

Converting Colors

`RYB(212, 159, 250)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(212, 159, 250) contains.

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Color

R_YB(212, 159, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D49FFA
RGB	212, 159, 250
RGB Percent	83%, 62%, 98%
CMY	0.1686, 0.3765, 0.0196
CMYK	0.15, 0.36, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	275°, 90%, 80%
HSV	275°, 36%, 98%
XYZ	56.8048, 45.6955, 96.2686
YIQ	185.2210, 2.3770, 39.5370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

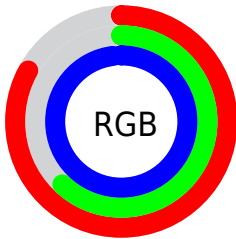
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 159, 250
Decimal	13934586
CIE Lab	73.35, 36.05, -37.91
CIE LCh	73, 52.312, 313.557
Yxy	45.6955, 0.2858, 0.2299
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292124666 (0xFFD49FFA)
YUV	185.2210, 31.9360, 23.4852
Hunter-Lab	67.5984, 31.7013, -37.1175

Details

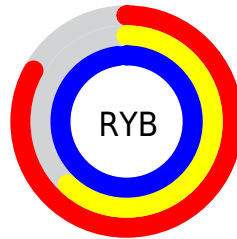
The RYB color **212, 159, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **159, 250, 212**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 255**, and **156, 107, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 134, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 184, 250**.

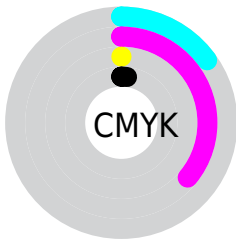
Distribution



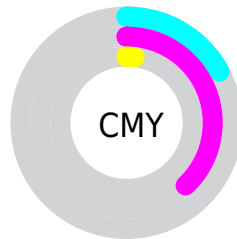
- Red (83%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 212, 159, 250 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 RYB color 212, 159, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 212, 159, 250

255, 255, 255

 255, 214, 255


 255, 243, 255

 212, 159, 250

 184, 132, 221

 156, 107, 193

 129, 82, 166

 103, 57, 139

 77, 34, 113

 52, 9, 88

 28, 0, 64

 0, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20

■ 212, 159, 250

■ 212, 159, 250

■ 202, 134, 250

■ 222, 184, 250

■ 191, 109, 250

■ 233, 209, 250

■ 181, 84, 250

■ 243, 234, 250

■ 170, 59, 250

■ 250, 255, 251

■ 160, 34, 250

■ 250, 255, 250

■ 149, 9, 250

■ 146, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 168, 255



212, 159, 250



255, 143, 209

Triad

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



212, 159, 250



199, 231, 87



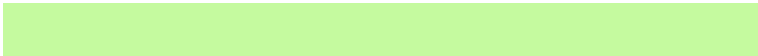
0, 104, 205

Complementary

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



212, 159, 250



159, 250, 212

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.



57, 146, 203



212, 159, 250



87, 188, 83

Square

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



212, 159, 250



255, 163, 116



108, 196, 170



0, 111, 245

Rectangle

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



212, 159, 250



255, 140, 176



108, 196, 170



0, 108, 205

Sweetspot

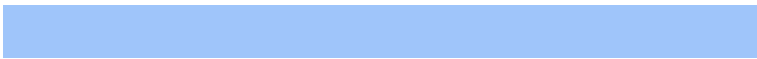
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



212, 159, 250



243, 227, 255



159, 186, 250



121, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



212, 159, 250



208, 143, 255



250, 159, 244



120, 112, 125



110, 0, 189



36, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

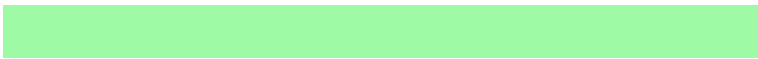
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 159, 197



255, 143, 190



159, 244, 250



125, 112, 118



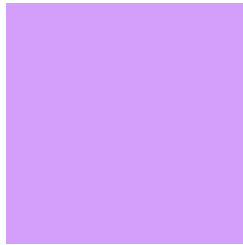
189, 0, 79



61, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 212, 159, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

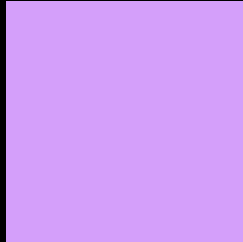
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 212, 159, 250 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](#).

RYB 212, 159, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 212, 159, 250.

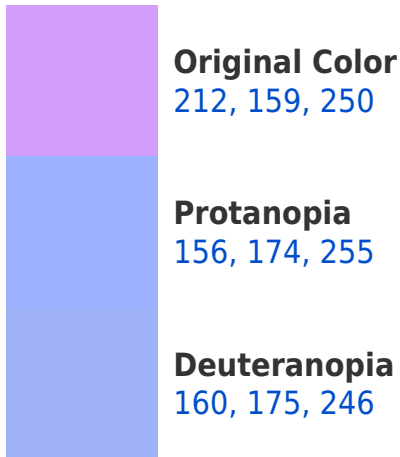


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 212, 159, 250.

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
202, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

212, 159, 250



Protanomaly

176, 171, 253



Deuteranomaly

179, 171, 247



Tritanomaly

206, 167, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

212, 159, 250



Achromatopsia

185, 185, 185



Achromatomaly

195, 176, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 212, 159, 250 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(212, 159, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 159, 250)  
}
```

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(212, 159, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 159, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 212, 159, 250 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(212, 159, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 159, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 159, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 159, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 159, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 159,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 159, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 159, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
159, 250) }
```

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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