

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 113, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 113, 147) contains.

RGB(204, 113, 147)	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(204, 113, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC7193
RGB	204, 113, 147
RGB Percent	80%, 44%, 58%
CMY	0.2000, 0.5569, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.28, 0.20
HSL	338°, 47%, 62%
HSV	338°, 45%, 80%
XYZ	36.0734, 26.7542, 30.8666
YIQ	144.0850, 43.3220, 29.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

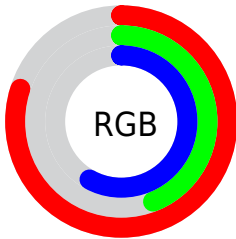
Format	Color
R_{YB}	204, 113, 147
Decimal	13398419
CIE _{Lab}	58.75, 39.83, -2.51
CIE _{LCh}	59, 39.907, 356.393
Yxy	26.7542, 0.3850, 0.2855
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291588499 (0xFFCC7193)
YUV	144.0850, 1.4371, 52.5455
Hunter-Lab	51.7245, 33.9708, 0.8258

Details

The RGB color **204, 113, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 204, 170**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 167, 201**, and **147, 62, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 93, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 133, 160**.

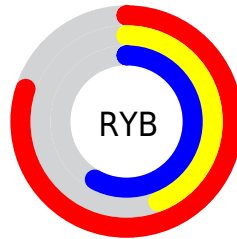
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (44%)

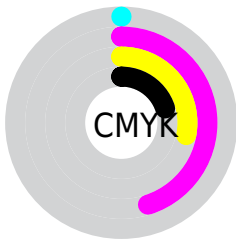
Blue (58%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (58%)

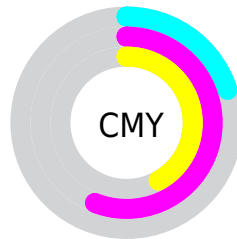


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 113, 147 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 204, 113, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 113, 147

255, 255, 255

 255, 167, 201

 255, 194, 229

 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 204, 113, 147

 175, 87, 121

 147, 62, 97


 120, 36, 73

 93, 5, 50

 67, 0, 29

 46, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 204, 113, 147

 204, 93, 134

 204, 113, 147

 204, 133, 160

 204, 72, 121

 204, 154, 173

 204, 52, 109

 204, 174, 185

 204, 31, 96

 204, 195, 198

 204, 11, 83

 204, 215, 211

 204, 0, 76

 204, 235, 224

 204, 255, 236

 204, 255, 249

 204, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 121, 181



204, 113, 147



207, 115, 112

Triad

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



204, 113, 147



132, 149, 77



0, 155, 199

Complementary

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



204, 113, 147



113, 204, 170

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.



0, 159, 171



204, 113, 147



89, 156, 101

Square

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



204, 113, 147



167, 138, 70



19, 159, 136



74, 146, 211

Rectangle

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



204, 113, 147



200, 121, 92



19, 159, 136



0, 157, 191

Sweetspot

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



204, 113, 147



255, 222, 234



169, 113, 204



128, 107, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 113, 147



255, 117, 169



204, 124, 113



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 62



38, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



204, 113, 147



255, 117, 169



113, 193, 204



102, 92, 96



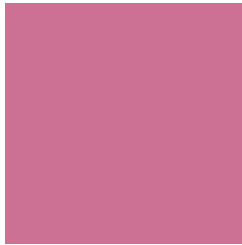
166, 0, 62



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 113, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

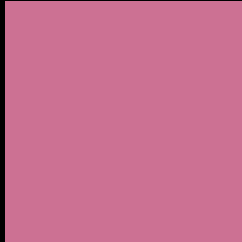
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 204, 113, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

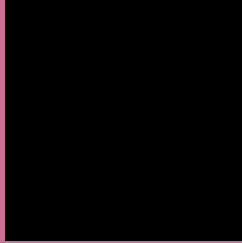
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 204, 113, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 113, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 113, 147.

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
204, 113, 147

Protanopia
138, 141, 164

Deuteranopia
155, 137, 143



Tritanopia
202, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

204, 113, 147

Protanomaly

162, 131, 158

Deuteranomaly

173, 128, 144

Tritanomaly

203, 116, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

204, 113, 147

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

166, 133, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 113, 147 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(204, 113, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 113, 147)  
}
```

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(204, 113, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 113, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 113, 147 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(204, 113, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 113, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 113, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 113, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 113, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 113,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 113, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 113, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
113, 147) }
```

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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