

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 127, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 127, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 127, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DF7FDC
RGB	223, 127, 220
RGB Percent	87%, 50%, 86%
CMY	0.1255, 0.5020, 0.1373
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.01, 0.13
HSL	302°, 60%, 69%
HSV	302°, 43%, 87%
XYZ	50.9391, 36.0340, 71.9806
YIQ	166.3060, 27.3630, 49.2750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

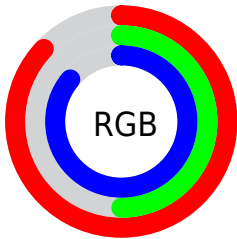
Format	Color
R _{YB}	223, 127, 220
Decimal	14647260
CIE Lab	66.55, 50.34, -31.91
CIE LCh	67, 59.597, 327.631
Yxy	36.0340, 0.3205, 0.2267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292837340 (0xFFDF7FDC)
YUV	166.3060, 26.4711, 49.7206
Hunter-Lab	60.0283, 46.4225, -29.0754

Details

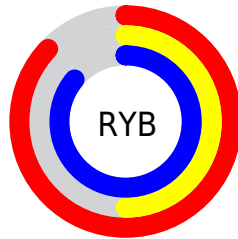
The RGB color **223, 127, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **127, 223, 130**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 255**, and **166, 74, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 105, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 149, 221**.

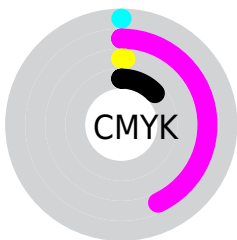
Distribution



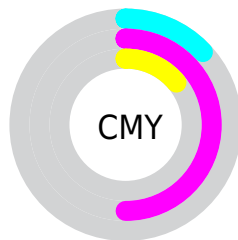
- Red (87%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 127, 220 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 223, 127, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 127, 220


255, 255, 255

 255, 182, 255

 255, 210, 255


 255, 239, 255

 223, 127, 220

 194, 100, 192

 166, 74, 165

 138, 47, 138

 111, 16, 112

 85, 0, 88

 59, 0, 64

 36, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 223, 127, 220


 223, 127, 220

 223, 105, 219


 223, 149, 221

 223, 82, 219


 223, 172, 221

 223, 60, 218

 223, 194, 222

 223, 38, 217

 223, 216, 223

 223, 16, 217

 223, 239, 223

 223, 0, 216

 223, 255, 224

 223, 255, 225

 223, 255, 226

 223, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 149, 255



223, 127, 220



255, 113, 168

Triad

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



223, 127, 220



194, 158, 46



0, 187, 210

Complementary

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



223, 127, 220



127, 223, 130

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, 187, 156



223, 127, 220



141, 173, 60

Square

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



223, 127, 220



235, 137, 71



68, 183, 102



0, 182, 252

Rectangle

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



223, 127, 220



255, 114, 132



68, 183, 102



0, 188, 193

Sweetspot

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



223, 127, 220



255, 222, 254



129, 127, 223



128, 107, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 127, 220



255, 122, 251



223, 127, 173



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 170



48, 0, 47

Inverse Universe

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



223, 127, 220



255, 122, 251



127, 223, 177



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 170



48, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 127, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

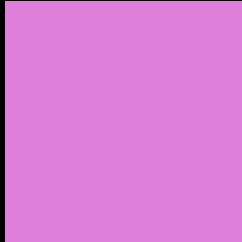
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223, 127, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

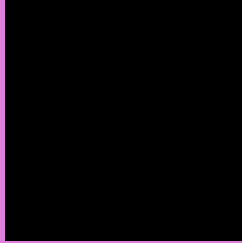
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 223, 127, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 127, 220.

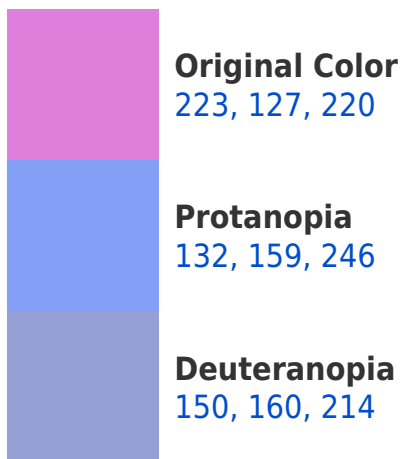


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 127, 220.

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
215, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 127, 220



Protanomaly

165, 147, 237



Deuteranomaly

177, 148, 216



Tritanomaly

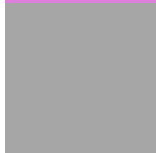
218, 137, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 127, 220



Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166



Achromatomaly

187, 152, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 127, 220 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(223, 127, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 127, 220)  
}
```

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(223, 127, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 127, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 127, 220 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(223, 127, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 127, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 127, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 127, 220); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 127, 220); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 127, 220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 127, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 127, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
127, 220) }
```

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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