

# Converting Colors

RGB(227, 167, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(227, 167, 233) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(227, 167, 233)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E3A7E9
RGB	227, 167, 233
RGB Percent	89%, 65%, 91%
CMY	0.1098, 0.3451, 0.0863
CMYK	0.03, 0.28, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	295°, 60%, 78%
HSV	295°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	60.2053, 49.8515, 83.5399
YIQ	192.4640, 14.5740, 33.2460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

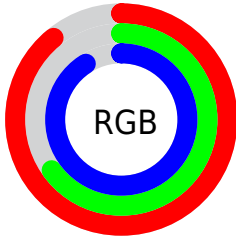
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	227, 167, 233
Decimal	14919657
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.98, 32.95, -24.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 41.067, 323.354
Yxy	49.8515, 0.3110, 0.2575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293109737 (0xFFE3A7E9)
YUV	192.4640, 19.9842, 30.2881
Hunter-Lab	70.6056, 28.6468, -20.7275

# Details

The RGB color **227, 167, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 233, 167**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **171, 114, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **225, 144, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **229, 190, 233**.

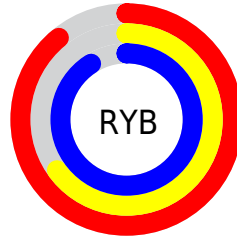
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (65%)

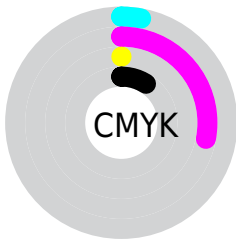
Blue (91%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (91%)

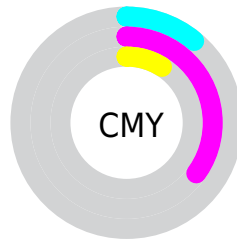


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 227, 167, 233 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 227, 167, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 227, 167, 233


255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 227, 167, 233

 199, 140, 205

 171, 114, 177

 144, 89, 150

 117, 65, 124


 92, 41, 99


 67, 17, 75

 43, 0, 52

 18, 0, 31

 0, 0, 1

 227, 167, 233


 227, 167, 233

 225, 144, 233

 229, 190, 233

 223, 120, 233


 231, 214, 233

 221, 97, 233

 233, 237, 233

 219, 74, 233


 235, 255, 233

 216, 51, 233

 238, 255, 233

 214, 27, 233

 240, 255, 233

 212, 4, 233

 242, 255, 233

 212, 0, 233

 244, 255, 233

 246, 255, 233

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179, 181, 255



227, 167, 233



255, 158, 197

# Triad

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



227, 167, 233



220, 182, 112



23, 207, 216

# Complementary

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



227, 167, 233



173, 233, 167

# 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.



87, 207, 177



227, 167, 233



182, 194, 116

# Square

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



227, 167, 233



248, 169, 128



138, 203, 141



44, 203, 247

# Rectangle

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



227, 167, 233



255, 158, 172



138, 203, 141



47, 208, 203



# Sweetspot

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



227, 167, 233



253, 235, 255



167, 174, 233



126, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



227, 167, 233



247, 168, 255



233, 167, 207



116, 106, 117



165, 0, 181



49, 0, 54



# Inverse Universe

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



233, 167, 173



255, 168, 176



167, 233, 193



117, 106, 107



181, 0, 16



54, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 227, 167, 233 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

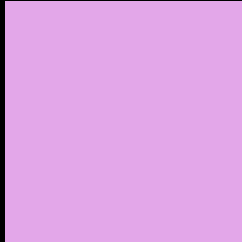
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 227, 167, 233 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

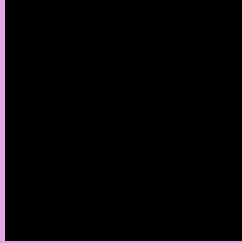
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 227, 167, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 167, 233.

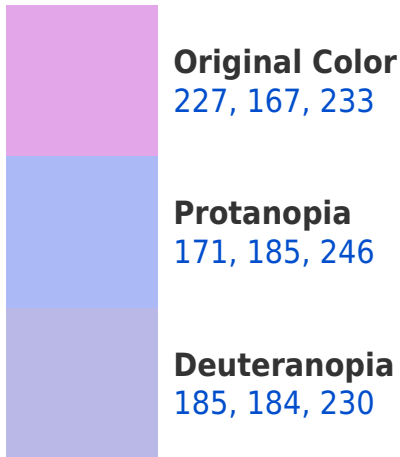



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 227, 167, 233.

# 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**  
221, 175, 189

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
227, 167, 233



**Protanomaly**  
191, 178, 241



**Deuteranomaly**  
200, 178, 231



**Tritanomaly**  
223, 172, 205

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
227, 167, 233



**Achromatopsia**  
192, 192, 192



**Achromatomaly**  
205, 183, 207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 227, 167, 233 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(227, 167, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 167, 233)  
}
```

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(227, 167, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 167, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 227, 167, 233 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(227, 167, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 167, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 167, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 167, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 167, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 167,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 227, 167, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 167, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
167, 233) }
```

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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