

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 169, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 169, 211) contains.

RGB(203, 169, 211)	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(203, 169, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBA9D3
RGB	203, 169, 211
RGB Percent	80%, 66%, 83%
CMY	0.2039, 0.3373, 0.1725
CMYK	0.04, 0.20, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	289°, 32%, 75%
HSV	289°, 20%, 83%
XYZ	50.5744, 45.7756, 67.7980
YIQ	183.9540, 6.7820, 20.2700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

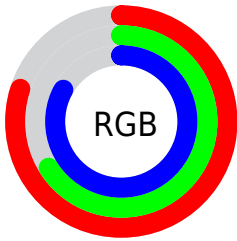
Format	Color
R _Y B	203, 169, 211
Decimal	13347283
CIE Lab	73.40, 19.82, -16.65
CIE LCh	73, 25.887, 319.977
Yxy	45.7756, 0.3081, 0.2789
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291537363 (0xFFCBA9D3)
YUV	183.9540, 13.3337, 16.7033
Hunter-Lab	67.6577, 15.0287, -12.0526

Details

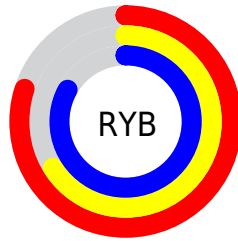
The RGB color **203, 169, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 211, 169**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 255**, and **149, 117, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 148, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 190, 211**.

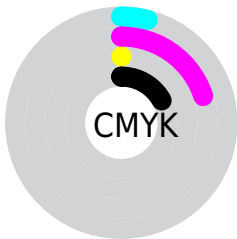
Distribution



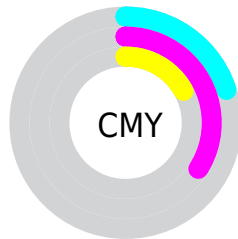
- Red (80%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 169, 211 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, 169, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 203, 169, 211


255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 203, 169, 211


 175, 142, 183

 149, 117, 156

 122, 92, 130

 97, 68, 105

 73, 45, 81


 50, 24, 58


 30, 0, 36

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 203, 169, 211


 203, 169, 211

 199, 148, 211

 207, 190, 211

 195, 127, 211


 211, 211, 211

 191, 106, 211


 215, 232, 211

 187, 85, 211


 219, 253, 211


 183, 63, 211


 223, 255, 211

 179, 42, 211


 227, 255, 211

 175, 21, 211

 231, 255, 211

 171, 0, 211

 235, 255, 211

 171, 0, 211

 239, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 177, 225



203, 169, 211



222, 164, 189

Triad

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



203, 169, 211



205, 176, 134



112, 194, 196

Complementary

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



203, 169, 211



177, 211, 169

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.



128, 193, 171



203, 169, 211



181, 184, 135

Square

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



203, 169, 211



222, 168, 145



154, 190, 149



116, 191, 216

Rectangle

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



203, 169, 211



228, 163, 173



154, 190, 149



116, 194, 188

Sweetspot

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



203, 169, 211



252, 240, 255



169, 177, 211



126, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 169, 211



243, 194, 255



211, 169, 198



103, 94, 105



136, 0, 168



33, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 169, 177



255, 194, 205



169, 211, 182



105, 94, 96



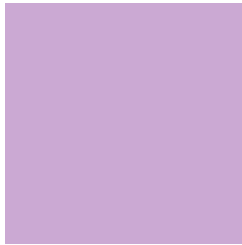
168, 0, 32



41, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 169, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

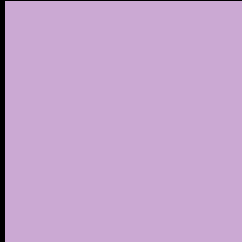
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 211 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, 169, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 169, 211.

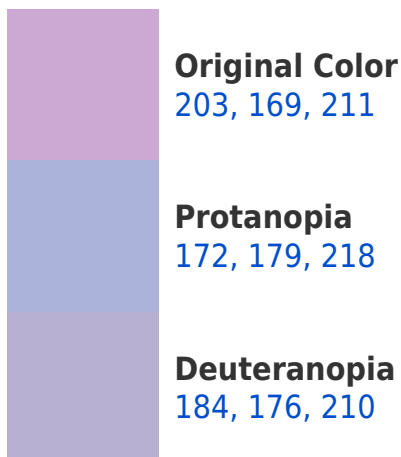


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 169, 211.

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
199, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
203, 169, 211

Protanomaly
183, 175, 215

Deuteranomaly
191, 173, 210

Tritanomaly
200, 172, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
203, 169, 211

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
191, 179, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 169, 211 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, 169, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 169, 211)  
}
```

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, 169, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 169, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 169, 211 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, 169, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 169, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 169, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 169, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 169, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 169,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 169, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 169, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
169, 211) }
```

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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