

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 114, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 114, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 114, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C072DF
RGB	192, 114, 223
RGB Percent	75%, 45%, 87%
CMY	0.2471, 0.5529, 0.1255
CMYK	0.14, 0.49, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	283°, 63%, 66%
HSV	283°, 49%, 87%
XYZ	41.0748, 28.5688, 73.1615
YIQ	149.7480, 11.4990, 50.4350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

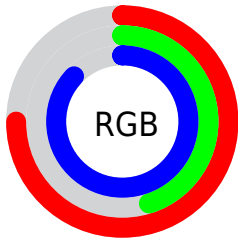
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 114, 223
Decimal	12612319
CIE _{Lab}	60.40, 48.71, -43.45
CIE _{LCh}	60, 65.277, 318.268
Yxy	28.5688, 0.2876, 0.2001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290802399 (0xFFC072DF)
YUV	149.7480, 36.1132, 37.0550
Hunter-Lab	53.4498, 43.6356, -43.7406

Details

The RGB color **192, 114, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **145, 223, 114**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 168, 255**, and **136, 62, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **186, 92, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 136, 223**.

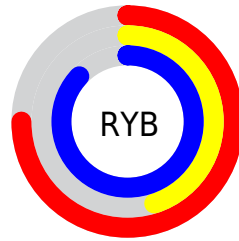
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (45%)

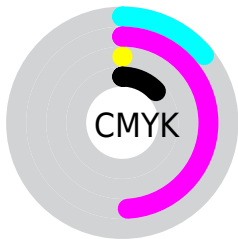
Blue (87%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (87%)

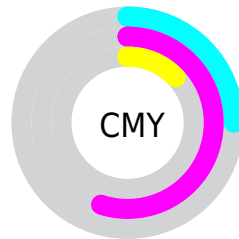


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 114, 223 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 192, 114, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 114, 223


255, 255, 255

 250, 168, 255

 255, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255

255, 254, 255

 192, 114, 223

 164, 88, 195

 136, 62, 167

 109, 36, 140

 82, 2, 114


 56, 0, 89


 34, 0, 66


 0, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 192, 114, 223

 192, 114, 223


 186, 92, 223

 198, 136, 223

 179, 69, 223

 205, 159, 223

 173, 47, 223

 211, 181, 223

 167, 25, 223

 217, 203, 223

 160, 3, 223

 224, 226, 223

 160, 0, 223

 230, 248, 223

 236, 255, 223

 243, 255, 223

 249, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 140, 255



192, 114, 223



238, 91, 171

Triad

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



192, 114, 223



193, 135, 12



0, 172, 180

Complementary

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



192, 114, 223



145, 223, 114

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, 171, 120



192, 114, 223



140, 153, 10

Square

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



192, 114, 223



231, 111, 61



68, 165, 63



0, 169, 231

Rectangle

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



192, 114, 223



248, 87, 132



68, 165, 63



0, 172, 160

Sweetspot

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



192, 114, 223



244, 217, 255



114, 147, 223



121, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 114, 223



212, 105, 255



223, 114, 201



109, 101, 112



126, 0, 176



35, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 114, 145



255, 105, 147



114, 223, 136



112, 101, 104



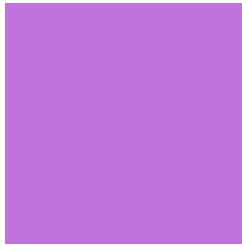
176, 0, 50



48, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 114, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

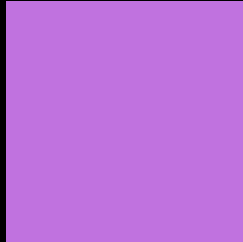
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 192, 114, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

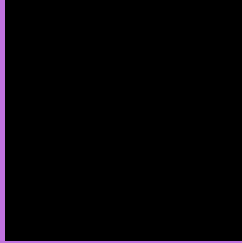
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 192, 114, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 114, 223.

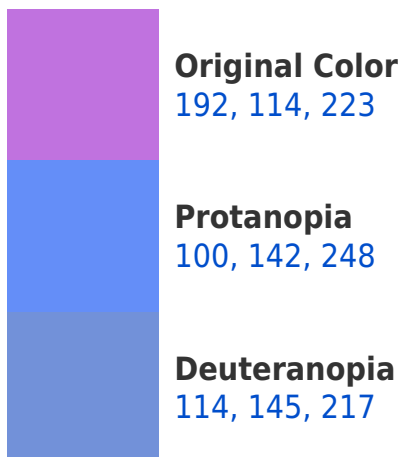



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 114, 223.

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

180, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 114, 223



Protanomaly

133, 132, 239



Deuteranomaly

142, 134, 219



Tritanomaly

184, 126, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 114, 223



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

165, 137, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 114, 223 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(192, 114, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 114, 223)  
}
```

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(192, 114, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 114, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 114, 223 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(192, 114, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 114, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 114, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 114, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 114, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 114,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 114, 223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 114, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
114, 223) }
```

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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