

# Converting Colors

RGB(197, 158, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(197, 158, 222) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(197, 158, 222)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C59EDE
RGB	197, 158, 222
RGB Percent	77%, 62%, 87%
CMY	0.2275, 0.3804, 0.1294
CMYK	0.11, 0.29, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	277°, 49%, 75%
HSV	277°, 29%, 87%
XYZ	48.4376, 41.5980, 74.5835
YIQ	176.9570, 2.7000, 28.1720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

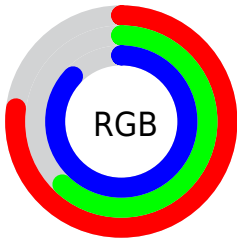
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	197, 158, 222
Decimal	12951262
CIELab	70.59, 26.13, -27.00
CIElCh	71, 37.579, 314.061
Yxy	41.5980, 0.2942, 0.2527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291141342 (0xFFC59EDE)
YUV	176.9570, 22.2062, 17.5777
Hunter-Lab	64.4965, 21.1868, -23.4152

# Details

The RGB color **197, 158, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 222, 158**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 213, 255**, and **142, 106, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 136, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 180, 222**.

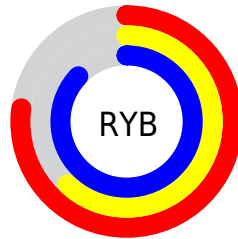
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (62%)

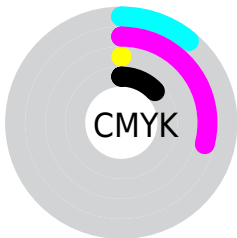
Blue (87%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (87%)

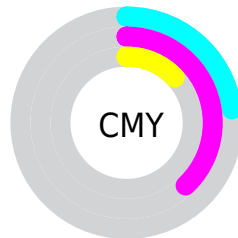


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 158, 222 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, 158, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 197, 158, 222


255, 255, 255

 254, 213, 255

 255, 241, 255

 197, 158, 222


 169, 132, 194

 142, 106, 167

 116, 82, 140

 91, 58, 114

 66, 36, 90

 43, 14, 66


 25, 0, 44


 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 197, 158, 222


 197, 158, 222

 188, 136, 222


 206, 180, 222

 180, 114, 222

 214, 202, 222

 171, 91, 222


 223, 225, 222

 162, 69, 222

 232, 247, 222

 154, 47, 222

 240, 255, 222

 145, 25, 222

 249, 255, 222

 136, 3, 222

 255, 255, 222

 135, 0, 222

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



150, 171, 239



197, 158, 222



228, 148, 192

# Triad

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



197, 158, 222



211, 164, 107



50, 191, 188

# Complementary

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



197, 158, 222



183, 222, 158

# 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.



98, 190, 153



197, 158, 222



179, 176, 105

# Square

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



197, 158, 222



233, 153, 127



141, 185, 122



35, 188, 219

# Rectangle

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



197, 158, 222



238, 146, 169



141, 185, 122



66, 191, 176



# Sweetspot

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



197, 158, 222



246, 232, 255



158, 184, 222



122, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



197, 158, 222



220, 166, 255



222, 158, 216



108, 101, 112



107, 0, 176



30, 0, 48



# Inverse Universe

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



222, 158, 183



255, 166, 201



158, 222, 164



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 69

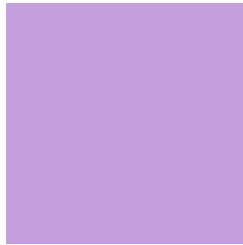


48, 0, 19



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 158, 222 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

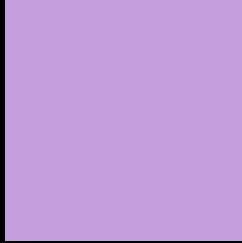
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 222 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

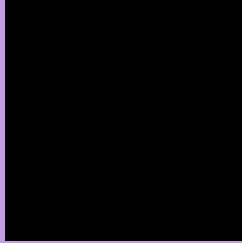
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 197, 158, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 158, 222.

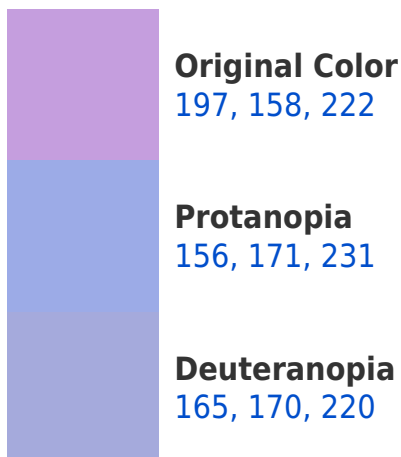


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 158, 222.

# 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**  
190, 166, 179

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
197, 158, 222

**Protanomaly**  
171, 166, 228

**Deuteranomaly**  
177, 166, 221

**Tritanomaly**  
193, 163, 195

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
197, 158, 222

**Achromatopsia**  
177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**  
184, 170, 193

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 158, 222 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, 158, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 158, 222)  
}
```

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, 158, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 158, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 158, 222 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, 158, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 158, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 158, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 158, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 158, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 158,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 158, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 158, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
158, 222) }
```

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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