

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 166, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 166, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 166, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A6E9
RGB	192, 166, 233
RGB Percent	75%, 65%, 91%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3490, 0.0863
CMYK	0.18, 0.29, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	263°, 60%, 78%
HSV	263°, 29%, 91%
XYZ	50.0824, 44.3621, 83.0139
YIQ	181.4120, -6.0110, 26.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

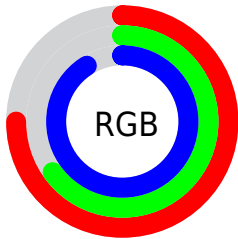
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 166, 233
Decimal	12625641
CIE _{Lab}	72.47, 22.51, -30.17
CIE _{LCh}	72, 37.648, 306.726
Yxy	44.3621, 0.2822, 0.2500
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290815721 (0xFFC0A6E9)
YUV	181.4120, 25.4329, 9.2857
Hunter-Lab	66.6049, 17.6616, -27.2735

Details

The RGB color **192, 166, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **207, 233, 166**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 221, 255**, and **138, 114, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 143, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 189, 233**.

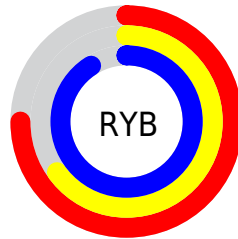
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (65%)

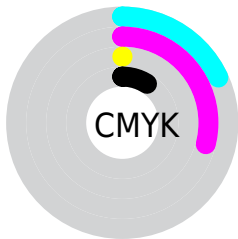
Blue (91%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (91%)

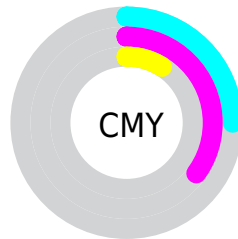


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 166, 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 192, 166, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 166, 233

255, 255, 255

 249, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 192, 166, 233

 164, 140, 205


 138, 114, 177

 112, 89, 150

 86, 66, 124


 62, 43, 99


 38, 22, 75

 18, 0, 52

 0, 2, 30

 0, 0, 0

 192, 166, 233

 192, 166, 233

 178, 143, 233

 206, 189, 233

 163, 119, 233


 221, 213, 233

 149, 96, 233


 235, 236, 233


 135, 73, 233


 249, 255, 233

 121, 50, 233

 255, 255, 233

 106, 26, 233

 92, 3, 233

 90, 0, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 178, 246



192, 166, 233



228, 155, 206

Triad

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



192, 166, 233



223, 166, 115



68, 196, 185

Complementary

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



192, 166, 233



207, 233, 166

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.



114, 194, 149



192, 166, 233



193, 178, 109

Square

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



192, 166, 233



242, 156, 138



156, 188, 121



40, 195, 218

Rectangle

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



192, 166, 233



241, 151, 183



156, 188, 121



84, 196, 173

Sweetspot

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



192, 166, 233



241, 232, 255



166, 207, 233



119, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 166, 233



200, 166, 255



225, 166, 233



110, 106, 117



70, 0, 181



21, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 166, 207



255, 166, 220



174, 233, 166



117, 106, 113



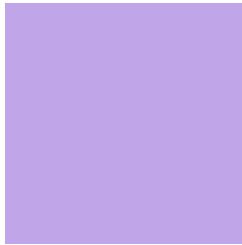
181, 0, 111



54, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 166, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

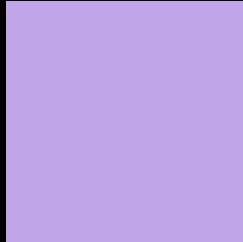
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 192, 166, 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 192, 166, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 166, 233.

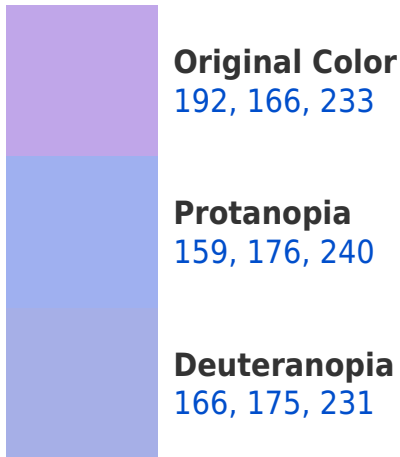



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 166, 233.

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

184, 175, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 166, 233

Protanomaly
171, 172, 237

Deuteranomaly
175, 172, 232

Tritanomaly
187, 172, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 166, 233

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
185, 176, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 166, 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(192, 166, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 166, 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(192, 166, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 166, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 166, 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(192, 166, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 166, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 166, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 166, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 166, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 166,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 166, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 166, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
166, 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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