

# Converting Colors

RGB(207, 15, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(207, 15, 168) contains.

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**Color**

**RGB(207, 15, 168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CF0FA8
RGB	207, 15, 168
RGB Percent	81%, 6%, 66%
CMY	0.1882, 0.9412, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.93, 0.19, 0.19
HSL	312°, 86%, 44%
HSV	312°, 93%, 81%
XYZ	32.9708, 16.4342, 38.4801
YIQ	89.8500, 65.3190, 88.2870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

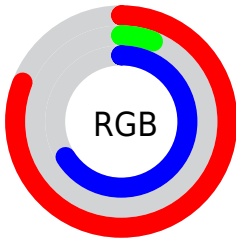
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	207, 15, 168
Decimal	13569960
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.54, 77.44, -31.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	48, 83.737, 337.643
Yxy	16.4342, 0.3752, 0.1870
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291760040 (0xFFCF0FA8)
YUV	89.8500, 38.5279, 102.7405
Hunter-Lab	40.5391, 74.2322, -27.9013

# Details

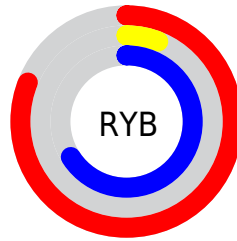
The RGB color **207, 15, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **15, 207, 54**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 95, 224**, and **148, 0, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 0, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 36, 172**.

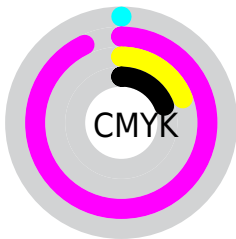
# Distribution



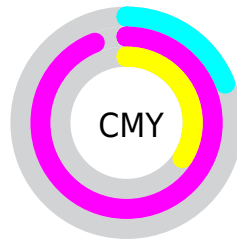
- Red (81%)
- Green (6%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (93%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (94%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 15, 168 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, 15, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 207, 15, 168

 207, 15, 168

255, 255, 255

 177, 0, 141

 255, 95, 224

 148, 0, 115

 255, 125, 252

 119, 0, 91

 255, 155, 255

 90, 0, 67

 255, 185, 255

 63, 0, 44

 255, 215, 255

 33, 0, 22

 255, 245, 255

 0, 0, 0

 207, 15, 168

 207, 15, 168

 207, 0, 165

 207, 36, 172

■ 207, 56, 176

■ 207, 77, 181

■ 207, 98, 185

■ 207, 119, 189

■ 207, 139, 193

■ 207, 160, 197

■ 207, 181, 202

■ 207, 201, 206

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



130, 83, 226



207, 15, 168



231, 0, 98

# Triad

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



207, 15, 168



122, 116, 0



0, 141, 198

# Complementary

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



207, 15, 168



15, 207, 54

# 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, 141, 130



207, 15, 168



32, 131, 0

# Square

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



207, 15, 168



179, 88, 0



0, 138, 54



0, 135, 245

# Rectangle

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



207, 15, 168



226, 0, 53



0, 138, 54



0, 141, 177



# Sweetspot

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



207, 15, 168



255, 184, 240



53, 15, 207



128, 84, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



207, 15, 168



255, 0, 203



207, 15, 73



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 134



41, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



207, 15, 168



255, 0, 203



15, 207, 149



105, 94, 102



168, 0, 134



41, 0, 33



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 15, 168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

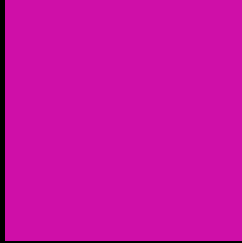
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 15, 168 looks on a black 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

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



## RGB 207, 15, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 15, 168.

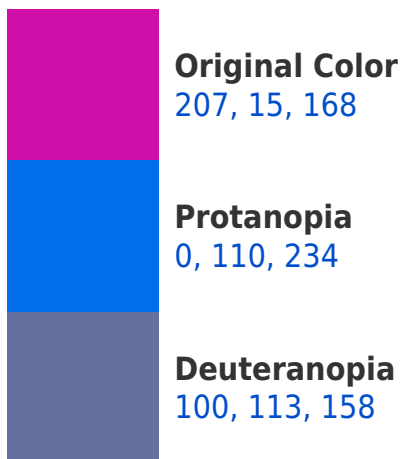


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 15, 168.

# 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**  
199, 67, 71

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

207, 15, 168



**Protanomaly**

75, 75, 210



**Deuteranomaly**

139, 77, 162



**Tritanomaly**

202, 48, 106

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

207, 15, 168



**Achromatopsia**

90, 90, 90



**Achromatomaly**

133, 63, 118

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 15, 168 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, 15, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 15, 168)  
}
```

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, 15, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 15, 168 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, 15, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(207, 15, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 15, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 15, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 15,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 15, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 15, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207, 15,  
168) }
```

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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