

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 132, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 132, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 132, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C184A7
RGB	193, 132, 167
RGB Percent	76%, 52%, 65%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4824, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.13, 0.24
HSL	326°, 33%, 64%
HSV	326°, 32%, 76%
XYZ	37.2186, 30.6300, 40.5098
YIQ	154.2290, 25.1210, 23.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

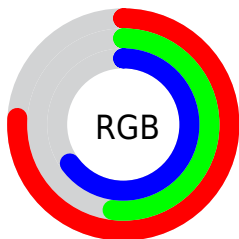
Format	Color
RYB	193, 132, 167
Decimal	12682407
CIELab	62.19, 28.76, -9.03
CIElCh	62, 30.141, 342.570
Yxy	30.6300, 0.3435, 0.2827
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290872487 (0xFFC184A7)
YUV	154.2290, 6.2961, 34.0022
Hunter-Lab	55.3444, 23.1871, -4.6567

Details

The RGB color **193, 132, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **132, 193, 158**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 186, 222**, and **138, 81, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 113, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 151, 175**.

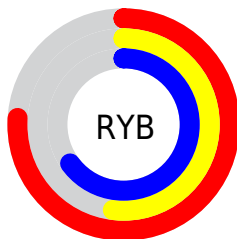
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (52%)

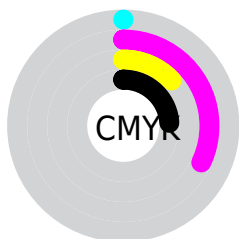
Blue (65%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (65%)

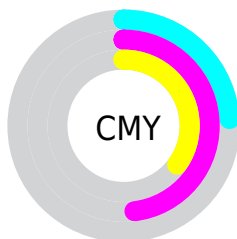


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 132, 167 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, 132, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 193, 132, 167


255, 255, 255

 250, 186, 222

 255, 214, 251

 255, 242, 255

 193, 132, 167


 165, 106, 141

 138, 81, 115

 112, 57, 91


 87, 34, 67


 62, 10, 45

 41, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 193, 132, 167

 193, 113, 159

 193, 132, 167

 193, 151, 175

193, 93, 151

193, 171, 183

193, 74, 142

193, 190, 192

193, 55, 134

193, 209, 200

193, 36, 126

193, 229, 208

193, 16, 118

193, 248, 216

193, 0, 111

193, 255, 225

193, 255, 233

193, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 139, 190



193, 132, 167



203, 130, 140

Triad

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



193, 132, 167



157, 152, 98



60, 163, 186

Complementary

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



193, 132, 167



132, 193, 158

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.



66, 165, 161



193, 132, 167



128, 159, 110

Square

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



193, 132, 167



182, 143, 100



96, 164, 133



90, 157, 201

Rectangle

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



193, 132, 167



202, 133, 123



96, 164, 133



57, 164, 178

Sweetspot

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



193, 132, 167



250, 227, 240



157, 132, 193



125, 111, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 132, 167



250, 155, 209



193, 132, 137



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



193, 132, 167



250, 155, 209



132, 193, 188



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 132, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

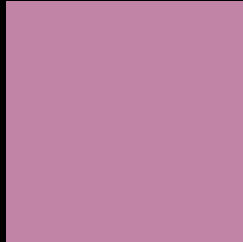
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 193, 132, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

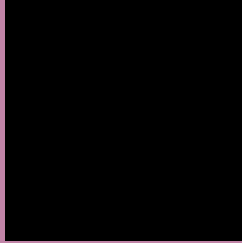
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 193, 132, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 132, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 132, 167.

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, 132, 167

Protanopia
145, 149, 178

Deuteranopia
159, 146, 164



Tritanopia
191, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 132, 167

Protanomaly
162, 143, 174

Deuteranomaly
171, 141, 165

Tritanomaly
192, 135, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 132, 167

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
168, 146, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 132, 167 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, 132, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 132, 167)  
}
```

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, 132, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 132, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 132, 167 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, 132, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 132, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 132, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 132, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 132, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 132,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 132, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 132, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
132, 167) }
```

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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