

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 170, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 170, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 170, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1AAE2
RGB	193, 170, 226
RGB Percent	76%, 67%, 89%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3333, 0.1137
CMYK	0.15, 0.25, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	265°, 49%, 78%
HSV	265°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	50.0945, 45.5779, 78.1087
YIQ	183.2610, -4.2680, 22.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

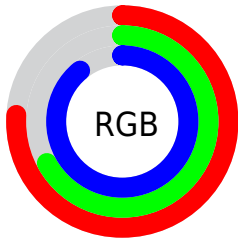
Format	Color
RYB	193, 170, 226
Decimal	12692194
CIELab	73.27, 19.09, -25.12
CIELCh	73, 31.554, 307.236
Yxy	45.5779, 0.2883, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290882274 (0xFFC1AAE2)
YUV	183.2610, 21.0703, 8.5411
Hunter-Lab	67.5114, 14.3048, -21.3388

Details

The RGB color **193, 170, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 226, 170**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 225, 255**, and **139, 118, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 147, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 193, 226**.

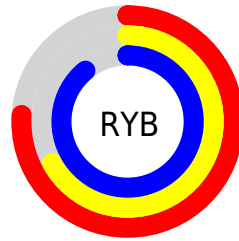
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (67%)

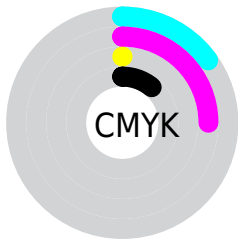
Blue (89%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (89%)

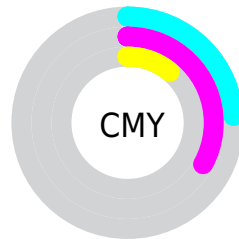


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 170, 226 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, 170, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 170, 226

255, 255, 255


 250, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 193, 170, 226


 166, 143, 198

 139, 118, 171

 113, 93, 144

 88, 69, 118

 64, 47, 93

 40, 25, 69

 20, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 193, 170, 226

■ 193, 170, 226

■ 180, 147, 226

■ 206, 193, 226

■ 166, 125, 226

■ 220, 215, 226

■ 153, 102, 226

■ 233, 238, 226

■ 140, 80, 226

■ 246, 255, 226

■ 126, 57, 226

■ 255, 255, 226

■ 113, 34, 226

■ 100, 12, 226

■ 93, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 180, 237



193, 170, 226



223, 161, 203

Triad

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



193, 170, 226



219, 171, 127



97, 196, 186

Complementary

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



193, 170, 226



203, 226, 170

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.



128, 194, 157



193, 170, 226



193, 180, 122

Square

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



193, 170, 226



235, 162, 146



162, 189, 133



87, 194, 214

Rectangle

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



193, 170, 226



234, 159, 184



162, 189, 133



106, 196, 176

Sweetspot

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



193, 170, 226



244, 237, 255



170, 204, 226



121, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 170, 226



210, 179, 255



220, 170, 226



106, 101, 112



72, 0, 176



20, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 170, 203



255, 179, 224



176, 226, 170



112, 101, 108



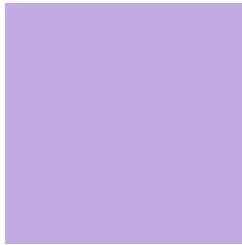
176, 0, 104



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 170, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

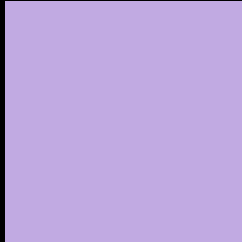
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

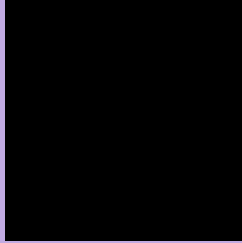
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 170, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 170, 226.

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, 170, 226

Protanopia
166, 178, 232

Deuteranopia
175, 176, 225



Tritanopia
187, 177, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 170, 226

Protanomaly
176, 175, 230

Deuteranomaly
182, 174, 225

Tritanomaly
189, 174, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 170, 226

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
187, 178, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 170, 226 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, 170, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 170, 226)  
}
```

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, 170, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 170, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 170, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

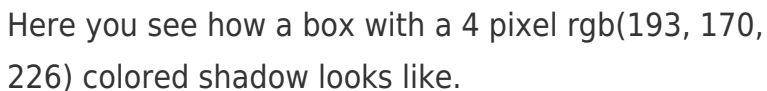
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(193, 170, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 170, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 170, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 170, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 170, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 170, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 170, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 170, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
170, 226) }
```

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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