

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 116, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 116, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(204, 116, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC7498
RGB	204, 116, 152
RGB Percent	80%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.2000, 0.5451, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.25, 0.20
HSL	335°, 46%, 63%
HSV	335°, 43%, 80%
XYZ	36.8147, 27.5952, 33.0918
YIQ	146.4160, 40.8920, 29.8520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

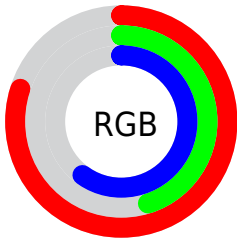
Format	Color
RYB	204, 116, 152
Decimal	13399192
CIELab	59.52, 38.95, -4.26
CIELCh	60, 39.182, 353.761
Yxy	27.5952, 0.3776, 0.2830
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291589272 (0xFFCC7498)
YUV	146.4160, 2.7529, 50.5012
Hunter-Lab	52.5311, 33.1666, -0.5778

Details

The RGB color **204, 116, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 204, 168**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 170, 206**, and **148, 65, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 96, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 136, 164**.

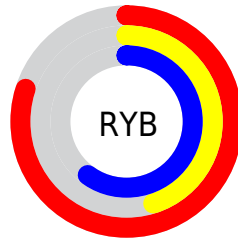
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (45%)

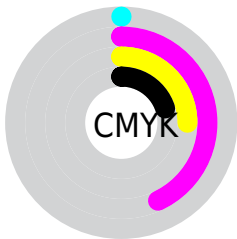
Blue (60%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (60%)

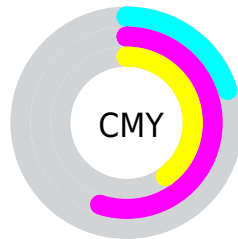


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 116, 152 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, 116, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 116, 152

255, 255, 255

 255, 170, 206

 255, 197, 234

 255, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 204, 116, 152

 204, 96, 140

 204, 116, 152

 176, 90, 126

 148, 65, 101


 120, 39, 77

 94, 11, 55

 68, 0, 33

 47, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 204, 116, 152

 204, 136, 164

204, 75, 128

204, 157, 176

204, 55, 116

204, 177, 188

204, 34, 104

204, 198, 200

204, 14, 92

204, 218, 212

204, 0, 83

204, 238, 224

204, 255, 236

204, 255, 248

204, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 124, 184



204, 116, 152



209, 117, 117

Triad

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



204, 116, 152



137, 150, 78



0, 157, 198

Complementary

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



204, 116, 152



116, 204, 168

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, 161, 170



204, 116, 152



96, 157, 101

Square

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



204, 116, 152



171, 139, 74



39, 161, 135



72, 149, 211

Rectangle

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



204, 116, 152



202, 123, 97



39, 161, 135



0, 159, 190

Sweetspot

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



204, 116, 152



255, 222, 235



167, 116, 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, 116, 152



255, 122, 177



204, 123, 116



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 68



38, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



204, 116, 152



255, 122, 177



116, 197, 204



102, 92, 96



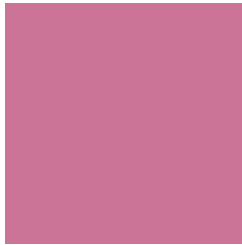
166, 0, 68



38, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 116, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

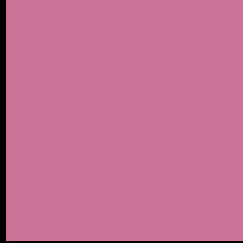
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

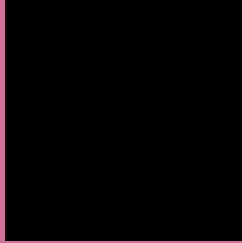
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 116, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 116, 152.

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, 116, 152

Protanopia
139, 143, 169

Deuteranopia
156, 139, 148



Tritanopia
202, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
204, 116, 152

Protanomaly
163, 133, 163

Deuteranomaly
173, 131, 149

Tritanomaly
203, 119, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
204, 116, 152

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
167, 135, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 116, 152 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, 116, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 116, 152)  
}
```

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, 116, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 116, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 116, 152 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, 116, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 116, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 116, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 116, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 116, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 116,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 116, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 116, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
116, 152) }
```

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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