

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 157, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 157, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 157, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19DC4
RGB	193, 157, 196
RGB Percent	76%, 62%, 77%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3843, 0.2314
CMYK	0.02, 0.20, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	295°, 25%, 69%
HSV	295°, 20%, 77%
XYZ	44.0131, 39.4369, 57.5169
YIQ	172.2100, 8.9370, 19.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

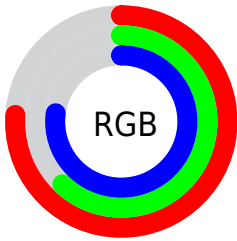
Format	Color
RYB	193, 157, 196
Decimal	12688836
CIELab	69.07, 20.16, -15.01
CIELCh	69, 25.134, 323.336
Yxy	39.4369, 0.3122, 0.2798
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290878916 (0xFFC19DC4)
YUV	172.2100, 11.7285, 18.2328
Hunter-Lab	62.7988, 15.2053, -10.3440

Details

The RGB color **193, 157, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **160, 196, 157**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 212, 253**, and **139, 105, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 137, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 177, 196**.

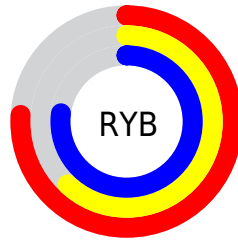
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (62%)

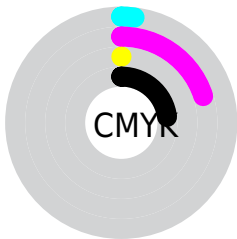
Blue (77%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (77%)

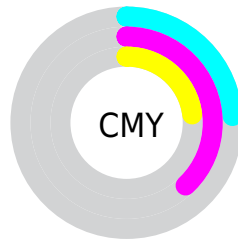


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 157, 196 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, 157, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 157, 196

255, 255, 255

 250, 212, 253

 255, 240, 255

 193, 157, 196

 166, 131, 169

 139, 105, 142

 113, 81, 117

 88, 58, 92


 65, 35, 68

 42, 14, 46

 22, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 193, 157, 196

 193, 157, 196

191, 137, 196

195, 177, 196

190, 118, 196

196, 196, 196

188, 98, 196

198, 216, 196

187, 79, 196

199, 235, 196

185, 59, 196

201, 255, 196

184, 39, 196

202, 255, 196

182, 20, 196

204, 255, 196

181, 0, 196

205, 255, 196

181, 0, 196

207, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 165, 210



193, 157, 196



210, 152, 175

Triad

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



193, 157, 196



190, 165, 124



102, 181, 186

Complementary

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



193, 157, 196



160, 196, 157

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.



116, 181, 163



193, 157, 196



167, 173, 126

Square

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



193, 157, 196



207, 158, 133



140, 178, 141



108, 178, 204

Rectangle

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



193, 157, 196



215, 152, 159



140, 178, 141



105, 181, 178

Sweetspot

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



193, 157, 196



254, 240, 255



157, 160, 196



127, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 157, 196



250, 194, 255



196, 157, 180



96, 87, 97



148, 0, 161



31, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 157, 160



255, 194, 199



157, 196, 173



97, 87, 88



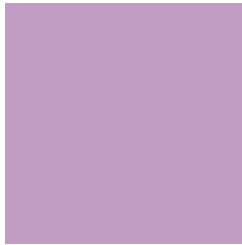
161, 0, 12



33, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 157, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

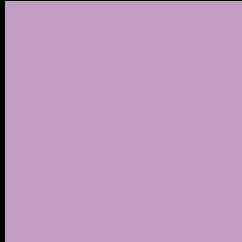
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

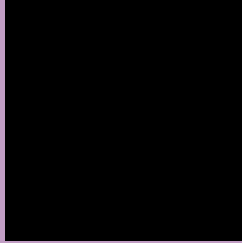
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 157, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 157, 196.

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, 157, 196

Protanopia
161, 167, 203

Deuteranopia
173, 165, 195



Tritanopia
190, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 157, 196

Protanomaly
173, 163, 200

Deuteranomaly
180, 162, 195

Tritanomaly
191, 160, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 157, 196

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
180, 167, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 157, 196 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, 157, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 157, 196)  
}
```

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, 157, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 157, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 157, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

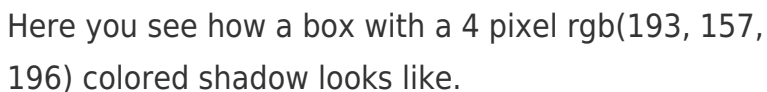
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(193, 157, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 157, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 157, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 157, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 157, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 157,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 157, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 157, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
157, 196) }
```

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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