

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 50, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 50, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 50, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C13293
RGB	193, 50, 147
RGB Percent	76%, 20%, 58%
CMY	0.2431, 0.8039, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.74, 0.24, 0.24
HSL	319°, 59%, 48%
HSV	319°, 74%, 76%
XYZ	28.3994, 15.7252, 29.1422
YIQ	103.8150, 54.0910, 60.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

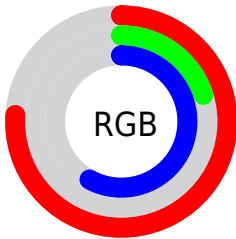
Format	Color
R_{YB}	193, 50, 147
Decimal	12661395
CIE _{Lab}	46.61, 64.39, -20.94
CIE _{LCh}	47, 67.707, 341.986
Yxy	15.7252, 0.3876, 0.2146
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290851475 (0xFFC13293)
YUV	103.8150, 21.2902, 78.2152
Hunter-Lab	39.6551, 58.4382, -15.8132

Details

The RGB color **193, 50, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **50, 193, 96**, and the grayscale version is **104, 104, 104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 110, 201**, and **135, 0, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 31, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 69, 153**.

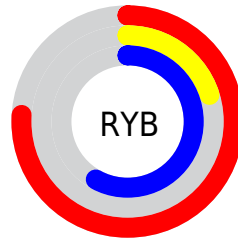
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (20%)

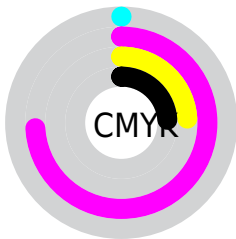
Blue (58%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (20%)

Blue (58%)

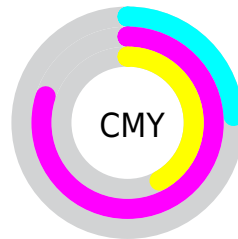


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (80%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 50, 147 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, 50, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



193, 50, 147



193, 50, 147

255, 255, 255



164, 3, 121



253, 110, 201



135, 0, 96



255, 138, 229



107, 0, 72



255, 166, 255



79, 0, 49



255, 195, 255



53, 0, 28



255, 225, 255



16, 0, 0

255, 254, 255



0, 0, 0



193, 50, 147



193, 50, 147



193, 31, 141



193, 69, 153

193, 11, 135

193, 89, 159

193, 0, 131

193, 108, 166

193, 127, 172

193, 147, 178

193, 166, 184

193, 185, 190

193, 204, 197

193, 224, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 83, 196



193, 50, 147



209, 39, 90

Triad

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



193, 50, 147



113, 115, 0



0, 134, 186

Complementary

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



193, 50, 147



50, 193, 96

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.



0, 135, 133



193, 50, 147



43, 127, 1

Square

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



193, 50, 147



161, 95, 0



0, 133, 73



0, 126, 219

Rectangle

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



193, 50, 147



203, 55, 54



0, 133, 73



0, 135, 170

Sweetspot

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



193, 50, 147



250, 195, 232



95, 50, 193



125, 92, 114



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 50, 147



250, 27, 178



193, 50, 76



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



193, 50, 147



250, 27, 178



50, 193, 167



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 50, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

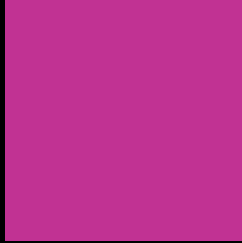
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 50, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

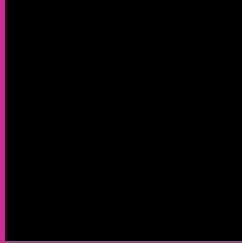
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 193, 50, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 50, 147.

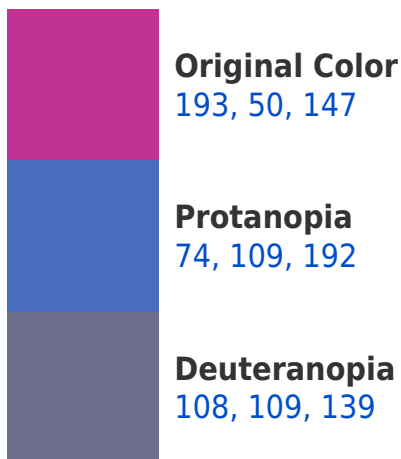


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 50, 147.

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





Tritanopia
187, 72, 76

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 50, 147



Protanomaly

117, 88, 176



Deuteranomaly

139, 88, 142



Tritanomaly

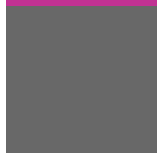
189, 64, 102

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 50, 147



Achromatopsia

104, 104, 104



Achromatomaly

136, 84, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 50, 147 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, 50, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 50, 147)  
}
```

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, 50, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 50, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 50, 147 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, 50, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 50, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 50, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 50, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 50, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 50,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 50, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 50, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193, 50,  
147) }
```

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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