

# Converting Colors

RGB(205, 160, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(205, 160, 202) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(205, 160, 202)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CDA0CA
RGB	205, 160, 202
RGB Percent	80%, 63%, 79%
CMY	0.1961, 0.3725, 0.2078
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.01, 0.20
HSL	304°, 31%, 72%
HSV	304°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	48.4083, 42.3850, 61.5068
YIQ	178.2430, 13.3380, 22.6020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

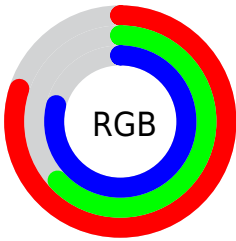
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 160, 202
Decimal	13476042
CIE Lab	71.14, 23.71, -15.10
CIE LCh	71, 28.111, 327.519
Yxy	42.3850, 0.3178, 0.2783
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291666122 (0xFFCDA0CA)
YUV	178.2430, 11.7122, 23.4659
Hunter-Lab	65.1038, 18.7932, -10.4416

# Details

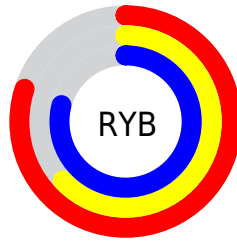
The RGB color **205, 160, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 205, 163**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 255**, and **150, 108, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **205, 139, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 181, 203**.

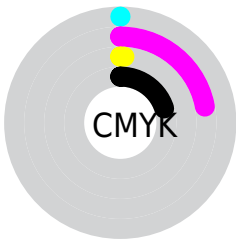
# Distribution



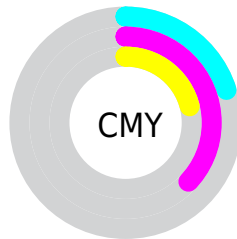
- Red (80%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (21%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 205, 160, 202 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 205, 160, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 205, 160, 202

 205, 160, 202

255, 255, 255

 177, 134, 175

 255, 215, 255


 150, 108, 148

 255, 244, 255

 124, 83, 122

 99, 60, 97


 74, 37, 73

 51, 15, 51

 32, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 205, 160, 202

 205, 160, 202

 205, 139, 201


 205, 181, 203

 205, 119, 199


 205, 201, 205

 205, 99, 198


 205, 222, 206

 205, 78, 197


 205, 242, 207

 205, 58, 195

 205, 255, 209

 205, 37, 194

 205, 255, 210

 205, 16, 192

 205, 255, 212

 205, 0, 191

 205, 255, 213

 205, 255, 214

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



175, 168, 219



205, 160, 202



222, 155, 177

# Triad

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



205, 160, 202



195, 172, 123



96, 188, 197

# Complementary

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



205, 160, 202



160, 205, 163

# 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.



111, 188, 171



205, 160, 202



168, 180, 128

# Square

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



205, 160, 202



215, 163, 132



138, 185, 146



107, 184, 217

# Rectangle

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



205, 160, 202



226, 156, 160



138, 185, 146



98, 188, 189



# Sweetspot

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



205, 160, 202



255, 237, 254



163, 160, 205



128, 117, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



205, 160, 202



255, 189, 251



205, 160, 180



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 155



38, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



205, 160, 202



255, 189, 251



160, 205, 186



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 155

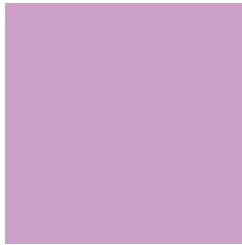


38, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 205, 160, 202 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

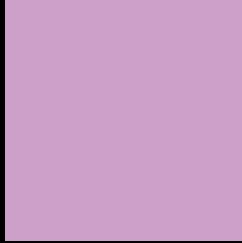
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 205, 160, 202 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

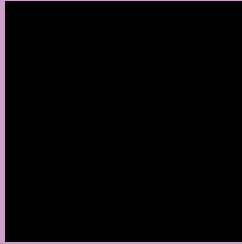
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 205, 160, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 205, 160, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 205, 160, 202.

# 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**  
205, 160, 202

**Protanopia**  
166, 173, 211

**Deuteranopia**  
179, 170, 200



**Tritanopia**  
202, 164, 177

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
205, 160, 202

**Protanomaly**  
180, 168, 208

**Deuteranomaly**  
188, 166, 201

**Tritanomaly**  
203, 163, 186

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
205, 160, 202

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
188, 171, 187

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 205, 160, 202 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(205, 160, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 160, 202)  
}
```

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(205, 160, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 160, 202) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 205, 160, 202 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(205, 160, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 160, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 160, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 160, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 160, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 160,  
202) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 205, 160, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 160, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
160, 202) }
```

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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