

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 128, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 128, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 128, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA80D8
RGB	202, 128, 216
RGB Percent	79%, 50%, 85%
CMY	0.2078, 0.4980, 0.1529
CMYK	0.06, 0.41, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	290°, 53%, 67%
HSV	290°, 41%, 85%
XYZ	44.4710, 32.9528, 68.9824
YIQ	160.1580, 15.8560, 43.0560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

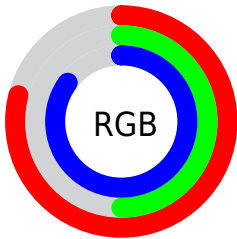
Format	Color
R_{YB}	202, 128, 216
Decimal	13271256
CIE _{Lab}	64.12, 42.81, -33.63
CIE _{LCh}	64, 54.439, 321.846
Yxy	32.9528, 0.3038, 0.2251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291461336 (0xFFCA80D8)
YUV	160.1580, 27.5301, 36.6954
Hunter-Lab	57.4045, 37.8251, -31.0650

Details

The RGB color **202, 128, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 216, 128**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 255**, and **146, 76, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 106, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 150, 216**.

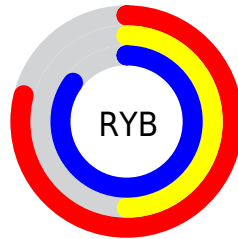
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (50%)

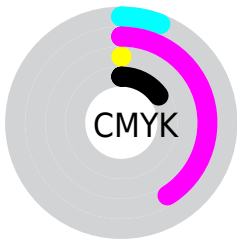
Blue (85%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (85%)

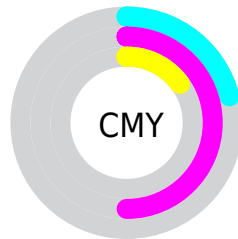


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 128, 216 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, 128, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 128, 216

 202, 128, 216


255, 255, 255

 174, 102, 188

 255, 182, 255

 146, 76, 161

 255, 210, 255

 119, 51, 134

 255, 239, 255

 93, 25, 109

 68, 0, 84


 44, 0, 60


 15, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 202, 128, 216


 202, 128, 216


 199, 106, 216

 205, 150, 216

 195, 85, 216


 209, 171, 216

 192, 63, 216

 212, 193, 216

 188, 42, 216

 216, 214, 216

 185, 20, 216

 219, 236, 216

 182, 0, 216

 223, 255, 216

 226, 255, 216

 229, 255, 216

 233, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



135, 148, 246



202, 128, 216



238, 114, 171

Triad

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



202, 128, 216



194, 148, 54



0, 179, 190

Complementary

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



202, 128, 216



142, 216, 128

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, 179, 140



202, 128, 216



148, 164, 59

Square

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



202, 128, 216



228, 130, 80



88, 173, 93



0, 175, 231

Rectangle

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



202, 128, 216



245, 112, 138



88, 173, 93



0, 179, 174

Sweetspot

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



202, 128, 216



250, 224, 255



128, 143, 216



125, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 128, 216



235, 130, 255



216, 128, 187



105, 96, 107



144, 0, 171



36, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 128, 142



255, 130, 150



128, 216, 157



107, 96, 98



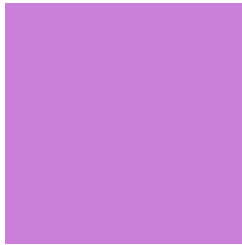
171, 0, 27



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 128, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

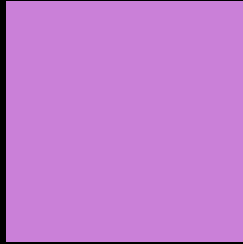
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 128, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

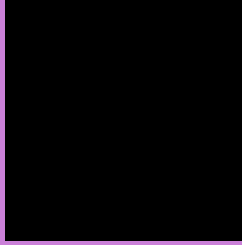
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 128, 216.

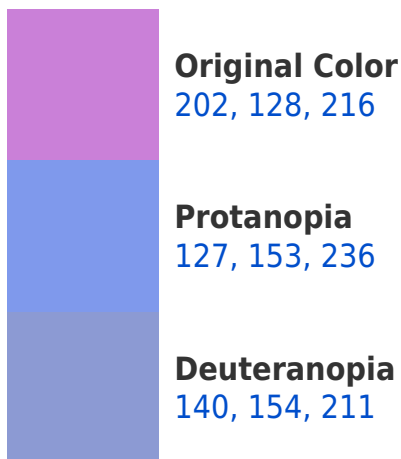


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 128, 216.

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
193, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 128, 216



Protanomaly

154, 144, 229



Deuteranomaly

163, 145, 213



Tritanomaly

196, 137, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

202, 128, 216



Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160



Achromatomaly

175, 148, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 128, 216 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, 128, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 128, 216)  
}
```

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, 128, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 128, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 128, 216 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, 128, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 128, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 128, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 128, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 128, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 128, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 128, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 128, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
128, 216) }
```

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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