

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 128, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 128, 156) contains.

RGB(204, 128, 156)	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, 128, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC809C
RGB	204, 128, 156
RGB Percent	80%, 50%, 61%
CMY	0.2000, 0.4980, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.24, 0.20
HSL	338°, 43%, 65%
HSV	338°, 37%, 80%
XYZ	38.6218, 30.6760, 35.3380
YIQ	153.9160, 36.3080, 24.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

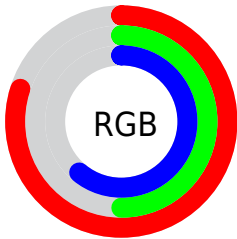
Format	Color
RYB	204, 128, 156
Decimal	13402268
CIELab	62.23, 33.13, -2.56
CIElCh	62, 33.227, 355.584
Yxy	30.6760, 0.3691, 0.2932
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291592348 (0xFFCC809C)
YUV	153.9160, 1.0274, 43.9237
Hunter-Lab	55.3859, 27.5464, 0.9413

Details

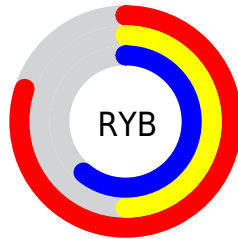
The RGB color **204, 128, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **128, 204, 176**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 210**, and **148, 77, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 108, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 148, 169**.

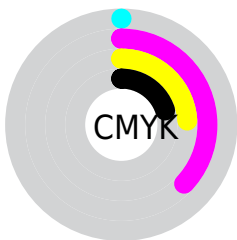
Distribution



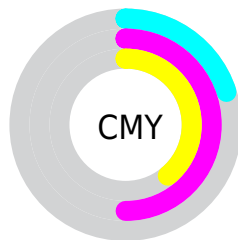
- Red (80%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 128, 156 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, 128, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 128, 156

255, 255, 255

 255, 182, 210


 255, 210, 239


 255, 238, 255

 204, 128, 156

 176, 102, 130

 148, 77, 105

 121, 53, 81

 95, 28, 58


 69, 2, 36


 47, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 204, 128, 156

 204, 108, 143


 204, 128, 156

 204, 148, 169

 204, 87, 130

 204, 169, 182

 204, 67, 117

 204, 189, 195

 204, 46, 104

 204, 210, 208

 204, 26, 92

 204, 230, 220

 204, 6, 79

 204, 250, 233

 204, 0, 75

 204, 255, 246

 204, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 134, 184



204, 128, 156



208, 129, 126

Triad

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



204, 128, 156



144, 156, 96



52, 162, 198

Complementary

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



204, 128, 156



128, 204, 176

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.



36, 166, 175



204, 128, 156



110, 163, 116

Square

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



204, 128, 156



174, 147, 91



72, 166, 145



101, 155, 209

Rectangle

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



204, 128, 156



202, 134, 110



72, 166, 145



39, 164, 192

Sweetspot

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



204, 128, 156



255, 227, 237



175, 128, 204



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 128, 156



255, 140, 183



204, 137, 128



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 61



38, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



204, 128, 156



255, 140, 183



128, 195, 204



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 61



38, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 128, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

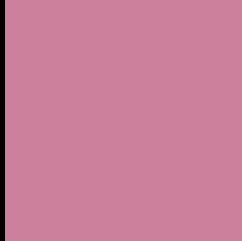
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204, 128, 156 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 204, 128, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 128, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 128, 156.

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, 128, 156

Protanopia
148, 150, 169

Deuteranopia
164, 146, 153



Tritanopia
202, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
204, 128, 156

Protanomaly
168, 142, 164

Deuteranomaly
179, 139, 154

Tritanomaly
203, 130, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
204, 128, 156

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
172, 145, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 128, 156 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, 128, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 128, 156)  
}
```

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, 128, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 128, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 128, 156 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, 128, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 128, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 128, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 128, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 128, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 128, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 128, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 128, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
128, 156) }
```

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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