

Converting Colors

RGB(194, 147, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(194, 147, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(194, 147, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C293A7
RGB	194, 147, 167
RGB Percent	76%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.2392, 0.4235, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.14, 0.24
HSL	334°, 28%, 67%
HSV	334°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	39.6569, 35.1268, 41.2492
YIQ	163.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

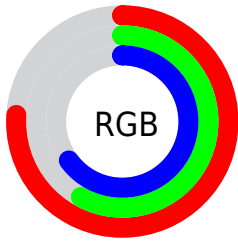
Format	Color
RYB	194, 147, 167
Decimal	12751783
CIELab	65.85, 20.83, -3.60
CIELCh	66, 21.139, 350.196
Yxy	35.1268, 0.3418, 0.3027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290941863 (0xFFC293A7)
YUV	163.3330, 1.8078, 26.8950
Hunter-Lab	59.2679, 15.7179, 0.2229

Details

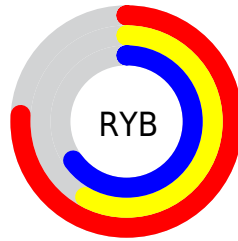
The RGB color **194, 147, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 194, 174**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 201, 222**, and **140, 96, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194, 128, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 166, 178**.

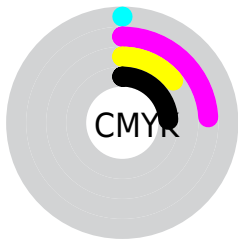
Distribution



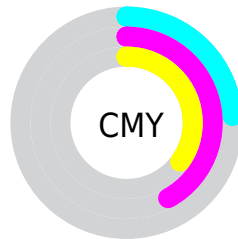
- Red (76%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 147, 167 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 194, 147, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 194, 147, 167

255, 255, 255

 251, 201, 222

 255, 229, 251

 194, 147, 167

 166, 121, 141

 140, 96, 115

 114, 72, 91

 89, 49, 67


 64, 27, 45


 42, 4, 25


 8, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 194, 147, 167


 194, 147, 167

 194, 128, 156


 194, 166, 178

 194, 108, 145


 194, 186, 189

 194, 89, 134

 194, 205, 200

 194, 69, 122

 194, 225, 212

 194, 50, 111

 194, 244, 223

 194, 31, 100

 194, 255, 234

 194, 11, 89

 194, 255, 245

 194, 0, 83

 194, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 151, 184



194, 147, 167



199, 147, 148

Triad

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



194, 147, 167



161, 163, 124



111, 168, 188

Complementary

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



194, 147, 167



147, 194, 174

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.



107, 171, 172



194, 147, 167



139, 168, 135

Square

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



194, 147, 167



180, 157, 123



119, 170, 153



129, 164, 197

Rectangle

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



194, 147, 167



197, 149, 136



119, 170, 153



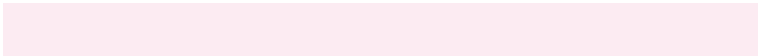
108, 169, 184

Sweetspot

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



194, 147, 167



252, 235, 242



174, 147, 194



128, 117, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



194, 147, 167



252, 179, 210



194, 150, 147



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 68



33, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



194, 147, 167



252, 179, 210



147, 191, 194



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 68



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 147, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

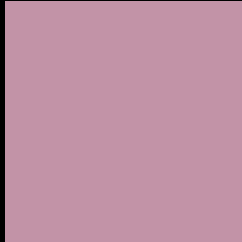
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 194, 147, 167 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 194, 147, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 147, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 147, 167.

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
194, 147, 167

Protanopia
159, 159, 174

Deuteranopia
173, 155, 165



Tritanopia
193, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

194, 147, 167

Protanomaly

172, 155, 171

Deuteranomaly

181, 152, 166

Tritanomaly

193, 148, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

194, 147, 167

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

174, 157, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 147, 167 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(194, 147, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 147, 167)  
}
```

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(194, 147, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 147, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 147, 167 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(194, 147, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 147, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 147, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 147, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 147, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 147,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 147, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 147, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
147, 167) }
```

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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