

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 198, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 198, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 198, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1C6E2
RGB	193, 198, 226
RGB Percent	76%, 78%, 89%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2235, 0.1137
CMYK	0.15, 0.12, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	231°, 36%, 82%
HSV	231°, 15%, 89%
XYZ	55.9139, 57.2166, 80.0484
YIQ	199.6970, -11.9680, 7.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

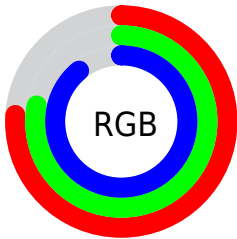
Format	Color
RYB	193, 197, 226
Decimal	12699362
CIELab	80.30, 3.86, -14.47
CIELCh	80, 14.976, 284.935
Yxy	57.2166, 0.2894, 0.2962
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290889442 (0xFFC1C6E2)
YUV	199.6970, 12.9674, -5.8733
Hunter-Lab	75.6417, -0.4268, -9.7950

Details

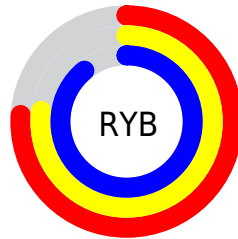
The RGB color **193, 198, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **226, 221, 193**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 250, 255, 255, and **139, 144, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **170, 179, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 217, 226**.

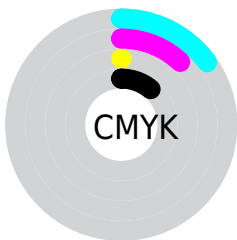
Distribution



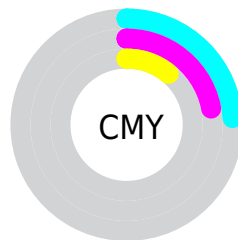
- Red (76%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 198, 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, 198, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 198, 226


255, 255, 255

 250, 255, 255


 193, 198, 226

 166, 171, 198


 139, 144, 171

 114, 119, 144

 89, 94, 118

 65, 70, 94

 42, 48, 70

 21, 27, 48

 0, 0, 27

 0, 0, 0

■ 193, 198, 226

■ 193, 198, 226

■ 170, 179, 226

■ 216, 217, 226

■ 148, 160, 226

■ 238, 236, 226

■ 125, 140, 226

■ 255, 255, 226

■ 103, 121, 226

■ 80, 102, 226

■ 57, 83, 226

■ 35, 64, 226

■ 12, 45, 226

■ 0, 34, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 203, 226



193, 198, 226



210, 193, 219

Triad

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



193, 198, 226



227, 192, 180



173, 207, 191

Complementary

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



193, 198, 226



226, 221, 193

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.



187, 204, 179



193, 198, 226



217, 196, 173

Square

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



193, 198, 226



229, 190, 193



203, 200, 172



164, 207, 206

Rectangle

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



193, 198, 226



220, 191, 211



203, 200, 172



177, 206, 187

Sweetspot

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



193, 198, 226



245, 246, 255



193, 226, 220



121, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 198, 226



209, 216, 255



204, 193, 226



101, 103, 112



0, 27, 176



0, 7, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 193, 198



255, 209, 216



215, 226, 193



112, 101, 103



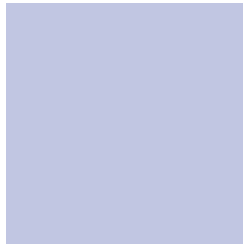
176, 0, 27



48, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 198, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

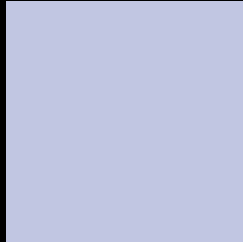
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

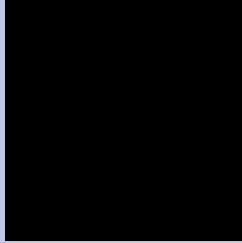
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

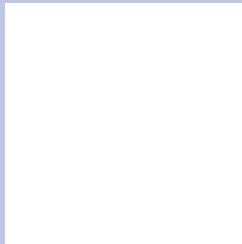
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 193, 198, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 198, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 198, 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, 198, 226

Protanopia

195, 198, 226

Deuteranopia

205, 194, 227



Tritanopia

191, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 198, 226

Protanomaly
194, 198, 226

Deuteranomaly
201, 195, 227

Tritanomaly
192, 199, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 198, 226

Achromatopsia
200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly
197, 199, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 198, 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, 198, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 198, 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, 198, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 198, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 198, 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, 198, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 198, 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, 198, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 198, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 198, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 198, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 198, 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, 198, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
198, 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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