

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 88, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 88, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(204, 88, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC58A6
RGB	204, 88, 166
RGB Percent	80%, 35%, 65%
CMY	0.2000, 0.6549, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.57, 0.19, 0.20
HSL	320°, 53%, 57%
HSV	320°, 57%, 80%
XYZ	35.2745, 22.5700, 38.5737
YIQ	131.5760, 44.0980, 48.8500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

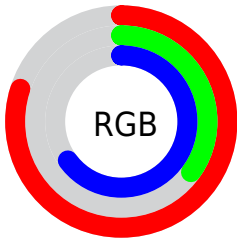
Format	Color
R_{YB}	204, 88, 166
Decimal	13392038
CIE _{Lab}	54.63, 54.89, -19.75
CIE _{LCh}	55, 58.335, 340.215
Yxy	22.5700, 0.3658, 0.2341
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291582118 (0xFFCC58A6)
YUV	131.5760, 16.9710, 63.5158
Hunter-Lab	47.5079, 49.3971, -14.8845

Details

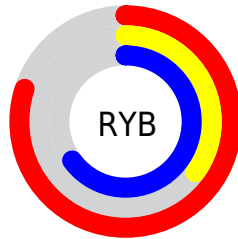
The RGB color **204, 88, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **88, 204, 126**, and the grayscale version is **131, 131, 131**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 143, 221**, and **147, 30, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 68, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 108, 173**.

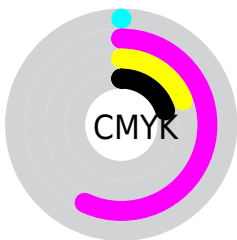
Distribution



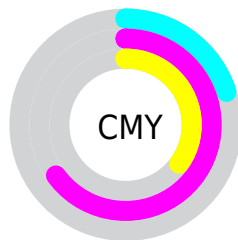
- Red (80%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 88, 166 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, 88, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



204, 88, 166



204, 88, 166

255, 255, 255



175, 60, 140



255, 143, 221



147, 30, 114



255, 171, 250



119, 0, 89



255, 199, 255



92, 0, 66



255, 228, 255



66, 0, 43



40, 0, 22



0, 0, 0



204, 88, 166



204, 88, 166



204, 68, 159



204, 108, 173

■ 204, 47, 153

■ 204, 129, 179

■ 204, 27, 146

■ 204, 149, 186

■ 204, 6, 139

■ 204, 170, 193

■ 204, 0, 137

■ 204, 190, 199

■ 204, 210, 206

■ 204, 231, 213

■ 204, 251, 219

■ 204, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 109, 208



204, 88, 166



221, 81, 116

Triad

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



204, 88, 166



140, 134, 10



0, 153, 195

Complementary

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



204, 88, 166



88, 204, 126

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, 154, 147



204, 88, 166



84, 146, 47

Square

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



204, 88, 166



183, 116, 28



0, 152, 95



0, 145, 226

Rectangle

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



204, 88, 166



218, 88, 83



0, 152, 95



0, 154, 180

Sweetspot

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



204, 88, 166



255, 212, 241



125, 88, 204



128, 102, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 88, 166



255, 82, 198



204, 88, 109



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 111



38, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



204, 88, 166



255, 82, 198



88, 204, 183



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 111



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 88, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

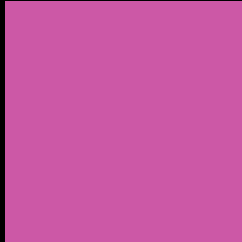
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

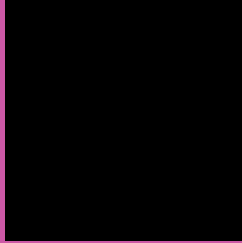
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 88, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 88, 166.

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, 88, 166

Protanopia
108, 129, 197

Deuteranopia
130, 128, 159



Tritanopia
198, 101, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

204, 88, 166



Protanomaly

143, 114, 186



Deuteranomaly

157, 113, 162



Tritanomaly

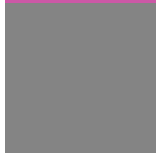
200, 96, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

204, 88, 166



Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132



Achromatomaly

158, 116, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 88, 166 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, 88, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 88, 166)  
}
```

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, 88, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 88, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 88, 166 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, 88, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 88, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 88, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 88, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 88, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 88,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 88, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 88, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204, 88,  
166) }
```

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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