

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 176, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 176, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 176, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAB0E9
RGB	202, 176, 233
RGB Percent	79%, 69%, 91%
CMY	0.2078, 0.3098, 0.0863
CMYK	0.13, 0.24, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	267°, 56%, 80%
HSV	267°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	54.5904, 49.4904, 83.7662
YIQ	190.2720, -2.8010, 23.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

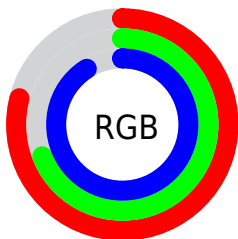
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 176, 233
Decimal	13283561
CIE Lab	75.76, 20.12, -25.06
CIE LCh	76, 32.139, 308.763
Yxy	49.4904, 0.2906, 0.2635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291473641 (0xFFCAB0E9)
YUV	190.2720, 21.0649, 10.2855
Hunter-Lab	70.3494, 15.4027, -21.3529

Details

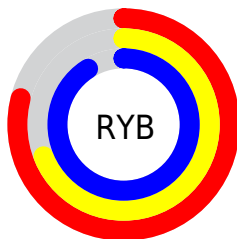
The RGB color **202, 176, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **207, 233, 176**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 255**, and **147, 123, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 153, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 199, 233**.

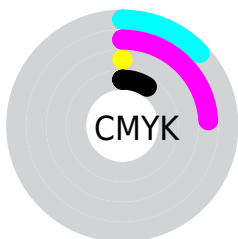
Distribution



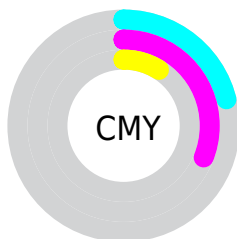
- Red (79%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 176, 233 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, 176, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 202, 176, 233

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 232, 255

■ 202, 176, 233

■ 174, 149, 205

■ 147, 123, 177

■ 121, 98, 150

■ 96, 74, 124

■ 71, 51, 99

■ 48, 30, 75

■ 25, 8, 52

■ 0, 0, 31

■ 0, 0, 1

■ 202, 176, 233

■ 202, 176, 233

■ 189, 153, 233

■ 215, 199, 233

■ 177, 129, 233

■ 227, 223, 233

■ 164, 106, 233

■ 240, 246, 233

■ 151, 83, 233

■ 253, 255, 233

■ 139, 60, 233

■ 255, 255, 233

■ 126, 36, 233

■ 113, 13, 233

■ 106, 0, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 187, 245



202, 176, 233



232, 167, 209

Triad

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



202, 176, 233



226, 178, 132



101, 203, 195

Complementary

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



202, 176, 233



207, 233, 176

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.



132, 201, 164



202, 176, 233



199, 188, 128

Square

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



202, 176, 233



243, 169, 151



166, 196, 140



92, 201, 223

Rectangle

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



202, 176, 233



243, 165, 189



166, 196, 140



110, 203, 184

Sweetspot

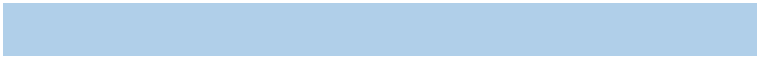
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



202, 176, 233



245, 237, 255



176, 207, 233



122, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 176, 233



215, 181, 255



230, 176, 233



111, 106, 117



83, 0, 181



24, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 176, 207



255, 181, 221



179, 233, 176



117, 106, 112



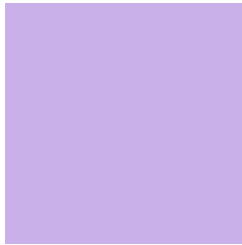
181, 0, 98



54, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 176, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

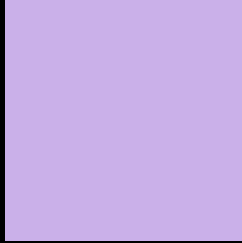
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

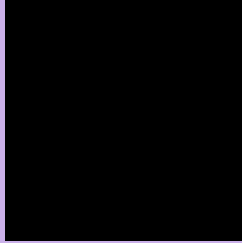
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 176, 233.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 176, 233.

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, 176, 233

Protanopia
173, 185, 239

Deuteranopia
182, 183, 232



Tritanopia
196, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 176, 233

Protanomaly
184, 182, 237

Deuteranomaly
189, 180, 232

Tritanomaly
198, 180, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 176, 233

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
194, 185, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 176, 233 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, 176, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 176, 233)  
}
```

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, 176, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 176, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 176, 233 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, 176, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 176, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 176, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 176, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 176, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 176,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 176, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 176, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
176, 233) }
```

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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