

Converting Colors

RGB(207, 147, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(207, 147, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(207, 147, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CF93D0
RGB	207, 147, 208
RGB Percent	81%, 58%, 82%
CMY	0.1882, 0.4235, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	299°, 39%, 70%
HSV	299°, 29%, 82%
XYZ	47.5510, 38.6869, 64.6356
YIQ	171.8940, 16.1790, 31.6910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

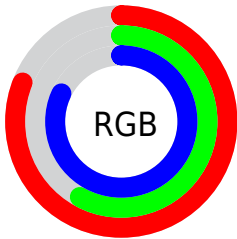
Format	Color
R_{YB}	207, 147, 208
Decimal	13603792
CIE _{Lab}	68.52, 32.60, -22.36
CIE _{LCh}	69, 39.529, 325.559
Yxy	38.6869, 0.3152, 0.2564
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291793872 (0xFFCF93D0)
YUV	171.8940, 17.8003, 30.7880
Hunter-Lab	62.1988, 27.6155, -18.0737

Details

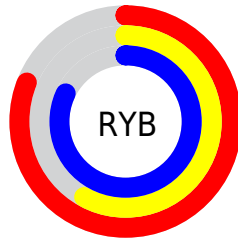
The RGB color **207, 147, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 208, 147**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 255**, and **152, 95, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 126, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 168, 208**.

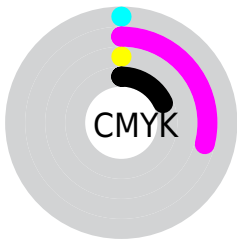
Distribution



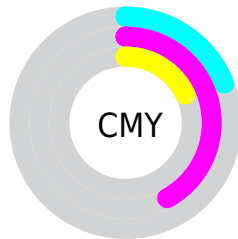
- Red (81%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 147, 208 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 207, 147, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 207, 147, 208

 207, 147, 208


255, 255, 255

 179, 121, 180

 255, 202, 255

 152, 95, 153

 255, 230, 255

 125, 71, 127

 99, 47, 102

 74, 23, 78

 50, 0, 55

 31, 0, 34

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

■ 207, 147, 208

■ 207, 147, 208

■ 207, 126, 208

■ 207, 168, 208

■ 206, 105, 208

■ 208, 189, 208

■ 206, 85, 208

■ 208, 209, 208

■ 206, 64, 208

■ 208, 230, 208

■ 205, 43, 208

■ 209, 251, 208

■ 205, 22, 208

■ 209, 255, 208

■ 205, 1, 208

■ 209, 255, 208

■ 205, 0, 208

■ 210, 255, 208

■ 210, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 160, 232



207, 147, 208



232, 139, 174

Triad

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



207, 147, 208



195, 163, 95



0, 186, 197

Complementary

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



207, 147, 208



148, 208, 147

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.



65, 186, 160



207, 147, 208



159, 174, 101

Square

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



207, 147, 208



222, 151, 109



117, 182, 125



18, 181, 225

Rectangle

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



207, 147, 208



237, 139, 150



117, 182, 125



5, 186, 185

Sweetspot

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



207, 147, 208



255, 232, 255



147, 148, 208



127, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



207, 147, 208



254, 166, 255



208, 147, 179



104, 94, 105



166, 0, 168



40, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 147, 148



255, 166, 167



147, 208, 176



105, 94, 94



168, 0, 3



41, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 147, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

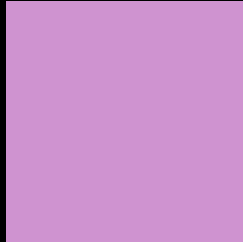
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 207, 147, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

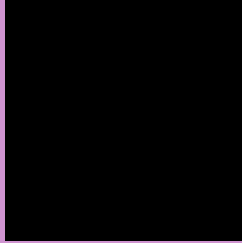
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 207, 147, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 147, 208.

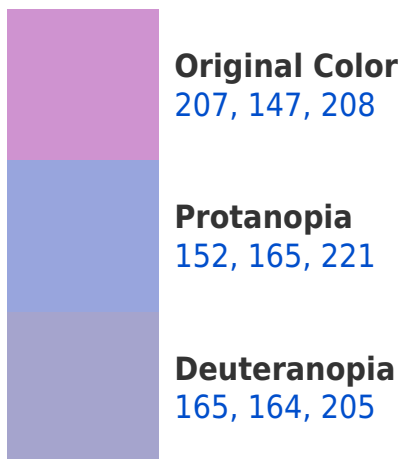


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 147, 208.

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





Tritanopia
201, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

207, 147, 208



Protanomaly

172, 158, 216



Deuteranomaly

180, 158, 206



Tritanomaly

203, 152, 182

Monochromacy



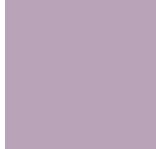
Original Color

207, 147, 208



Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172



Achromatomaly

185, 163, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 147, 208 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(207, 147, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 147, 208)  
}
```

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(207, 147, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 147, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 147, 208 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

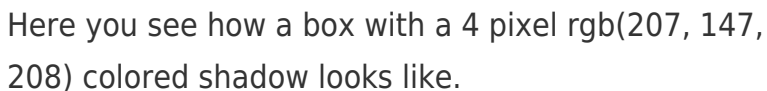
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(207, 147, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 147, 208) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 147, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 147, 208); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 147, 208); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 147, 208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 147, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 147, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
147, 208) }
```

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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