

# Converting Colors

RGB(193, 116, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(193, 116, 212) contains.

<b>RGB(193, 116, 212)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# **Color**

**RGB(193, 116, 212)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C174D4
RGB	193, 116, 212
RGB Percent	76%, 45%, 83%
CMY	0.2431, 0.5451, 0.1686
CMYK	0.09, 0.45, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	288°, 53%, 64%
HSV	288°, 45%, 83%
XYZ	40.1214, 28.5817, 65.6895
YIQ	149.9670, 15.0760, 46.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

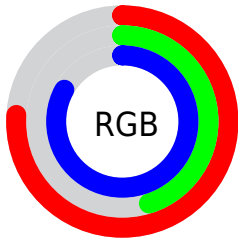
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 116, 212
Decimal	12678356
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.41, 45.72, -37.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	60, 58.973, 320.824
Yxy	28.5817, 0.2985, 0.2127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290868436 (0xFFC174D4)
YUV	149.9670, 30.5823, 37.7399
Hunter-Lab	53.4619, 40.4002, -35.4274

# Details

The RGB color **193, 116, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **135, 212, 116**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 170, 255**, and **137, 64, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 95, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 137, 212**.

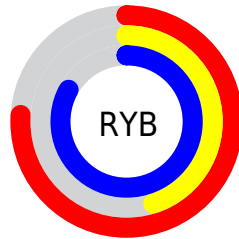
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (45%)

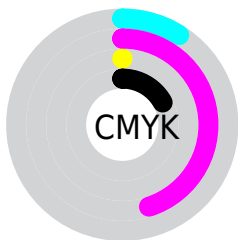
Blue (83%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (83%)

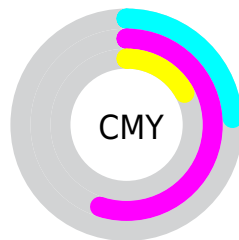


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 116, 212 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, 116, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 193, 116, 212

255, 255, 255

 251, 170, 255


 255, 198, 255

 255, 226, 255

 193, 116, 212

 165, 90, 184

 137, 64, 157

 111, 39, 131

 84, 8, 105

 59, 0, 80

 38, 0, 57

 0, 0, 34

 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0


 193, 116, 212

 193, 116, 212

 189, 95, 212


 197, 137, 212

 185, 74, 212

 201, 158, 212

 180, 52, 212

 206, 180, 212

 176, 31, 212

 210, 201, 212

 172, 10, 212

 214, 222, 212

 170, 0, 212

 218, 243, 212

 222, 255, 212

 227, 255, 212

 231, 255, 212

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



117, 139, 243



193, 116, 212



232, 98, 164

# Triad

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



193, 116, 212



186, 137, 33



0, 170, 181

# Complementary

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



193, 116, 212



135, 212, 116

# 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, 170, 127



193, 116, 212



138, 154, 37

# Square

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



193, 116, 212



222, 117, 66



72, 164, 76



0, 167, 225

# Rectangle

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



193, 116, 212



240, 96, 129



72, 164, 76



0, 171, 164



# Sweetspot

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



193, 116, 212



248, 219, 255



116, 135, 212



123, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



193, 116, 212



228, 117, 255



212, 116, 183



105, 96, 107



137, 0, 171



35, 0, 43



# Inverse Universe

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



212, 116, 135



255, 117, 145



116, 212, 145



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 34

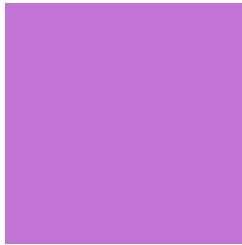


43, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 116, 212 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

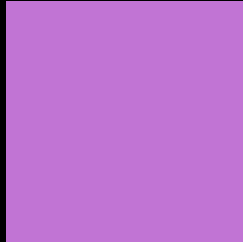
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 212 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

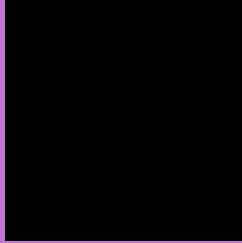
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 193, 116, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 116, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 116, 212.

# 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**  
193, 116, 212

**Protanopia**  
110, 143, 235

**Deuteranopia**  
124, 144, 207



**Tritanopia**  
183, 132, 142

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

193, 116, 212



**Protanomaly**

140, 133, 227



**Deuteranomaly**

149, 134, 209



**Tritanomaly**

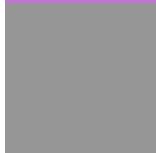
187, 126, 167

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

193, 116, 212



**Achromatopsia**

150, 150, 150



**Achromatomaly**

166, 138, 173

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 116, 212 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, 116, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 116, 212)  
}
```

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, 116, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 116, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 116, 212 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, 116, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 116, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 116, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 116, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 116, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 116,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 116, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 116, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
116, 212) }
```

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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