

Converting Colors

RGB(219, 166, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(219, 166, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(219, 166, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBA6DA
RGB	219, 166, 218
RGB Percent	86%, 65%, 85%
CMY	0.1412, 0.3490, 0.1451
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	301°, 42%, 75%
HSV	301°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	55.5045, 47.3945, 72.5523
YIQ	187.7750, 14.8960, 27.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

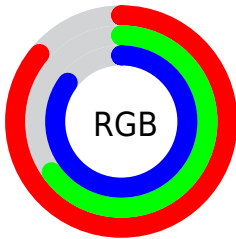
Format	Color
R_{YB}	219, 166, 218
Decimal	14395098
CIE Lab	74.44, 28.09, -18.75
CIE LCh	74, 33.777, 326.275
Yxy	47.3945, 0.3164, 0.2701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292585178 (0xFFDBA6DA)
YUV	187.7750, 14.9009, 27.3843
Hunter-Lab	68.8436, 23.4376, -14.2935

Details

The RGB color **219, 166, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 219, 167**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 255**, and **163, 113, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **219, 144, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 188, 218**.

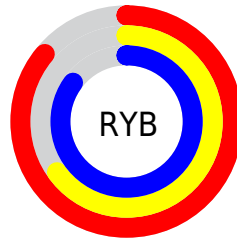
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (65%)

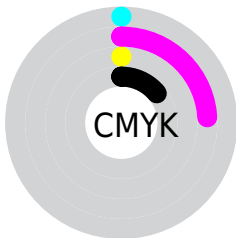
Blue (85%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (85%)

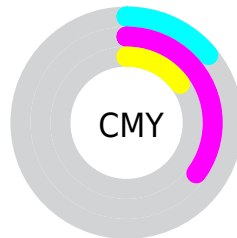


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 219, 166, 218 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 219, 166, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 219, 166, 218

 219, 166, 218

255, 255, 255


 191, 139, 190

 255, 221, 255


 163, 113, 163

 255, 250, 255

 137, 88, 137

 111, 64, 111

 86, 41, 87

 61, 18, 63


 39, 0, 41


 0, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 219, 166, 218

 219, 166, 218

 219, 144, 218

 219, 188, 218

 219, 122, 217

 219, 210, 219

 219, 100, 217

 219, 232, 219

 219, 78, 216

 219, 254, 220

 219, 57, 216

 219, 255, 220

 219, 35, 216

 219, 255, 220

 219, 13, 215

 219, 255, 221

 219, 0, 215

 219, 255, 221

 219, 255, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 176, 239



219, 166, 218



240, 160, 188

Triad

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



219, 166, 218



208, 180, 121



79, 200, 209

Complementary

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



219, 166, 218



166, 219, 167

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.



104, 200, 178



219, 166, 218



176, 190, 127

Square

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



219, 166, 218



232, 169, 133



140, 196, 148



92, 195, 234

Rectangle

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



219, 166, 218



245, 160, 167



140, 196, 148



84, 200, 199

Sweetspot

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



219, 166, 218



255, 237, 255



167, 166, 219



128, 117, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



219, 166, 218



255, 181, 254



219, 166, 192



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 170



46, 0, 45

Inverse Universe

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



219, 166, 218



255, 181, 254



166, 219, 193



110, 99, 109



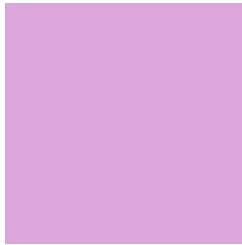
173, 0, 170



46, 0, 45

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 219, 166, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

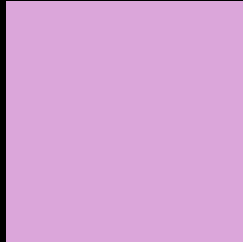
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 219, 166, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

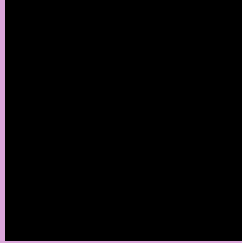
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 219, 166, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 166, 218.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 219, 166, 218.

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
219, 166, 218

Protanopia
172, 182, 229

Deuteranopia
186, 179, 216



Tritanopia
214, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

219, 166, 218



Protanomaly

189, 176, 225



Deuteranomaly

198, 174, 217



Tritanomaly

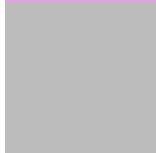
216, 170, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

219, 166, 218



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

199, 180, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 219, 166, 218 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(219, 166, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 166, 218)  
}
```

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(219, 166, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 166, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 219, 166, 218 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(219, 166, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 166, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 166, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 166, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 166, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 166,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 219, 166, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 166, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
166, 218) }
```

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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