

# Converting Colors

RGB(203, 160, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(203, 160, 216) contains.

<b>RGB(203, 160, 216)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(203, 160, 216)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBA0D8
RGB	203, 160, 216
RGB Percent	80%, 63%, 85%
CMY	0.2039, 0.3725, 0.1529
CMYK	0.06, 0.26, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	286°, 42%, 74%
HSV	286°, 26%, 85%
XYZ	49.5941, 42.7960, 70.6123
YIQ	179.2410, 7.6520, 26.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

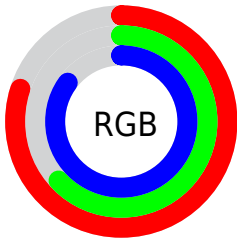
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	203, 160, 216
Decimal	13344984
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.42, 25.74, -22.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 34.119, 318.969
Yxy	42.7960, 0.3043, 0.2625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291535064 (0xFFCBA0D8)
YUV	179.2410, 18.1222, 20.8366
Hunter-Lab	65.4186, 20.8388, -18.2041

# Details

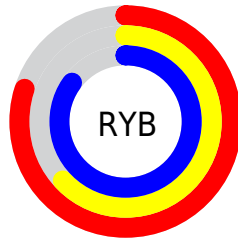
The RGB color **203, 160, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 216, 160**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 255**, and **148, 108, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 138, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 182, 216**.

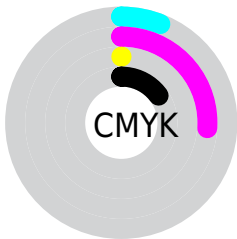
# Distribution



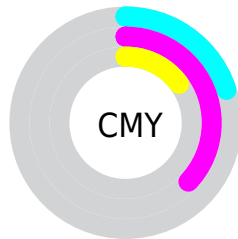
- Red (80%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 160, 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 203, 160, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 203, 160, 216

 203, 160, 216

255, 255, 255

 175, 134, 188

 255, 215, 255

 148, 108, 161

 255, 244, 255

 122, 83, 135

 97, 60, 109

 72, 37, 85

 49, 15, 61

 30, 0, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 203, 160, 216

 203, 160, 216

 198, 138, 216


 208, 182, 216

 193, 117, 216


 213, 203, 216

 188, 95, 216


 218, 225, 216

 183, 74, 216

 223, 246, 216

 178, 52, 216

 228, 255, 216

 173, 30, 216

 233, 255, 216

 168, 9, 216

 238, 255, 216

 166, 0, 216

 243, 255, 216

 248, 255, 216

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



163, 171, 234



203, 160, 216



229, 152, 188

# Triad

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



203, 160, 216



207, 169, 114



71, 192, 194

# Complementary

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



203, 160, 216



173, 216, 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.



103, 191, 162



203, 160, 216



176, 179, 115

# Square

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



203, 160, 216



228, 159, 129



141, 187, 133



73, 188, 221

# Rectangle

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



203, 160, 216



236, 151, 167



141, 187, 133



80, 192, 183



# Sweetspot

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



203, 160, 216



250, 235, 255



160, 173, 216



125, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



203, 160, 216



237, 176, 255



216, 160, 201



105, 96, 107



131, 0, 171



33, 0, 43



# Inverse Universe

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



216, 160, 173



255, 176, 194



160, 216, 175



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 40

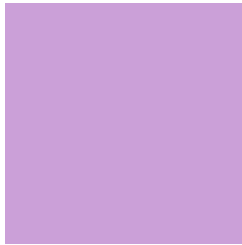


43, 0, 10



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 160, 216 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

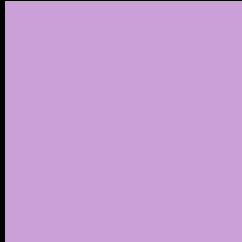
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203, 160, 216 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

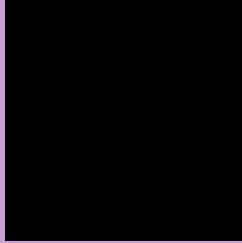
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 203, 160, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 160, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 160, 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



**Original Color**  
203, 160, 216

**Protanopia**  
162, 173, 225

**Deuteranopia**  
173, 171, 214



**Tritanopia**  
198, 167, 180

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
203, 160, 216

**Protanomaly**  
177, 168, 222

**Deuteranomaly**  
184, 167, 215

**Tritanomaly**  
200, 164, 193

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
203, 160, 216

**Achromatopsia**  
179, 179, 179

**Achromatomaly**  
188, 172, 192

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 160, 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(203, 160, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 160, 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(203, 160, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 160, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 160, 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(203, 160, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 160, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 160, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 160, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 160, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 160,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 160, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 160, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
160, 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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