

Converting Colors

RGB(207, 166, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(207, 166, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(207, 166, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFA6F3
RGB	207, 166, 243
RGB Percent	81%, 65%, 95%
CMY	0.1882, 0.3490, 0.0471
CMYK	0.15, 0.32, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	272°, 76%, 80%
HSV	272°, 32%, 95%
XYZ	55.5460, 47.0089, 90.9401
YIQ	187.0370, -0.2810, 32.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

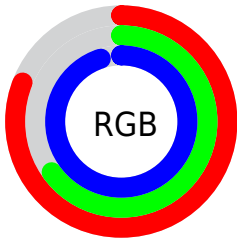
Format	Color
R_{YB}	207, 166, 243
Decimal	13608691
CIE _{Lab}	74.20, 29.26, -32.84
CIE _{LCh}	74, 43.981, 311.699
Yxy	47.0089, 0.2871, 0.2429
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291798771 (0xFFCFA6F3)
YUV	187.0370, 27.5898, 17.5076
Hunter-Lab	68.5630, 24.6256, -30.6464

Details

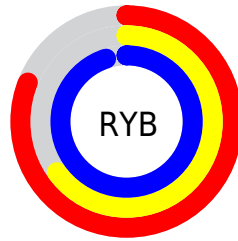
The RGB color **207, 166, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **202, 243, 166**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 255**, and **152, 114, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 142, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 190, 243**.

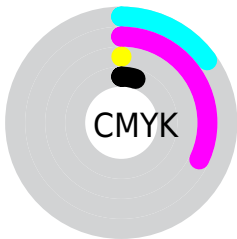
Distribution



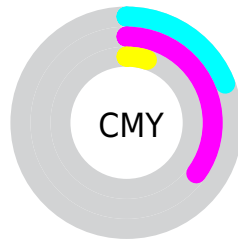
- Red (81%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 166, 243 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, 166, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 207, 166, 243


255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 207, 166, 243

 179, 139, 214

 152, 114, 187

 125, 89, 159

 99, 65, 133

 74, 42, 107

 49, 19, 83

 26, 0, 59

 0, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

■ 207, 166, 243

■ 207, 166, 243

■ 196, 142, 243

■ 218, 190, 243

■ 184, 117, 243

■ 230, 215, 243

■ 173, 93, 243

■ 241, 239, 243

■ 162, 69, 243

■ 252, 255, 243

■ 150, 44, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 139, 20, 243

■ 129, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 181, 255



207, 166, 243



245, 154, 209

Triad

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



207, 166, 243



229, 171, 106



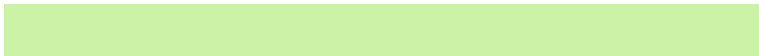
0, 204, 197

Complementary

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



207, 166, 243



202, 243, 166

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.



95, 202, 156



207, 166, 243



193, 185, 102

Square

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



207, 166, 243



254, 158, 131



148, 196, 120



0, 201, 235

Rectangle

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



207, 166, 243



255, 150, 182



148, 196, 120



45, 204, 183

Sweetspot

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



207, 166, 243



243, 230, 255



166, 203, 243



120, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



207, 166, 243



210, 158, 255



243, 166, 242



117, 110, 122



99, 0, 186



31, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 166, 202



255, 158, 203



166, 243, 167



122, 110, 116



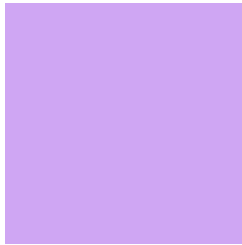
186, 0, 87



59, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 166, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

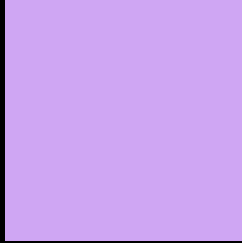
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

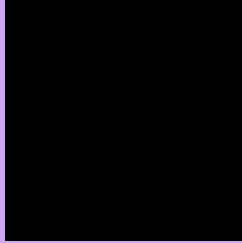
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 166, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 166, 243.

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
207, 166, 243

Protanopia
160, 180, 254

Deuteranopia
169, 180, 240



Tritanopia
198, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
207, 166, 243

Protanomaly
177, 175, 250

Deuteranomaly
183, 175, 241

Tritanomaly
201, 172, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
207, 166, 243

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
194, 179, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 166, 243 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, 166, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 166, 243)  
}
```

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, 166, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 166, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 166, 243 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, 166, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 166, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 166, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 166, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 166, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 166,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 166, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 166, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
166, 243) }
```

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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