

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 160, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 160, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 160, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAA0E4
RGB	202, 160, 228
RGB Percent	79%, 63%, 89%
CMY	0.2078, 0.3725, 0.1059
CMYK	0.11, 0.30, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	277°, 56%, 76%
HSV	277°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	50.9315, 43.2996, 79.0721
YIQ	180.3100, 3.2040, 30.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

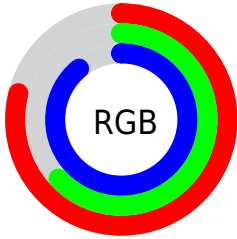
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 160, 228
Decimal	13279460
CIE Lab	71.76, 27.85, -28.46
CIE LCh	72, 39.823, 314.378
Yxy	43.2996, 0.2939, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291469540 (0xFFCAA0E4)
YUV	180.3100, 23.5112, 19.0221
Hunter-Lab	65.8024, 23.0059, -25.1846

Details

The RGB color **202, 160, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 228, 160**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 255**, and **147, 108, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 137, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 183, 228**.

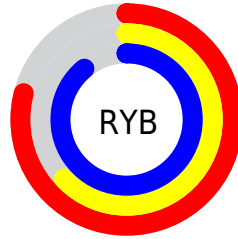
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (63%)

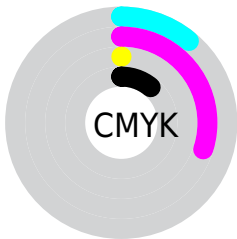
Blue (89%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (89%)

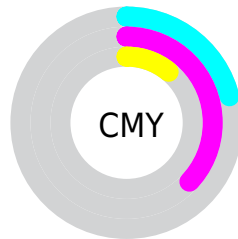


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (21%)


Magenta (37%)


Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 160, 228 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, 160, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 160, 228

 202, 160, 228


255, 255, 255

 174, 134, 200

 255, 215, 255

 147, 108, 172

 255, 244, 255

 121, 83, 146

 95, 60, 120


 70, 37, 95


 46, 14, 71


 27, 0, 48


 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 202, 160, 228


 202, 160, 228

 193, 137, 228

 211, 183, 228

 185, 114, 228

 219, 206, 228

 176, 92, 228


 228, 228, 228

 167, 69, 228

 237, 251, 228

 158, 46, 228

 246, 255, 228

 150, 23, 228

 254, 255, 228

 141, 0, 228

 255, 255, 228

 141, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 173, 246



202, 160, 228



235, 150, 196

Triad

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



202, 160, 228



216, 167, 106



34, 195, 193

Complementary

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



202, 160, 228



186, 228, 160

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.



95, 194, 155



202, 160, 228



182, 179, 104

Square

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



202, 160, 228



239, 155, 127



142, 188, 123



0, 192, 226

Rectangle

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



202, 160, 228



245, 147, 172



142, 188, 123



57, 195, 180

Sweetspot

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



202, 160, 228



246, 232, 255



160, 186, 228



122, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 160, 228



220, 163, 255



228, 160, 220



110, 103, 115



110, 0, 179



31, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 160, 186



255, 163, 198



160, 228, 168



115, 103, 108



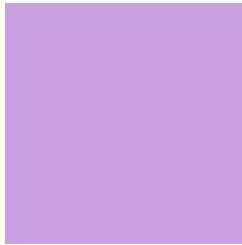
179, 0, 68



51, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 160, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

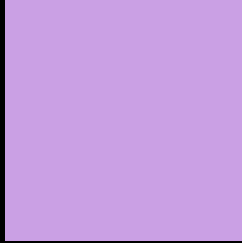
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 228 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, 160, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 160, 228.

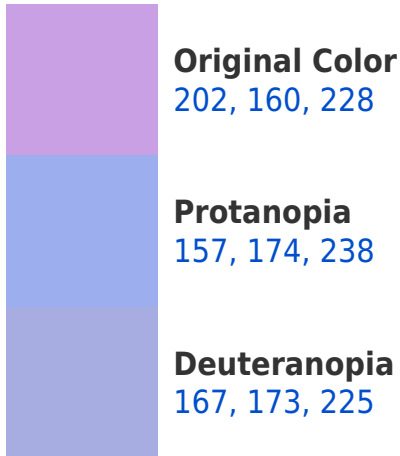


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 160, 228.

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

195, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 160, 228

Protanomaly
173, 169, 234

Deuteranomaly
180, 168, 226

Tritanomaly
198, 166, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 160, 228

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
188, 173, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 160, 228 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, 160, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 160, 228)  
}
```

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, 160, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 160, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 160, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

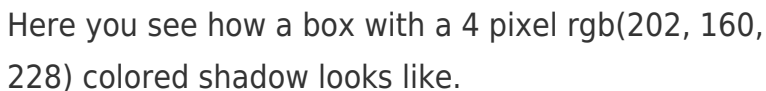
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(202, 160, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 160, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 160, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 160, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 160, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 160,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 160, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 160, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
160, 228) }
```

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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