

Converting Colors

RGB(199, 169, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(199, 169, 222) contains.

RGB(199, 169, 222)	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(199, 169, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7A9DE
RGB	199, 169, 222
RGB Percent	78%, 66%, 87%
CMY	0.2196, 0.3373, 0.1294
CMYK	0.10, 0.24, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	274°, 45%, 77%
HSV	274°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	50.9260, 45.7920, 75.2619
YIQ	184.0120, 0.8670, 22.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

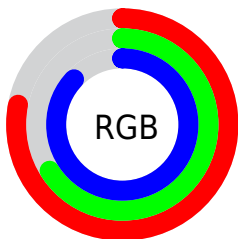
Format	Color
R_{YB}	199, 169, 222
Decimal	13085150
CIE _{Lab}	73.41, 20.71, -22.68
CIE _{LCh}	73, 30.715, 312.407
Yxy	45.7920, 0.2961, 0.2663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291275230 (0xFFC7A9DE)
YUV	184.0120, 18.7281, 13.1445
Hunter-Lab	67.6698, 15.9110, -18.5731

Details

The RGB color **199, 169, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 222, 169**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 255**, and **145, 117, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 147, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 191, 222**.

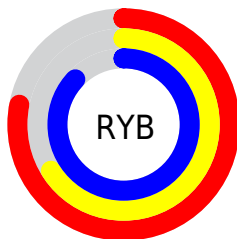
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (66%)

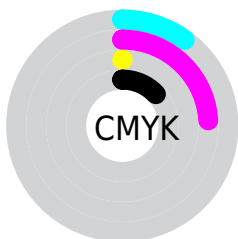
Blue (87%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (87%)

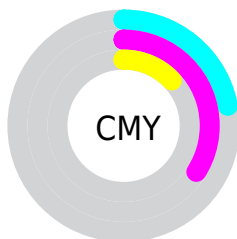


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 199, 169, 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 199, 169, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 199, 169, 222

255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 199, 169, 222

 171, 142, 194

 145, 117, 167

 119, 92, 140

 93, 68, 115

 69, 45, 90

 46, 24, 66

 26, 0, 44

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 199, 169, 222


 199, 169, 222

 189, 147, 222


 209, 191, 222

 180, 125, 222


 218, 213, 222

 170, 102, 222


 228, 236, 222

 160, 80, 222

 238, 255, 222

 151, 58, 222

 247, 255, 222

 141, 36, 222

 255, 255, 222

 132, 14, 222

 126, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 179, 235



199, 169, 222



226, 161, 198

Triad

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



199, 169, 222



215, 173, 127



97, 196, 191

Complementary

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



199, 169, 222



192, 222, 169

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.



124, 195, 162



199, 169, 222



188, 182, 125

Square

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



199, 169, 222



232, 164, 144



157, 190, 138



93, 194, 217

Rectangle

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



199, 169, 222



235, 159, 179



157, 190, 138



105, 196, 182

Sweetspot

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



199, 169, 222



247, 237, 255



169, 193, 222



123, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



199, 169, 222



223, 181, 255



222, 169, 219



107, 101, 112



100, 0, 176



27, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 169, 192



255, 181, 213



169, 222, 172



112, 101, 106



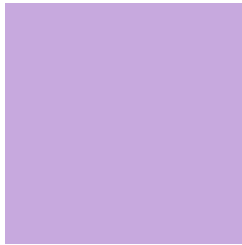
176, 0, 76



48, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 199, 169, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

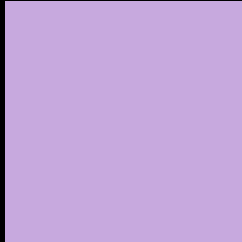
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 199, 169, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

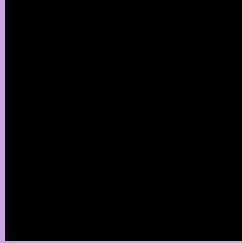
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 199, 169, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 169, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 169, 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



Original Color
199, 169, 222

Protanopia
168, 179, 229

Deuteranopia
178, 177, 221



Tritanopia

194, 175, 189

Trichromacy



Original Color

199, 169, 222

Protanomaly

179, 175, 226

Deuteranomaly

186, 174, 221

Tritanomaly

196, 173, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color

199, 169, 222

Achromatopsia

184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly

189, 179, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 199, 169, 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(199, 169, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 169, 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(199, 169, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 169, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 199, 169, 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(199, 169, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 169, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 169, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 169, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 169, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 169,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 199, 169, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 169, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
169, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor