

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 168, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 168, 211) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 168, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A8D3
RGB	192, 168, 211
RGB Percent	75%, 66%, 83%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3412, 0.1725
CMYK	0.09, 0.20, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	273°, 33%, 74%
HSV	273°, 20%, 83%
XYZ	47.4987, 43.9149, 67.6010
YIQ	180.0780, 0.5010, 18.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

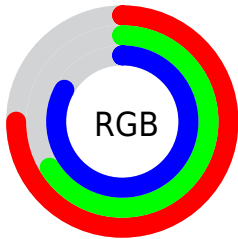
Format	Color
RYB	192, 168, 211
Decimal	12626131
CIELab	72.17, 16.73, -18.60
CIELCh	72, 25.017, 311.974
Yxy	43.9149, 0.2987, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290816211 (0xFFC0A8D3)
YUV	180.0780, 15.2445, 10.4556
Hunter-Lab	66.2683, 11.9728, -14.0945

Details

The RGB color **192, 168, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 211, 168**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 223, 255**, and **138, 116, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 147, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 189, 211**.

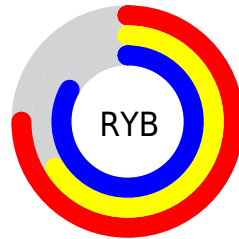
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (66%)

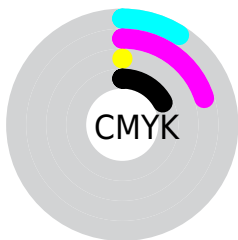
Blue (83%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (83%)

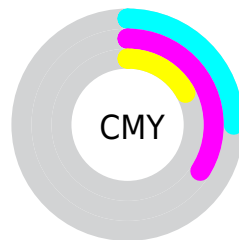


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (34%)


Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 168, 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, 168, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 168, 211

 192, 168, 211

255, 255, 255


 165, 142, 183

 249, 223, 255


 138, 116, 156

 255, 252, 255

 113, 91, 130

 88, 68, 105

 64, 45, 81

 41, 24, 58

 23, 0, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 192, 168, 211

■ 192, 168, 211

■ 183, 147, 211

■ 201, 189, 211

■ 173, 126, 211

■ 211, 210, 211

■ 164, 105, 211

■ 220, 231, 211

■ 155, 84, 211

■ 229, 252, 211

■ 145, 63, 211

■ 239, 255, 211

■ 136, 41, 211

■ 248, 255, 211

■ 127, 20, 211

■ 255, 255, 211

■ 118, 0, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 176, 221



192, 168, 211



214, 162, 192

Triad

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



192, 168, 211



206, 171, 134



114, 190, 186

Complementary

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



192, 168, 211



187, 211, 168

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.



133, 189, 162



192, 168, 211



184, 178, 132

Square

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



192, 168, 211



220, 164, 147



159, 185, 142



112, 188, 207

Rectangle

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



192, 168, 211



222, 160, 176



159, 185, 142



119, 190, 178

Sweetspot

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



192, 168, 211



248, 240, 255



168, 187, 211



124, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 168, 211



228, 194, 255



211, 168, 209



100, 94, 105



94, 0, 168



23, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 168, 187



255, 194, 221



168, 211, 170



105, 94, 99



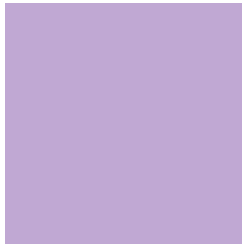
168, 0, 74



41, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 168, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

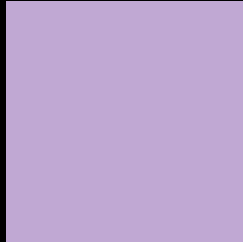
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

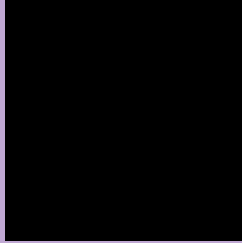
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 168, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 168, 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, 168, 211

Protanopia
168, 175, 216

Deuteranopia
178, 173, 210



Tritanopia
188, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 168, 211

Protanomaly
177, 172, 214

Deuteranomaly
183, 171, 210

Tritanomaly
189, 171, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 168, 211

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
184, 176, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 168, 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, 168, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 168, 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, 168, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 168, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 168, 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, 168, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 168, 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, 168, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 168, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 168, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 168,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 168, 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, 168, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
168, 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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