

Converting Colors

RGB(223, 172, 236)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(223, 172, 236) contains.

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Color

RGB(223, 172, 236)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFACEC
RGB	223, 172, 236
RGB Percent	87%, 67%, 93%
CMY	0.1255, 0.3255, 0.0745
CMYK	0.06, 0.27, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	288°, 63%, 80%
HSV	288°, 27%, 93%
XYZ	60.3243, 51.2492, 86.0695
YIQ	194.5450, 9.8520, 30.7160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

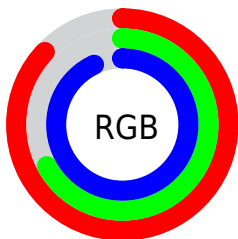
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 172, 236
Decimal	14658796
CIE Lab	76.83, 29.56, -24.87
CIE LCh	77, 38.633, 319.923
Yxy	51.2492, 0.3052, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292848876 (0xFFDFACEC)
YUV	194.5450, 20.4373, 24.9550
Hunter-Lab	71.5885, 25.1337, -21.1713

Details

The RGB color **223, 172, 236** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 236, 172**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 228, 255**, and **167, 119, 180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **218, 148, 236**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 196, 236**.

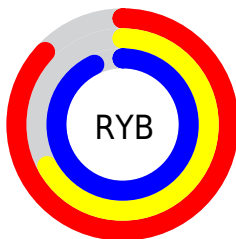
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (67%)

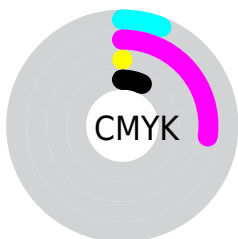
Blue (93%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (93%)

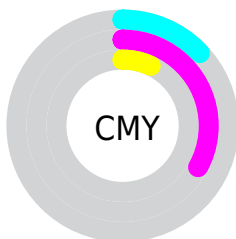


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 223, 172, 236 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, 172, 236 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 172, 236

255, 255, 255


 255, 228, 255

 223, 172, 236

 195, 145, 208


 167, 119, 180

 140, 94, 153

 114, 70, 127

 89, 46, 102

 64, 23, 78

 41, 1, 54

 17, 0, 33

 0, 0, 5

 223, 172, 236

 223, 172, 236

 218, 148, 236

 228, 196, 236

 213, 125, 236

 233, 219, 236

 209, 101, 236

 237, 243, 236

 204, 78, 236

 242, 255, 236

 199, 54, 236

 247, 255, 236

 194, 30, 236

 252, 255, 236

 189, 7, 236

 255, 255, 236

 188, 0, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 185, 255



223, 172, 236



252, 163, 203

Triad

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



223, 172, 236



224, 183, 119



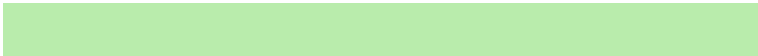
61, 209, 213

Complementary

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



223, 172, 236



185, 236, 172

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.



104, 208, 176



223, 172, 236



189, 195, 121

Square

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



223, 172, 236



250, 171, 136



149, 203, 142



64, 205, 243

Rectangle

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



223, 172, 236



255, 162, 179



149, 203, 142



73, 209, 201

Sweetspot

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



223, 172, 236



251, 235, 255



172, 186, 236



125, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 172, 236



238, 171, 255



236, 172, 218



115, 106, 117



144, 0, 181



43, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



236, 172, 185



255, 171, 188



172, 236, 190



117, 106, 108



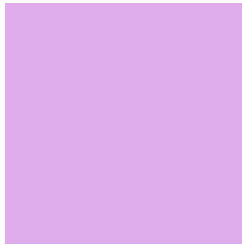
181, 0, 37



54, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 223, 172, 236 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

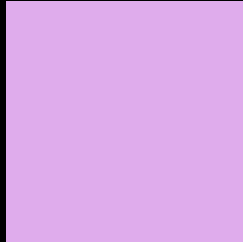
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 236 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

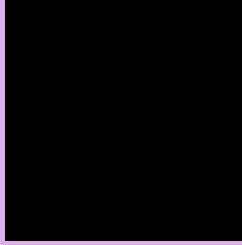
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 236 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 172, 236.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 223, 172, 236.

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
217, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color

223, 172, 236



Protanomaly

192, 182, 243



Deuteranomaly

199, 181, 234



Tritanomaly

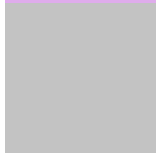
219, 177, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

223, 172, 236



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

205, 187, 210

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 223, 172, 236 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, 172, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 172, 236)  
}
```

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, 172, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 172, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 223, 172, 236 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

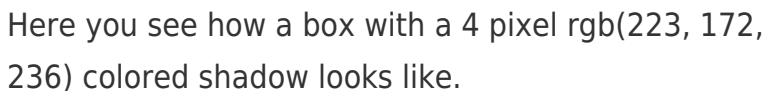
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(223, 172, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 172, 236) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 172, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 172, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 172, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 172,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 223, 172, 236 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 172, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
172, 236) }
```

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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