

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 169, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 169, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 169, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A9D7
RGB	192, 169, 215
RGB Percent	75%, 66%, 84%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3373, 0.1569
CMYK	0.11, 0.21, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	270°, 37%, 75%
HSV	270°, 21%, 84%
XYZ	48.1919, 44.4887, 70.3372
YIQ	181.1210, -1.0580, 19.1820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

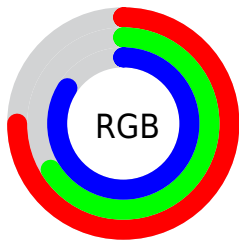
Format	Color
RYB	192, 169, 215
Decimal	12626391
CIELab	72.55, 17.00, -20.21
CIELCh	73, 26.413, 310.074
Yxy	44.4887, 0.2956, 0.2729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290816471 (0xFFC0A9D7)
YUV	181.1210, 16.7023, 9.5409
Hunter-Lab	66.6998, 12.2450, -15.8333

Details

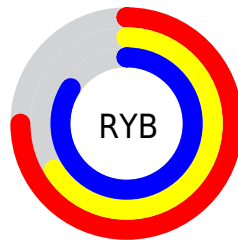
The RGB color **192, 169, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 215, 169**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 224, 255**, and **138, 117, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 148, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 191, 215**.

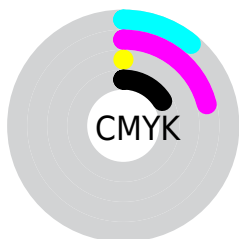
Distribution



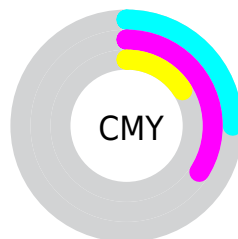
- Red (75%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 169, 215 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, 169, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 169, 215

255, 255, 255

 249, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 192, 169, 215


 165, 142, 187

 138, 117, 160


 112, 92, 134

 88, 68, 108

 64, 46, 84

 41, 25, 61

 22, 0, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

192, 169, 215

192, 169, 215

181, 148, 215

203, 191, 215

171, 126, 215

214, 212, 215

160, 104, 215

224, 234, 215

149, 83, 215

235, 255, 215

138, 62, 215

246, 255, 215

127, 40, 215

255, 255, 215

117, 19, 215

108, 0, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 177, 225



192, 169, 215



216, 162, 195

Triad

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



192, 169, 215



210, 171, 133



112, 192, 186

Complementary

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



192, 169, 215



192, 215, 169

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, 190, 161



192, 169, 215



187, 179, 130

Square

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



192, 169, 215



224, 164, 148



160, 186, 140



108, 190, 208

Rectangle

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



192, 169, 215



225, 160, 179



160, 186, 140



117, 192, 177

Sweetspot

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



192, 169, 215



247, 240, 255



169, 192, 215



123, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



192, 169, 215



222, 189, 255



215, 169, 215



102, 96, 107



85, 0, 171



22, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 169, 192



255, 189, 222



169, 215, 169



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 85



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 169, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

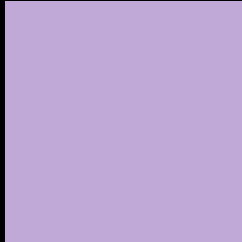
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

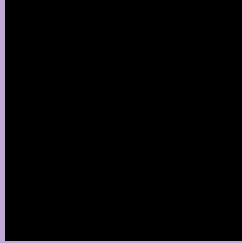
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 169, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 169, 215.

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, 169, 215

Protanopia
168, 176, 220

Deuteranopia
178, 174, 214



Tritanopia
188, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 169, 215

Protanomaly
177, 173, 218

Deuteranomaly
183, 172, 214

Tritanomaly
189, 172, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 169, 215

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
185, 177, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 169, 215 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, 169, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 169, 215)  
}
```

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, 169, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 169, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 169, 215 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, 169, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 169, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 169, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 169, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 169, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 169,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 169, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 169, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
169, 215) }
```

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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