

Converting Colors

RGB(207, 168, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(207, 168, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(207, 168, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CFA8BE
RGB	207, 168, 190
RGB Percent	81%, 66%, 75%
CMY	0.1882, 0.3412, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.08, 0.19
HSL	326°, 29%, 74%
HSV	326°, 19%, 81%
XYZ	49.0290, 44.9884, 54.8147
YIQ	182.1690, 16.1820, 15.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

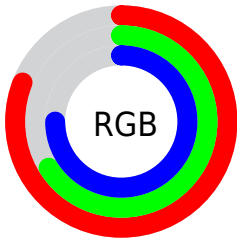
Format	Color
R _Y B	207, 168, 190
Decimal	13609150
CIE Lab	72.88, 17.88, -5.85
CIE LCh	73, 18.810, 341.869
Yxy	44.9884, 0.3294, 0.3023
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291799230 (0xFFCFA8BE)
YUV	182.1690, 3.8607, 21.7768
Hunter-Lab	67.0734, 13.1008, -1.5025

Details

The RGB color **207, 168, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 207, 185**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 246**, and **152, 116, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 147, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 189, 199**.

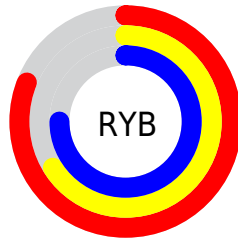
Distribution



Red (81%)

Green (66%)

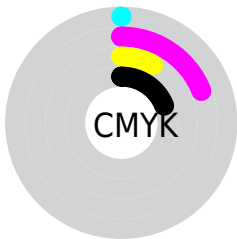
Blue (75%)



Red (81%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (75%)

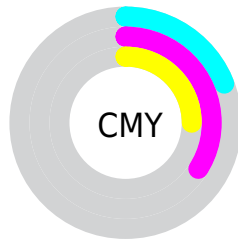


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (19%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 207, 168, 190 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, 168, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 207, 168, 190

 207, 168, 190

255, 255, 255


 179, 141, 163

 255, 223, 246

 152, 116, 137

 255, 252, 255

 126, 91, 111

 101, 67, 87

 76, 45, 64

 53, 23, 42

 33, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 207, 168, 190

 207, 168, 190

207, 147, 181

207, 189, 199

207, 127, 172

207, 209, 208

207, 106, 163

207, 230, 217

207, 85, 154

207, 251, 226

207, 64, 145

207, 255, 235

207, 44, 136

207, 255, 244

207, 23, 127

207, 255, 253

207, 2, 118

207, 255, 255

207, 0, 117

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 172, 205



207, 168, 190



215, 167, 172

Triad

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



207, 168, 190



185, 180, 145



134, 187, 201

Complementary

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



207, 168, 190



168, 207, 185

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.



135, 189, 185



207, 168, 190



166, 185, 153

Square

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



207, 168, 190



202, 174, 147



147, 188, 168



147, 184, 211

Rectangle

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



207, 168, 190



214, 168, 161



147, 188, 168



133, 188, 196

Sweetspot

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



207, 168, 190



255, 240, 248



185, 168, 207



128, 119, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



207, 168, 190



255, 196, 229



207, 168, 171



105, 94, 100



168, 0, 95



41, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



207, 168, 190



255, 196, 229



168, 207, 204



105, 94, 100



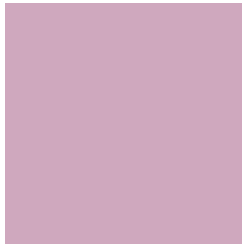
168, 0, 95



41, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 207, 168, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

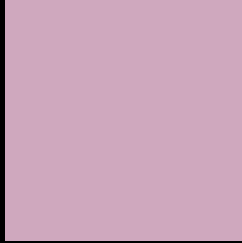
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

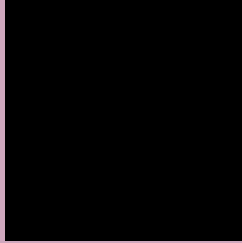
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 168, 190.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 207, 168, 190.

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, 168, 190

Protanopia
177, 178, 196

Deuteranopia
192, 174, 189



Tritanopia
206, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
207, 168, 190

Protanomaly
188, 174, 194

Deuteranomaly
197, 172, 189

Tritanomaly
206, 169, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color
207, 168, 190

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
191, 177, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 207, 168, 190 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, 168, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(207, 168, 190)  
}
```

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, 168, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(207, 168, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 207, 168, 190 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, 168, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(207, 168, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(207, 168, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(207, 168, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 168, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(207, 168,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 207, 168, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(207, 168, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(207,  
168, 190) }
```

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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