

Converting Colors

RGB(197, 143, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(197, 143, 220) contains.

RGB(197, 143, 220)	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(197, 143, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C58FDC
RGB	197, 143, 220
RGB Percent	77%, 56%, 86%
CMY	0.2275, 0.4392, 0.1373
CMYK	0.10, 0.35, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	282°, 52%, 71%
HSV	282°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	45.7667, 36.6825, 72.3784
YIQ	167.9240, 7.4670, 35.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

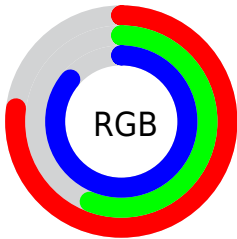
Format	Color
R _Y B	197, 143, 220
Decimal	12947420
CIE Lab	67.04, 33.98, -31.38
CIE LCh	67, 46.248, 317.276
Yxy	36.6825, 0.2956, 0.2369
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291137500 (0xFFC58FDC)
YUV	167.9240, 25.6735, 25.4997
Hunter-Lab	60.5661, 28.8925, -28.4571

Details

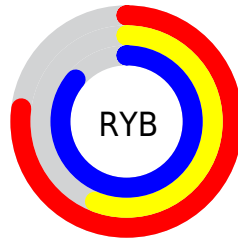
The RGB color **197, 143, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **166, 220, 143**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 255**, and **142, 92, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 121, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 165, 220**.

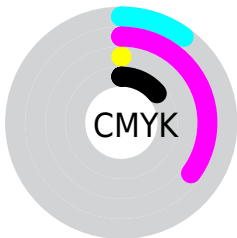
Distribution



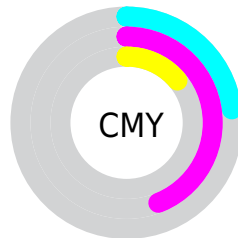
- Red (77%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 143, 220 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 197, 143, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 197, 143, 220


255, 255, 255

 255, 197, 255

 255, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 197, 143, 220

 169, 117, 192

 142, 92, 165

 116, 67, 138

 90, 43, 112

 65, 20, 88

 41, 0, 64

 18, 0, 42

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

197, 143, 220

197, 143, 220

190, 121, 220

204, 165, 220

184, 99, 220

210, 187, 220

177, 77, 220

217, 209, 220

171, 55, 220

223, 231, 220

164, 33, 220

230, 253, 220

158, 11, 220

236, 255, 220

154, 0, 220

243, 255, 220

250, 255, 220

255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 159, 243



197, 143, 220



232, 131, 183

Triad

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



197, 143, 220



204, 155, 81



0, 185, 186

Complementary

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



197, 143, 220



166, 220, 143

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.



49, 183, 143



197, 143, 220



165, 168, 81

Square

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



197, 143, 220



231, 140, 104



117, 178, 105



0, 181, 223

Rectangle

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



197, 143, 220



241, 128, 155



117, 178, 105



0, 185, 172

Sweetspot

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



197, 143, 220



247, 227, 255



143, 166, 220



123, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



197, 143, 220



223, 148, 255



220, 143, 205



106, 99, 110



122, 0, 173



32, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 143, 166



255, 148, 180



143, 220, 158



110, 99, 102



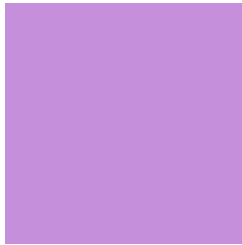
173, 0, 52



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 143, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

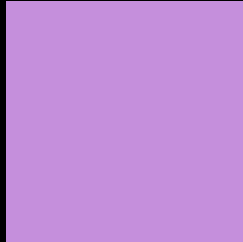
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 197, 143, 220 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 197, 143, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 143, 220.

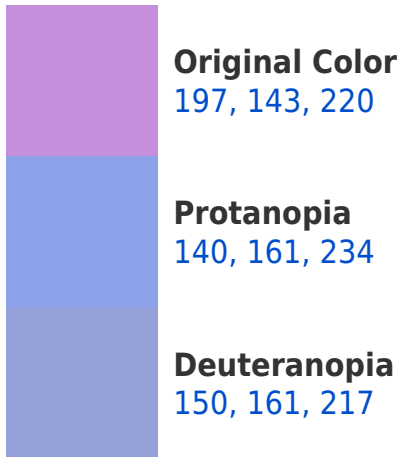



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 143, 220.

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
189, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

197, 143, 220



Protanomaly

161, 154, 229



Deuteranomaly

167, 154, 218



Tritanomaly

192, 150, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

197, 143, 220



Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168



Achromatomaly

179, 159, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 143, 220 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(197, 143, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 143, 220)  
}
```

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(197, 143, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 143, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 143, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

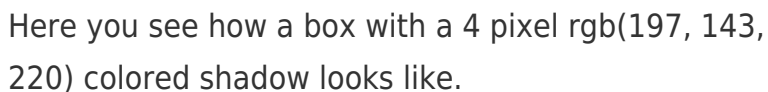
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(197, 143, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 143, 220) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 143, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 143, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 143, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 143, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 143, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 143, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
143, 220) }
```

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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