

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 156, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 156, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 156, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19CB2
RGB	193, 156, 178
RGB Percent	76%, 61%, 70%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3882, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.08, 0.24
HSL	324°, 23%, 68%
HSV	324°, 19%, 76%
XYZ	41.9167, 38.3287, 47.3084
YIQ	169.5710, 14.9900, 14.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

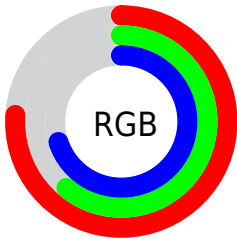
Format	Color
R _Y B	193, 156, 178
Decimal	12688562
CIE Lab	68.26, 17.39, -6.20
CIE LCh	68, 18.459, 340.372
Yxy	38.3287, 0.3286, 0.3005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290878642 (0xFFC19CB2)
YUV	169.5710, 4.1555, 20.5472
Hunter-Lab	61.9102, 12.5116, -1.9690

Details

The RGB color **193, 156, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 193, 171**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 211, 234**, and **139, 105, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 137, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 175, 186**.

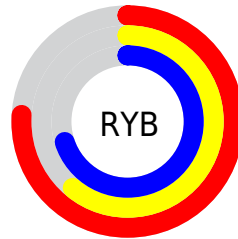
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (61%)

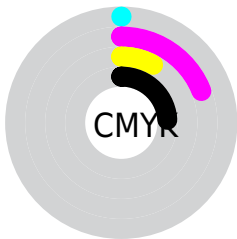
Blue (70%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (70%)

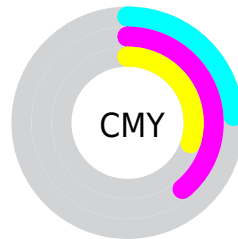


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 156, 178 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, 156, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 193, 156, 178

255, 255, 255

 250, 211, 234

 255, 239, 255

 193, 156, 178

 166, 130, 151

 139, 105, 125

 113, 80, 100


 89, 57, 77


 65, 35, 54

 42, 14, 33

 19, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0


 193, 156, 178


 193, 156, 178

 193, 137, 170


 193, 175, 186

 193, 117, 162


 193, 195, 194

 193, 98, 155

 193, 214, 201

 193, 79, 147


 193, 233, 209

 193, 59, 139

 193, 253, 217

 193, 40, 131

 193, 255, 225

 193, 21, 123

 193, 255, 233

 193, 2, 115

 193, 255, 241

 193, 0, 115

 193, 255, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 160, 192



193, 156, 178



201, 155, 161

Triad

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



193, 156, 178



173, 167, 134



122, 175, 187

Complementary

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



193, 156, 178



156, 193, 171

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.



124, 176, 172



193, 156, 178



154, 172, 141

Square

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



193, 156, 178



189, 162, 135



136, 175, 155



134, 171, 197

Rectangle

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



193, 156, 178



201, 156, 150



136, 175, 155



121, 175, 183

Sweetspot

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



193, 156, 178



250, 235, 244



171, 156, 193



125, 116, 121



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 156, 178



250, 192, 227



193, 156, 160



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 96



33, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



193, 156, 178



250, 192, 227



156, 193, 189



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 96



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 156, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

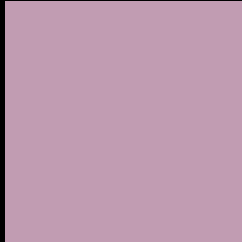
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

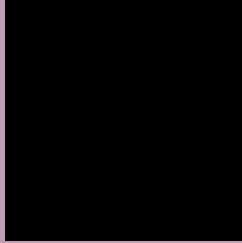
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 156, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 156, 178.

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, 156, 178

Protanopia
165, 165, 184

Deuteranopia
178, 162, 177



Tritanopia
192, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 156, 178

Protanomaly
175, 162, 182

Deuteranomaly
183, 160, 177

Tritanomaly
192, 157, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 156, 178

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
178, 165, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 156, 178 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, 156, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 156, 178)  
}
```

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, 156, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 156, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 156, 178 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

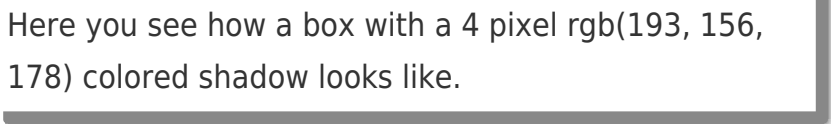
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(193, 156, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 156, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 156, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 156, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 156, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 156,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 156, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 156, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
156, 178) }
```

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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