

# Converting Colors

RGB(192, 160, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(192, 160, 211) contains.

<b>RGB(192, 160, 211)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**RGB(192, 160, 211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A0D3
RGB	192, 160, 211
RGB Percent	75%, 63%, 83%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3725, 0.1725
CMYK	0.09, 0.24, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	278°, 37%, 73%
HSV	278°, 24%, 83%
XYZ	46.0669, 41.0512, 67.1237
YIQ	175.3820, 2.7010, 22.6450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

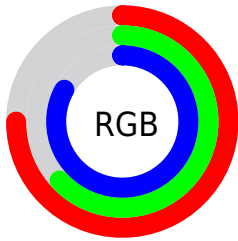
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	192, 160, 211
Decimal	12624083
CIELab	70.21, 21.15, -21.58
CIELCh	70, 30.214, 314.431
Yxy	41.0512, 0.2987, 0.2661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290814163 (0xFFC0A0D3)
YUV	175.3820, 17.5597, 14.5740
Hunter-Lab	64.0712, 16.2160, -17.2648

# Details

The RGB color **192, 160, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 211, 160**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 215, 255**, and **138, 108, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 139, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 181, 211**.

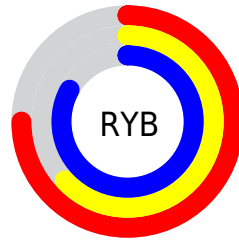
# Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (63%)

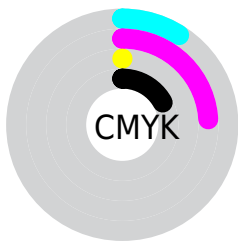
Blue (83%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (83%)

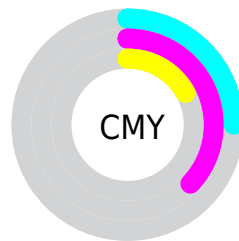


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (17%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 160, 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, 160, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 192, 160, 211

 192, 160, 211

255, 255, 255

 165, 134, 183

 249, 215, 255


 138, 108, 156

 255, 243, 255

 112, 84, 130

 87, 60, 105

 63, 38, 81


 40, 17, 57

 24, 0, 36


 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 192, 160, 211

 192, 160, 211

 184, 139, 211


 200, 181, 211

 176, 118, 211


 208, 202, 211


 168, 97, 211


 216, 223, 211

 161, 76, 211

 223, 244, 211

 153, 55, 211

 231, 255, 211

 145, 33, 211

 239, 255, 211

 137, 12, 211

 247, 255, 211

 132, 0, 211

 255, 255, 211

 255, 255, 211

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



155, 170, 225



192, 160, 211



217, 153, 187

# Triad

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



192, 160, 211



204, 165, 119



89, 187, 184

# Complementary

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



192, 160, 211



179, 211, 160

# 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.



115, 186, 156



192, 160, 211



178, 174, 118

# Square

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



192, 160, 211



221, 156, 134



147, 181, 132



86, 184, 209

# Rectangle

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



192, 160, 211



225, 151, 169



147, 181, 132



96, 187, 175



# Sweetspot

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



192, 160, 211



248, 237, 255



160, 180, 211



124, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



192, 160, 211



227, 181, 255



211, 160, 205



101, 94, 105



106, 0, 168



26, 0, 41



# Inverse Universe

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



211, 160, 179



255, 181, 209



160, 211, 166



105, 94, 98



168, 0, 63



41, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 160, 211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

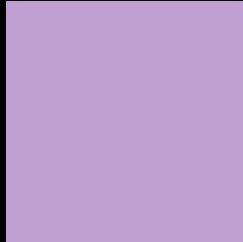
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

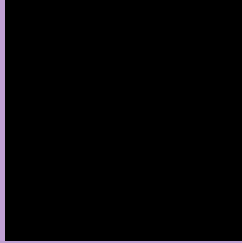
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 192, 160, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 160, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 160, 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



**Original Color**  
192, 160, 211

**Protanopia**  
160, 170, 218

**Deuteranopia**  
170, 168, 209



**Tritanopia**  
187, 166, 179

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
192, 160, 211

**Protanomaly**  
172, 166, 215

**Deuteranomaly**  
178, 165, 210

**Tritanomaly**  
189, 164, 191

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
192, 160, 211

**Achromatopsia**  
175, 175, 175

**Achromatomaly**  
181, 170, 188

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 160, 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, 160, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 160, 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, 160, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 160, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 160, 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, 160, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 160, 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, 160, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 160, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 160, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 160,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 160, 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, 160, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
160, 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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