

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 100, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 100, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 100, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C164C8
RGB	193, 100, 200
RGB Percent	76%, 39%, 78%
CMY	0.2431, 0.6078, 0.2157
CMYK	0.04, 0.50, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	296°, 48%, 59%
HSV	296°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	36.9748, 24.6219, 57.4473
YIQ	139.2070, 23.3280, 50.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

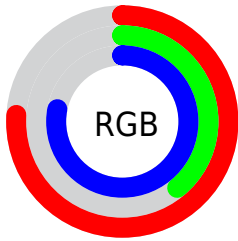
Format	Color
R_{YB}	193, 100, 200
Decimal	12674248
CIE _{Lab}	56.71, 51.62, -36.26
CIE _{LCh}	57, 63.076, 324.915
Yxy	24.6219, 0.3106, 0.2068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290864328 (0xFFC164C8)
YUV	139.2070, 29.9709, 47.1765
Hunter-Lab	49.6205, 46.1738, -33.9077

Details

The RGB color **193, 100, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **107, 200, 100**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 154, 255**, and **137, 47, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 80, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 120, 200**.

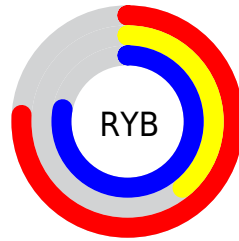
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (39%)

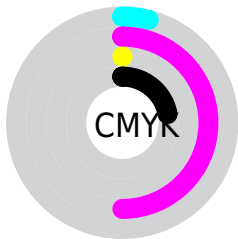
Blue (78%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (78%)

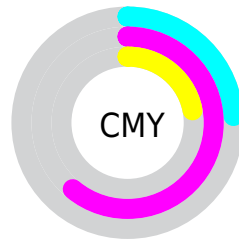


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 100, 200 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 193, 100, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 100, 200

 193, 100, 200

255, 255, 255

 165, 74, 172

 251, 154, 255

 137, 47, 146

 255, 182, 255

 110, 15, 120

 255, 210, 255

 84, 0, 94

 255, 239, 255

 58, 0, 70

 34, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25


 0, 0, 0

 193, 100, 200

 193, 100, 200

 192, 80, 200

 194, 120, 200

 190, 60, 200

 196, 140, 200

 189, 40, 200

 197, 160, 200

 187, 20, 200

 199, 180, 200

 186, 0, 200

 200, 200, 200

 201, 220, 200

 203, 240, 200

 204, 255, 200

 206, 255, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 125, 236



193, 100, 200



229, 81, 148

Triad

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



193, 100, 200



171, 130, 0



0, 161, 181

Complementary

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



193, 100, 200



107, 200, 100

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.



0, 161, 125



193, 100, 200



118, 147, 16

Square

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



193, 100, 200



210, 108, 44



33, 156, 69



0, 157, 225

Rectangle

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



193, 100, 200



234, 81, 111



33, 156, 69



0, 162, 163

Sweetspot

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



193, 100, 200



252, 217, 255



100, 108, 200



126, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 100, 200



244, 102, 255



200, 100, 158



99, 90, 99



152, 0, 163



33, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 100, 107



255, 102, 113



100, 200, 142



99, 90, 90



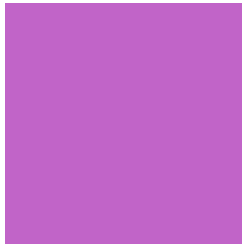
163, 0, 11



36, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 100, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

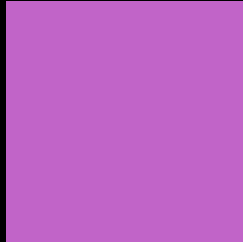
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 193, 100, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

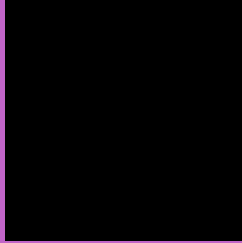
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 193, 100, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 100, 200.

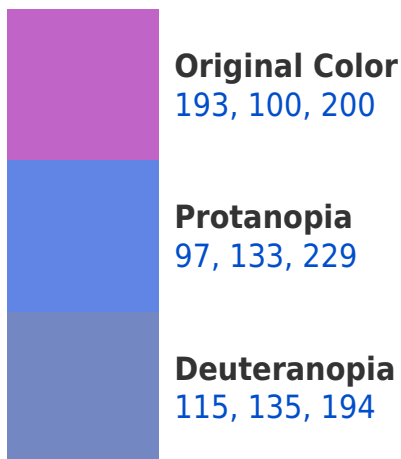


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 100, 200.

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, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 100, 200



Protanomaly
132, 121, 218



Deuteranomaly
143, 122, 196



Tritanomaly
187, 111, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 100, 200



Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139



Achromatomaly
159, 125, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 100, 200 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(193, 100, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 100, 200)  
}
```

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(193, 100, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 100, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 100, 200 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(193, 100, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 100, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 100, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 100, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 100, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 100,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 100, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 100, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
100, 200) }
```

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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