

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 162, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 162, 231) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 162, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A2E7
RGB	192, 162, 231
RGB Percent	75%, 64%, 91%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3647, 0.0941
CMYK	0.17, 0.30, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	266°, 59%, 77%
HSV	266°, 30%, 91%
XYZ	49.0824, 42.8167, 81.2788
YIQ	178.8360, -4.2690, 27.8190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

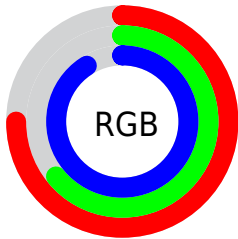
Format	Color
RYB	192, 162, 231
Decimal	12624615
CIELab	71.43, 24.29, -30.69
CIELCh	71, 39.134, 308.362
Yxy	42.8167, 0.2834, 0.2472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290814695 (0xFFC0A2E7)
YUV	178.8360, 25.7169, 11.5448
Hunter-Lab	65.4344, 19.3826, -27.8425

Details

The RGB color **192, 162, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **201, 231, 162**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 217, 255**, and **138, 110, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **179, 139, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 185, 231**.

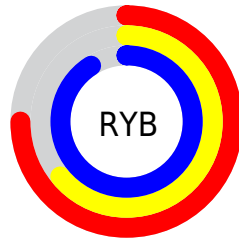
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (64%)

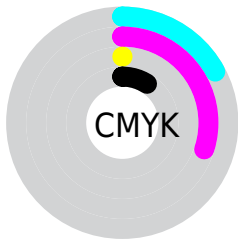
Blue (91%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (91%)

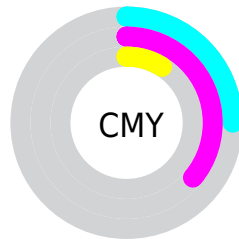


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (36%)


Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 162, 231 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, 162, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 162, 231

 192, 162, 231


255, 255, 255

 164, 136, 203


 249, 217, 255

 138, 110, 175

 255, 246, 255

 111, 86, 148

 86, 62, 122

 61, 40, 97

 37, 18, 73

 19, 0, 50

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 192, 162, 231

■ 192, 162, 231

■ 179, 139, 231

■ 205, 185, 231

■ 166, 116, 231

■ 218, 208, 231

■ 153, 93, 231

■ 231, 231, 231

■ 140, 70, 231

■ 244, 254, 231

■ 127, 47, 231

■ 255, 255, 231

■ 114, 23, 231

■ 101, 0, 231

■ 100, 0, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 175, 245



192, 162, 231



228, 151, 202

Triad

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



192, 162, 231



220, 164, 109



52, 194, 184

Complementary

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



192, 162, 231



201, 231, 162

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.



105, 192, 147



192, 162, 231



189, 176, 103

Square

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



192, 162, 231



240, 152, 132



150, 186, 118



0, 192, 218

Rectangle

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



192, 162, 231



241, 147, 178



150, 186, 118



71, 194, 172

Sweetspot

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



192, 162, 231



242, 232, 255



162, 201, 231



120, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 162, 231



203, 163, 255



226, 162, 231



108, 103, 115



78, 0, 179



22, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 162, 201



255, 163, 215



167, 231, 162



115, 103, 110



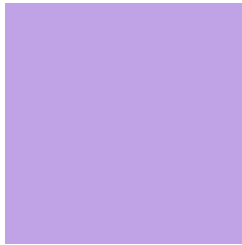
179, 0, 101



51, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 162, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

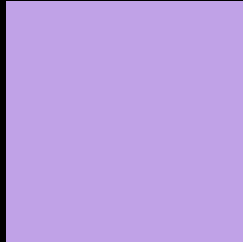
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

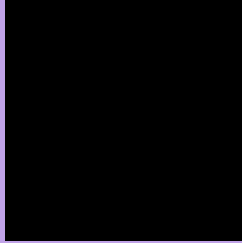
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 162, 231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 162, 231.

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, 162, 231

Protanopia
156, 173, 239

Deuteranopia
163, 172, 229



Tritanopia
184, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 162, 231

Protanomaly
169, 169, 236

Deuteranomaly
174, 168, 230

Tritanomaly
187, 168, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 162, 231

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
184, 173, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 162, 231 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, 162, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 162, 231)  
}
```

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, 162, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 162, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 162, 231 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, 162, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 162, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 162, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 162, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 162, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 162,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 162, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 162, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
162, 231) }
```

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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