

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 116, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 116, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 116, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA74FA
RGB	202, 116, 250
RGB Percent	79%, 45%, 98%
CMY	0.2078, 0.5451, 0.0196
CMYK	0.19, 0.54, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	279°, 93%, 72%
HSV	279°, 54%, 98%
XYZ	47.8578, 31.9495, 94.0870
YIQ	156.9900, 8.2420, 59.9060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

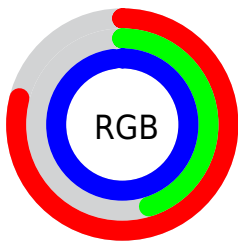
Format	Color
R _{YB}	202, 116, 250
Decimal	13268218
CIE Lab	63.30, 55.96, -53.77
CIE LCh	63, 77.609, 316.145
Yxy	31.9495, 0.2752, 0.1837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291458298 (0xFFCA74FA)
YUV	156.9900, 45.8539, 39.4738
Hunter-Lab	56.5239, 52.2163, -59.1246

Details

The RGB color **202, 116, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **164, 250, 116**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 171, 255**, and **145, 63, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 91, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 141, 250**.

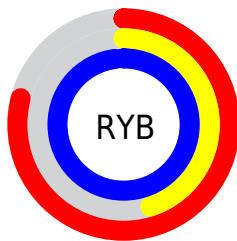
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (45%)

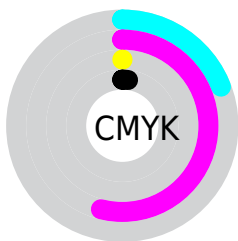
Blue (98%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (98%)

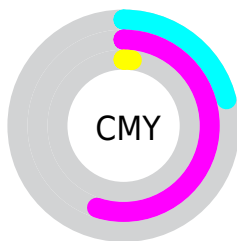


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (21%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 116, 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 RGB color 202, 116, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 116, 250

 202, 116, 250

255, 255, 255

 173, 89, 221

 255, 171, 255

 145, 63, 193

 255, 199, 255

 117, 35, 165

 255, 228, 255

 89, 0, 138


 62, 0, 112

 34, 0, 87

 0, 0, 63


 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17


 202, 116, 250


 202, 116, 250

 193, 91, 250


 211, 141, 250

 184, 66, 250

 220, 166, 250

 175, 41, 250

 229, 191, 250

 166, 16, 250

 238, 216, 250

 160, 0, 250

 247, 241, 250

 255, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64, 149, 255



202, 116, 250



255, 83, 188

Triad

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



202, 116, 250



210, 138, 0



0, 184, 190

Complementary

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



202, 116, 250



164, 250, 116

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.



0, 182, 118



202, 116, 250



149, 161, 0

Square

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



202, 116, 250



255, 107, 54



60, 175, 46



0, 181, 252

Rectangle

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



202, 116, 250



255, 75, 142



60, 175, 46



0, 184, 166

Sweetspot

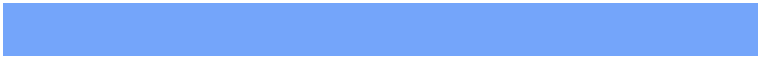
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



202, 116, 250



240, 214, 255



116, 165, 250



119, 103, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 116, 250



197, 92, 255



250, 116, 232



120, 112, 125



121, 0, 189



39, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 116, 164



255, 92, 150



116, 250, 134



125, 112, 117



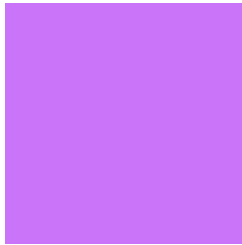
189, 0, 68



61, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 116, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

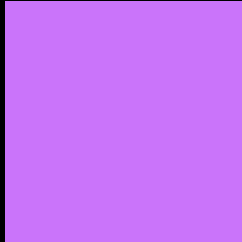
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 116, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

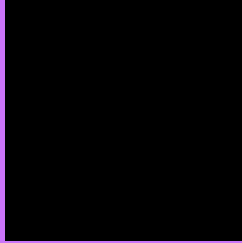
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 202, 116, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 116, 250.

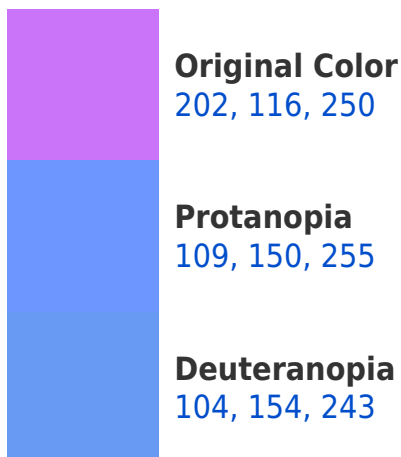



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 116, 250.

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
187, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 116, 250



Protanomaly

143, 138, 253



Deuteranomaly

140, 140, 246



Tritanomaly

192, 132, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

202, 116, 250



Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157



Achromatomaly

173, 142, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 116, 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(202, 116, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 116, 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(202, 116, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 116, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 116, 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(202, 116, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 116, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 116, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 116, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 116, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 116,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 116, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 116, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
116, 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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