

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 190, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 190, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 190, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1BEDC
RGB	193, 190, 220
RGB Percent	76%, 75%, 86%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2549, 0.1373
CMYK	0.12, 0.14, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	246°, 30%, 80%
HSV	246°, 14%, 86%
XYZ	53.3240, 53.3317, 75.1937
YIQ	194.3170, -7.8420, 9.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

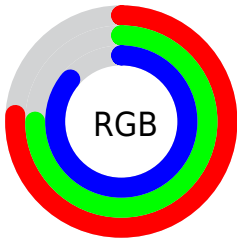
Format	Color
RYB	193, 190, 220
Decimal	12697308
CIELab	78.07, 6.90, -14.59
CIELCh	78, 16.142, 295.324
Yxy	53.3317, 0.2932, 0.2933
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290887388 (0xFFC1BEDC)
YUV	194.3170, 12.6617, -1.1550
Hunter-Lab	73.0285, 2.5373, -9.9279

Details

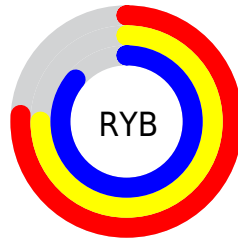
The RGB color **193, 190, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **217, 220, 190**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 246, 255**, and **139, 137, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 168, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 212, 220**.

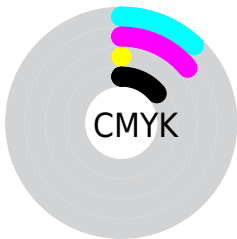
Distribution



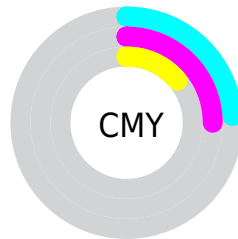
- Red (76%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 190, 220 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, 190, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 193, 190, 220

255, 255, 255

■ 250, 246, 255

■ 193, 190, 220

■ 166, 163, 192

■ 139, 137, 165

■ 114, 111, 139

■ 89, 87, 113

■ 65, 64, 89

■ 43, 42, 65


■ 21, 22, 43

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

 193, 190, 220

 193, 190, 220

 173, 168, 220


 213, 212, 220

 153, 146, 220

 233, 234, 220

 134, 124, 220

 252, 255, 220

 114, 102, 220

 255, 255, 220

 94, 80, 220

 74, 58, 220

 54, 36, 220

 35, 14, 220

 22, 0, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 195, 223



193, 190, 220



211, 185, 210

Triad

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



193, 190, 220



220, 186, 169



160, 202, 190

Complementary

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



193, 190, 220



217, 220, 190

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.



174, 200, 176



193, 190, 220



207, 191, 163

Square

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



193, 190, 220



225, 183, 181



191, 196, 166



154, 202, 205

Rectangle

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



193, 190, 220



219, 183, 201



191, 196, 166



164, 201, 185

Sweetspot

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



193, 190, 220



246, 245, 255



190, 217, 220



122, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 190, 220



218, 214, 255



208, 190, 220



100, 99, 110



17, 0, 173



5, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 190, 217



255, 214, 251



202, 220, 190



110, 99, 109



173, 0, 156



46, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 190, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

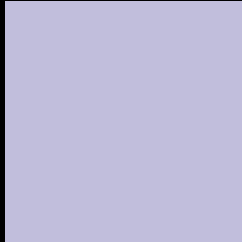
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

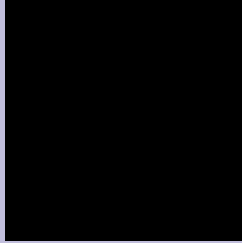
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 190, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 190, 220.

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](#), [190](#), [220](#)

Protanopia
[188](#), [191](#), [221](#)

Deuteranopia
[199](#), [188](#), [220](#)



Tritanopia
191, 192, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 190, 220

Protanomaly
190, 191, 221

Deuteranomaly
197, 189, 220

Tritanomaly
192, 191, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 190, 220

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
194, 193, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 190, 220 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, 190, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 190, 220)  
}
```

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, 190, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 190, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 190, 220 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, 190, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 190, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 190, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 190, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 190, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 190,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 190, 220 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 190, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
190, 220) }
```

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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