 205

 218, 46, 100

 218, 220, 220

 218, 24, 86

 218, 242, 234

 218, 2, 71

 218, 255, 249

 218, 0, 69

 218, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 139, 191



218, 133, 160



220, 136, 128

Triad

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



218, 133, 160



146, 166, 101



50, 170, 213

Complementary

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



218, 133, 160



133, 218, 191

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.



11, 175, 189



218, 133, 160



108, 172, 124

Square

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



218, 133, 160



180, 156, 93



63, 175, 156



110, 161, 222

Rectangle

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



218, 133, 160



212, 141, 110



63, 175, 156



29, 172, 206

Sweetspot

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



218, 133, 160



255, 224, 234



190, 133, 218



128, 110, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



218, 133, 160



255, 135, 173



218, 147, 133



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 55



46, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



218, 133, 160



255, 135, 173



133, 204, 218



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 55



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 218, 133, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

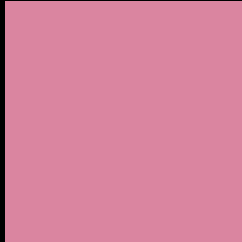
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 218, 133, 160 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 218, 133, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 133, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 218, 133, 160.

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
218, 133, 160

Protanopia
157, 157, 175

Deuteranopia
174, 153, 156



Tritanopia
217, 135, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
218, 133, 160

Protanomaly
179, 148, 170

Deuteranomaly
190, 146, 157

Tritanomaly
217, 134, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
218, 133, 160

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
182, 151, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 218, 133, 160 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(218, 133, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 133, 160)  
}
```

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(218, 133, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 133, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 218, 133, 160 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(218, 133, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 133, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 133, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 133, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 133, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 133,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 218, 133, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 133, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
133, 160) }
```

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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