

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 190, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 190, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 190, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBBEE4
RGB	203, 190, 228
RGB Percent	80%, 75%, 89%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2549, 0.1059
CMYK	0.11, 0.17, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	261°, 41%, 82%
HSV	261°, 17%, 89%
XYZ	57.0456, 55.1249, 81.0323
YIQ	198.2190, -4.4500, 14.5740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

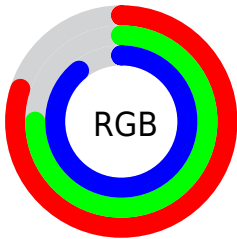
Format	Color
R_{YB}	203, 190, 228
Decimal	13352676
CIE _{Lab}	79.11, 11.79, -17.26
CIE _{LCh}	79, 20.898, 304.341
Yxy	55.1249, 0.2953, 0.2853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291542756 (0xFFCBBEE4)
YUV	198.2190, 14.6820, 4.1929
Hunter-Lab	74.2461, 7.2165, -12.7369

Details

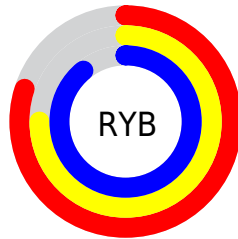
The RGB color **203, 190, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **215, 228, 190**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 246, 255**, and **149, 137, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 167, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 213, 228**.

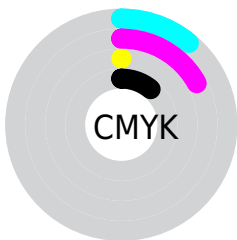
Distribution



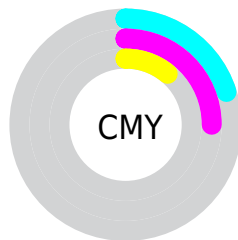
- Red (80%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 190, 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 203, 190, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 203, 190, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 246, 255

■ 203, 190, 228

■ 175, 163, 200

■ 149, 137, 173

■ 123, 111, 146

■ 98, 87, 120

■ 73, 64, 95

■ 50, 42, 72

■ 29, 21, 49

■ 3, 0, 28

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 203, 190, 228

■ 203, 190, 228

■ 188, 167, 228

■ 218, 213, 228

■ 173, 144, 228

■ 233, 236, 228

■ 158, 122, 228

■ 248, 255, 228

■ 143, 99, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 128, 76, 228

■ 113, 53, 228

■ 98, 30, 228

■ 83, 8, 228

■ 78, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 197, 234



203, 190, 228



224, 185, 213

Triad

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



203, 190, 228



226, 189, 161



148, 207, 198

Complementary

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



203, 190, 228



215, 228, 190

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.



165, 206, 178



203, 190, 228



208, 195, 157

Square

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



203, 190, 228



236, 184, 175



186, 201, 164



143, 206, 217

Rectangle

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



203, 190, 228



233, 183, 200



186, 201, 164



153, 207, 191

Sweetspot

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



203, 190, 228



247, 242, 255



190, 215, 228



122, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 190, 228



221, 204, 255



222, 190, 228



107, 103, 115



61, 0, 179



17, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 190, 215



255, 204, 238



196, 228, 190



115, 103, 111



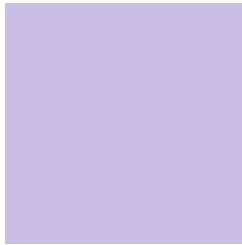
179, 0, 117



51, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 190, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

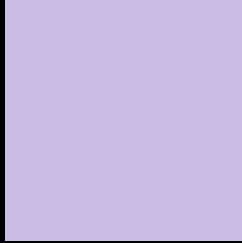
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203, 190, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

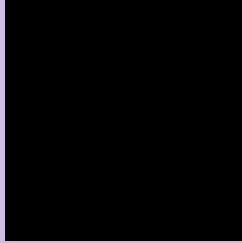
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 203, 190, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 190, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 190, 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



Original Color
203, 190, 228

Protanopia
189, 194, 231

Deuteranopia
200, 191, 228



Tritanopia
200, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
203, 190, 228

Protanomaly
194, 193, 230

Deuteranomaly
201, 191, 228

Tritanomaly
201, 192, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
203, 190, 228

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
200, 195, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 190, 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(203, 190, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 190, 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(203, 190, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 190, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 190, 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(203, 190, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 190, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 190, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 190, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 190, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 190,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 190, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 190, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
190, 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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