

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 147, 203)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 147, 203) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 147, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA93CB
RGB	202, 147, 203
RGB Percent	79%, 58%, 80%
CMY	0.2078, 0.4235, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	299°, 35%, 69%
HSV	299°, 28%, 80%
XYZ	45.5703, 37.7358, 61.3818
YIQ	169.8290, 14.8040, 29.0760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

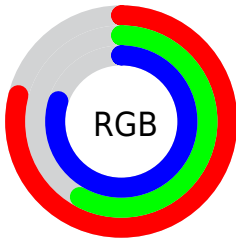
Format	Color
R_{YB}	202, 147, 203
Decimal	13276107
CIE Lab	67.83, 30.02, -20.69
CIE LCh	68, 36.461, 325.424
Yxy	37.7358, 0.3150, 0.2608
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291466187 (0xFFCA93CB)
YUV	169.8290, 16.3533, 28.2140
Hunter-Lab	61.4295, 24.9154, -16.2434

Details

The RGB color **202, 147, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 203, 147**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 255**, and **147, 96, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 127, 203**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 167, 203**.

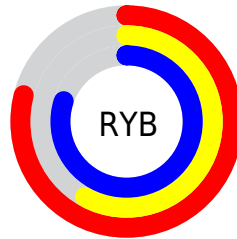
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (58%)

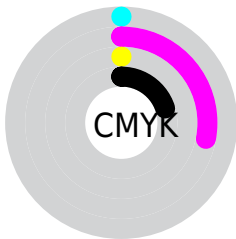
Blue (80%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (80%)

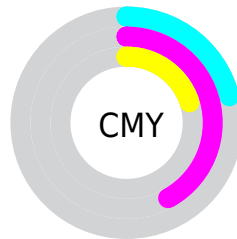


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (42%)


Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 147, 203 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, 147, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 147, 203

 202, 147, 203


255, 255, 255

 174, 121, 176


 255, 202, 255

 147, 96, 149

 255, 230, 255

 121, 71, 123

 95, 47, 98


 71, 24, 74


 47, 1, 51

 26, 0, 30


 0, 0, 0


 202, 147, 203

 202, 147, 203

 202, 127, 203


 202, 167, 203

 201, 106, 203


 203, 188, 203

 201, 86, 203


 203, 208, 203

 201, 66, 203

 203, 228, 203

 200, 46, 203

 204, 249, 203

 200, 25, 203

 204, 255, 203

 199, 5, 203

 205, 255, 203

 199, 0, 203

 205, 255, 203

 205, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 159, 225



202, 147, 203



225, 140, 172

Triad

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



202, 147, 203



192, 162, 99



31, 182, 192

Complementary

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



202, 147, 203



148, 203, 147

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.



76, 183, 159



202, 147, 203



158, 172, 105

Square

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



202, 147, 203



217, 150, 112



120, 179, 127



51, 178, 219

Rectangle

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



202, 147, 203



230, 140, 149



120, 179, 127



45, 183, 182

Sweetspot

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



202, 147, 203



255, 235, 255



147, 149, 203



127, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 147, 203



253, 171, 255



203, 147, 177



102, 92, 102



163, 0, 166



38, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



203, 147, 148



255, 171, 172



147, 203, 173



102, 92, 92



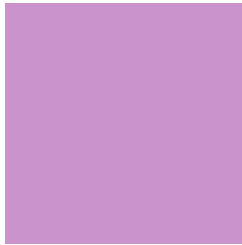
166, 0, 3



38, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 147, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

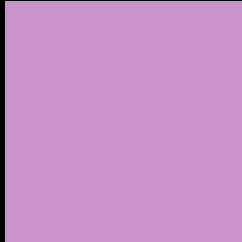
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 203 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

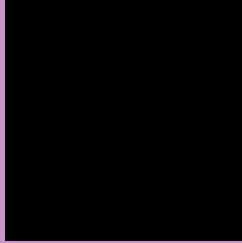
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 147, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 147, 203.

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
202, 147, 203

Protanopia
152, 164, 215

Deuteranopia
164, 162, 200



Tritanopia
197, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 147, 203

Protanomaly
170, 158, 211

Deuteranomaly
178, 157, 201

Tritanomaly
199, 151, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 147, 203

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
182, 162, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 147, 203 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, 147, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 147, 203)  
}
```

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, 147, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 147, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 147, 203 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, 147, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 147, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 147, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 147, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 147, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 147,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 147, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 147, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
147, 203) }
```

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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