

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 151, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 151, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 151, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C097D3
RGB	192, 151, 211
RGB Percent	75%, 59%, 83%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4078, 0.1725
CMYK	0.09, 0.28, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	281°, 41%, 71%
HSV	281°, 28%, 83%
XYZ	44.5627, 38.0428, 66.6223
YIQ	170.0990, 5.1760, 27.3520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

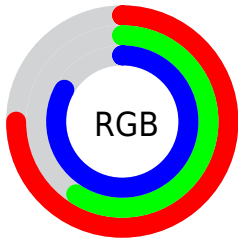
Format	Color
RYB	192, 151, 211
Decimal	12621779
CIELab	68.05, 26.14, -24.87
CIELCh	68, 36.082, 316.419
Yxy	38.0428, 0.2986, 0.2549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290811859 (0xFFC097D3)
YUV	170.0990, 20.1642, 19.2072
Hunter-Lab	61.6789, 21.0274, -20.8668

Details

The RGB color **192, 151, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 211, 151**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 206, 255**, and **138, 100, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 130, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 172, 211**.

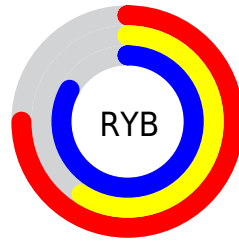
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (59%)

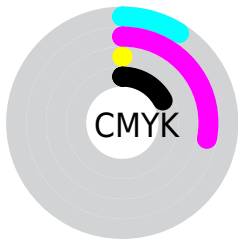
Blue (83%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (83%)

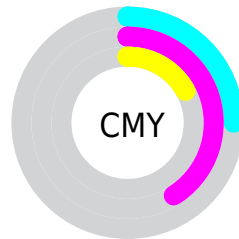


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (41%)


Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 151, 211 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, 151, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 151, 211

 192, 151, 211

255, 255, 255

 165, 125, 183

 249, 206, 255

 138, 100, 156

 255, 234, 255

 112, 75, 130

 87, 52, 105

 62, 30, 80


 39, 7, 57

 18, 0, 36

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 192, 151, 211

 192, 151, 211

 185, 130, 211

 199, 172, 211

 179, 109, 211

 205, 193, 211

 172, 88, 211

 212, 214, 211

 165, 67, 211

 219, 235, 211

 159, 46, 211

 225, 255, 211

 152, 24, 211

 232, 255, 211

 145, 3, 211

 239, 255, 211

 144, 0, 211

 245, 255, 211

 252, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 163, 228



192, 151, 211



220, 142, 182

Triad

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



192, 151, 211



201, 159, 103



47, 183, 183

Complementary

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



192, 151, 211



170, 211, 151

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.



92, 182, 149



192, 151, 211



170, 170, 102

Square

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



192, 151, 211



222, 148, 120



133, 178, 120



41, 180, 212

Rectangle

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



192, 151, 211



229, 141, 160



133, 178, 120



62, 183, 172

Sweetspot

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



192, 151, 211



248, 232, 255



151, 170, 211



123, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 151, 211



228, 168, 255



211, 151, 200



101, 94, 105



115, 0, 168



28, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 151, 170



255, 168, 196



151, 211, 162



105, 94, 97



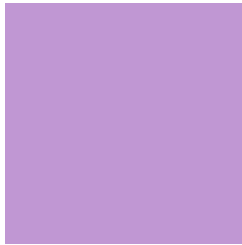
168, 0, 53



41, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 151, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

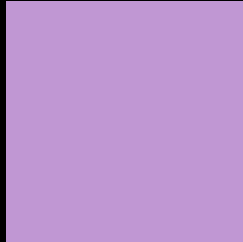
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 192, 151, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

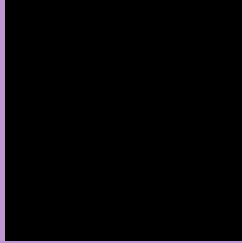
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 192, 151, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 151, 211.

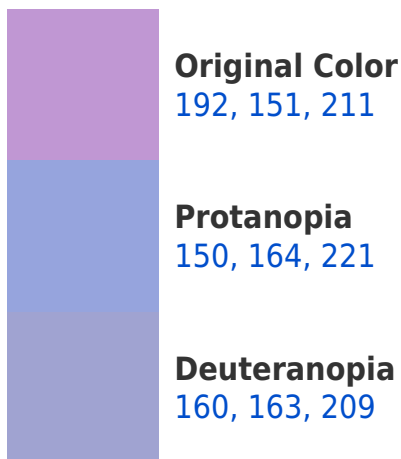


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 151, 211.

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
186, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 151, 211

Protanomaly
165, 159, 217

Deuteranomaly
172, 159, 210

Tritanomaly
188, 156, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 151, 211

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
178, 163, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 151, 211 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, 151, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 151, 211)  
}
```

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, 151, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 151, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 151, 211 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

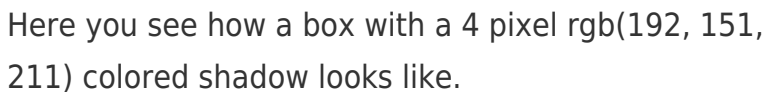
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(192, 151, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 151, 211) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 151, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 151, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 151, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 151,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 151, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 151, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
151, 211) }
```

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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