

Converting Colors

RGB(185, 157, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(185, 157, 242) contains.

RGB(185, 157, 242)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(185, 157, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B99DF2
RGB	185, 157, 242
RGB Percent	73%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.2745, 0.3843, 0.0510
CMYK	0.24, 0.35, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	260°, 77%, 78%
HSV	260°, 35%, 95%
XYZ	48.0916, 40.8390, 89.3524
YIQ	175.0620, -10.5970, 32.3710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

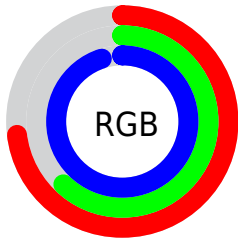
Format	Color
R_{YB}	185, 157, 242
Decimal	12164594
CIE _{Lab}	70.06, 27.46, -38.86
CIE _{LCh}	70, 47.587, 305.250
Yxy	40.8390, 0.2697, 0.2291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290354674 (0xFFB99DF2)
YUV	175.0620, 33.0004, 8.7156
Hunter-Lab	63.9054, 22.4944, -38.1653

Details

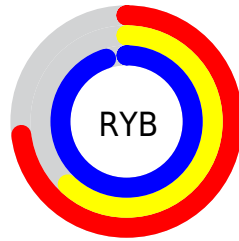
The RGB color **185, 157, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **214, 242, 157**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **242, 212, 255**, and **130, 105, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 133, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 181, 242**.

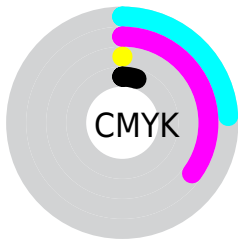
Distribution



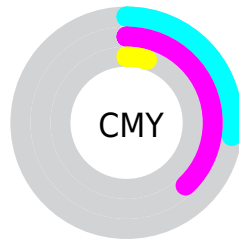
- Red (73%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 185, 157, 242 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 185, 157, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 185, 157, 242

255, 255, 255

 242, 212, 255

 255, 240, 255

 185, 157, 242

 157, 131, 213

 130, 105, 185

 104, 81, 158

 78, 58, 132

 52, 35, 106

 25, 14, 82

 6, 0, 58


 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 11

 185, 157, 242

 185, 157, 242

 169, 133, 242


 201, 181, 242

 153, 109, 242

 217, 205, 242

 136, 84, 242

 234, 230, 242


 120, 60, 242

 250, 254, 242

 104, 36, 242

 255, 255, 242

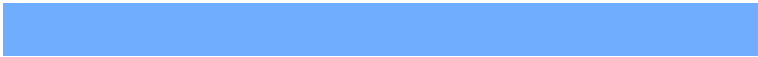
 88, 12, 242

 80, 0, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 173, 255



185, 157, 242



231, 142, 208

Triad

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



185, 157, 242



227, 156, 93



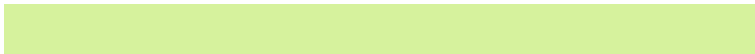
0, 194, 178

Complementary

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



185, 157, 242



214, 242, 157

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.



87, 191, 134



185, 157, 242



190, 171, 83

Square

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



185, 157, 242



249, 142, 124



145, 183, 98



0, 192, 220

Rectangle

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



185, 157, 242



248, 136, 180



145, 183, 98



7, 193, 163

Sweetspot

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



185, 157, 242



236, 227, 255



157, 215, 242



116, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



185, 157, 242



183, 148, 255



226, 157, 242



112, 108, 120



60, 0, 184



18, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

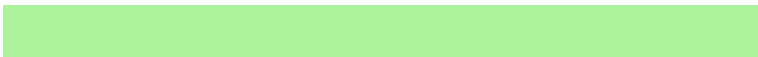
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



242, 157, 214



255, 148, 220



173, 242, 157



120, 108, 116



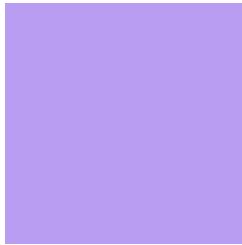
184, 0, 123



56, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 185, 157, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

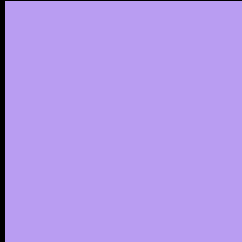
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 185, 157, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

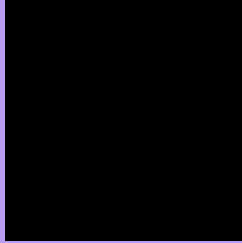
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 185, 157, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 157, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 185, 157, 242.

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
185, 157, 242

Protanopia
144, 169, 251

Deuteranopia
148, 169, 239



Tritanopia
174, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
185, 157, 242

Protanomaly
159, 165, 248

Deuteranomaly
161, 165, 240

Tritanomaly
178, 165, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
185, 157, 242

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
179, 168, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 185, 157, 242 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(185, 157, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 157, 242)  
}
```

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(185, 157, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 157, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 185, 157, 242 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

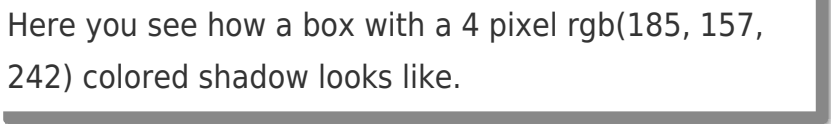
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(185, 157, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 157, 242) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 157, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 157, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 157, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 157,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 185, 157, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 157, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
157, 242) }
```

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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