

Converting Colors

RGB(221, 173, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(221, 173, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(221, 173, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDADF3
RGB	221, 173, 243
RGB Percent	87%, 68%, 95%
CMY	0.1333, 0.3216, 0.0471
CMYK	0.09, 0.29, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	281°, 74%, 82%
HSV	281°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	60.9400, 51.7304, 91.5671
YIQ	195.3320, 6.1380, 31.9460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

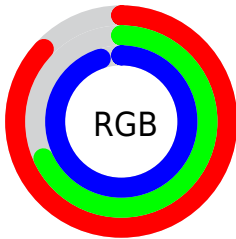
Format	Color
R _{YB}	221, 173, 243
Decimal	14527987
CIE Lab	77.12, 29.77, -28.23
CIE LCh	77, 41.026, 316.521
Yxy	51.7304, 0.2984, 0.2533
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292718067 (0xFFDDADF3)
YUV	195.3320, 23.5003, 22.5108
Hunter-Lab	71.9238, 25.3738, -25.1361

Details

The RGB color **221, 173, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 243, 173**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 229, 255**, and **165, 120, 187** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 149, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 197, 243**.

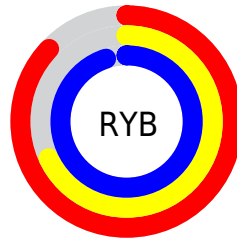
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (68%)

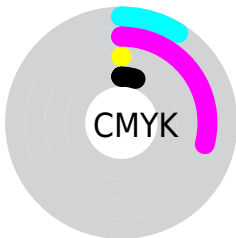
Blue (95%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (95%)

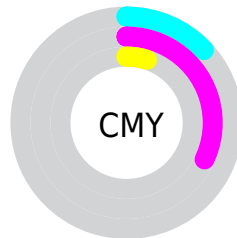


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 221, 173, 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 221, 173, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 221, 173, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 229, 255

■ 221, 173, 243

■ 193, 146, 214

■ 165, 120, 187

■ 138, 95, 160

■ 112, 71, 133

■ 87, 47, 108

■ 62, 24, 83

■ 39, 2, 60

■ 15, 0, 38

■ 0, 1, 14

■ 221, 173, 243

■ 221, 173, 243

■ 213, 149, 243

■ 229, 197, 243

■ 206, 124, 243

■ 236, 222, 243

■ 198, 100, 243

■ 244, 246, 243

■ 190, 76, 243

■ 252, 255, 243

■ 183, 51, 243

■ 255, 255, 243

■ 175, 27, 243

■ 168, 3, 243

■ 167, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 187, 255



221, 173, 243



254, 163, 209

Triad

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



221, 173, 243



231, 182, 117



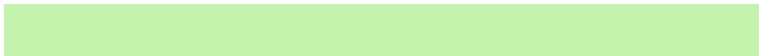
46, 211, 211

Complementary

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



221, 173, 243



195, 243, 173

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.



103, 210, 171



221, 173, 243



194, 195, 116

Square

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



221, 173, 243



255, 169, 137



152, 204, 137



36, 207, 244

Rectangle

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



221, 173, 243



255, 161, 183



152, 204, 137



66, 211, 198

Sweetspot

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



221, 173, 243



248, 232, 255



173, 195, 243



123, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



221, 173, 243



227, 166, 255



243, 173, 230



119, 110, 122



128, 0, 186



40, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

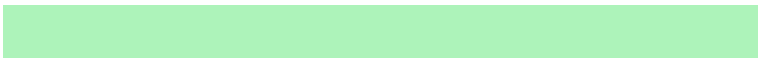
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 173, 195



255, 166, 194



173, 243, 186



122, 110, 114



186, 0, 59



59, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 221, 173, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

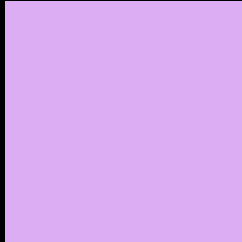
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 221, 173, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

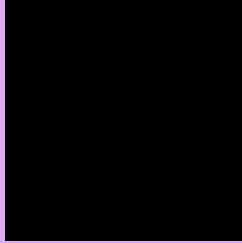
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 221, 173, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 173, 243.

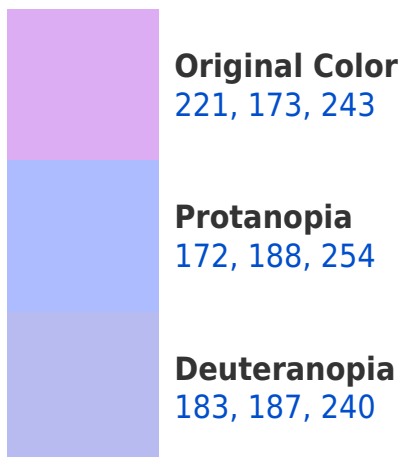



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 221, 173, 243.

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





Tritanopia
214, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color

221, 173, 243



Protanomaly

190, 183, 250



Deuteranomaly

197, 182, 241



Tritanomaly

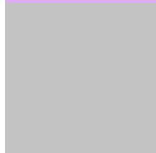
217, 179, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

221, 173, 243



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

204, 187, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 221, 173, 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(221, 173, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 173, 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(221, 173, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 173, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 221, 173, 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(221, 173, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 173, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 173, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 173, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 173, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 173,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 221, 173, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 173, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
173, 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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