

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 168, 254)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 168, 254) contains.

RGB(202, 168, 254)	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(202, 168, 254)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAA8FE
RGB	202, 168, 254
RGB Percent	79%, 66%, 100%
CMY	0.2078, 0.3412, 0.0039
CMYK	0.20, 0.34, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	264°, 98%, 83%
HSV	264°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	56.2491, 47.7176, 100.0117
YIQ	187.9700, -7.3420, 33.9540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

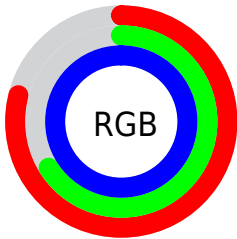
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 168, 254
Decimal	13281534
CIE Lab	74.65, 29.07, -38.13
CIE LCh	75, 47.945, 307.324
Yxy	47.7176, 0.2758, 0.2339
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291471614 (0xFFCAA8FE)
YUV	187.9700, 32.5528, 12.3043
Hunter-Lab	69.0779, 24.4636, -37.4861

Details

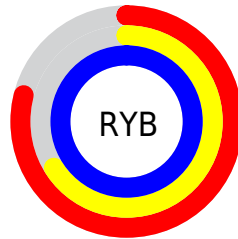
The RGB color **202, 168, 254** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **220, 254, 168**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **147, 116, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 143, 254**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 193, 254**.

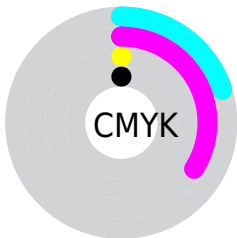
Distribution



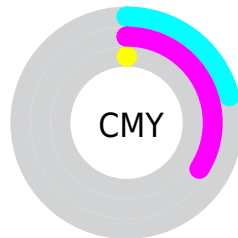
- Red (79%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 168, 254 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, 168, 254 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 202, 168, 254

255, 255, 255


 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 202, 168, 254


 174, 141, 225

 147, 116, 197

 120, 91, 169

 94, 67, 143

 68, 44, 117

 43, 22, 92


 17, 0, 68

 0, 0, 45


 0, 1, 23

 202, 168, 254

 202, 168, 254

 187, 143, 254


 217, 193, 254

 171, 117, 254

 233, 219, 254


 156, 92, 254

 248, 244, 254

 141, 66, 254

255, 255, 254

 125, 41, 254

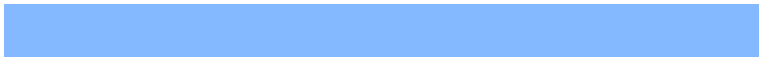
 110, 16, 254

 100, 0, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 185, 255



202, 168, 254



247, 153, 219

Triad

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



202, 168, 254



239, 169, 102



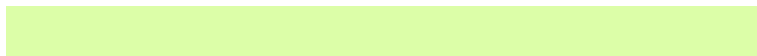
0, 207, 193

Complementary

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



202, 168, 254



220, 254, 168

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, 204, 148



202, 168, 254



201, 185, 94

Square

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



202, 168, 254



255, 155, 132



153, 197, 111



0, 205, 236

Rectangle

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



202, 168, 254



255, 148, 189



153, 197, 111



27, 206, 178

Sweetspot

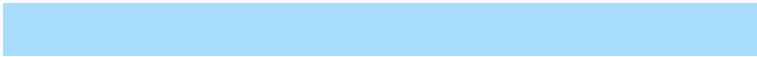
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



202, 168, 254



240, 230, 255



168, 221, 254



118, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 168, 254



192, 150, 255



244, 168, 254



120, 115, 128



76, 0, 191



25, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

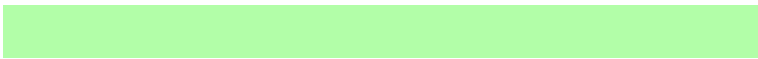
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



254, 168, 220



255, 150, 214



178, 254, 168



128, 115, 122



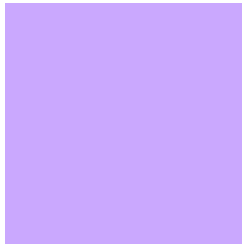
191, 0, 116



64, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 168, 254 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

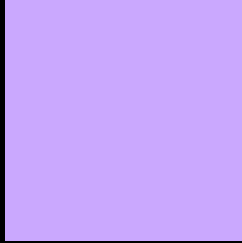
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 254 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, 168, 254 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 168, 254.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 168, 254.

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
192, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 168, 254



Protanomaly

176, 176, 255



Deuteranomaly

177, 176, 252



Tritanomaly

196, 176, 216

Monochromacy



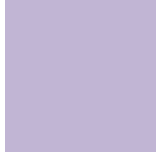
Original Color

202, 168, 254



Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188



Achromatomaly

193, 181, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 168, 254 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, 168, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 168, 254)  
}
```

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, 168, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 168, 254) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 168, 254 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, 168, 254) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 168, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 168, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 168, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 168, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 168,  
254) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 168, 254 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 168, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
168, 254) }
```

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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