

# Converting Colors

RGB(194, 165, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(194, 165, 199) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(194, 165, 199)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2A5C7
RGB	194, 165, 199
RGB Percent	76%, 65%, 78%
CMY	0.2392, 0.3529, 0.2196
CMYK	0.03, 0.17, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	291°, 23%, 71%
HSV	291°, 17%, 78%
XYZ	46.0121, 42.5031, 59.8117
YIQ	177.5470, 6.3700, 16.7220

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

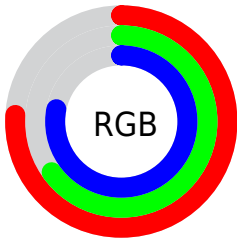
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">194, 165, 199</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">12756423</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">71.22, 16.66, -13.42</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">71, 21.399, 321.148</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">42.5031, 0.3102, 0.2866</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4290946503 (0xFFC2A5C7)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">177.5470, 10.5763, 14.4293</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">65.1944, 11.8892, -8.7586</a>

# Details

The RGB color **194, 165, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 199, 165**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 220, 255**, and **140, 113, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 145, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 185, 199**.

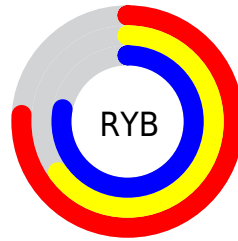
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (65%)

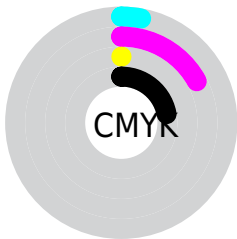
Blue (78%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (78%)

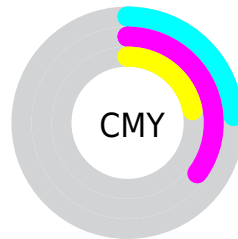


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (35%)


Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 165, 199 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, 165, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 194, 165, 199

255, 255, 255

 251, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255

 194, 165, 199


 167, 139, 172

 140, 113, 145

 114, 88, 119


 90, 65, 95


 66, 43, 71


 43, 21, 48


 25, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 194, 165, 199

 194, 165, 199

 191, 145, 199

 197, 185, 199

 188, 125, 199


 200, 205, 199

 185, 105, 199

 203, 225, 199

 182, 85, 199

 206, 245, 199

 179, 66, 199


 209, 255, 199

 176, 46, 199

 212, 255, 199

 174, 26, 199

 214, 255, 199

 171, 6, 199

 217, 255, 199

 170, 0, 199

 220, 255, 199

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



170, 171, 211



194, 165, 199



210, 161, 181

# Triad

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



194, 165, 199



195, 171, 136



121, 185, 188

# Complementary

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



194, 165, 199



170, 199, 165

# 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.



132, 185, 168



194, 165, 199



175, 177, 138

# Square

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



194, 165, 199



209, 165, 145



152, 182, 149



125, 183, 204

# Rectangle

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



194, 165, 199



214, 161, 168



152, 182, 149



123, 186, 181



# Sweetspot

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



194, 165, 199



253, 242, 255



165, 170, 199



126, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



194, 165, 199



247, 201, 255



199, 165, 187



98, 90, 99



139, 0, 163



30, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



199, 165, 170



255, 201, 209



165, 199, 177



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 24

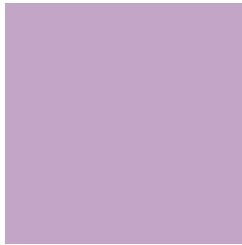


36, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 165, 199 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

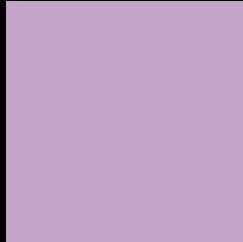
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 199 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

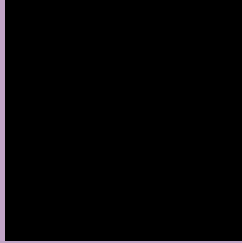
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 194, 165, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 165, 199.

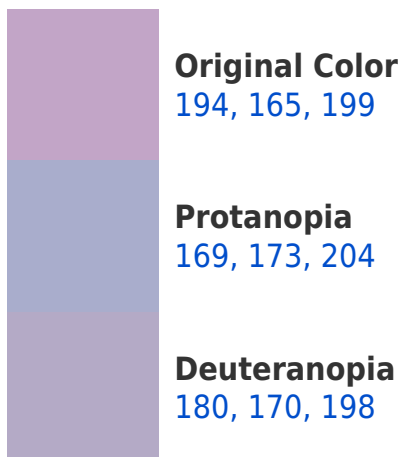



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 165, 199.

# 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**  
191, 168, 181

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
194, 165, 199

**Protanomaly**  
178, 170, 202

**Deuteranomaly**  
185, 168, 198

**Tritanomaly**  
192, 167, 188

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
194, 165, 199

**Achromatopsia**  
178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**  
184, 173, 186

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 165, 199 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, 165, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 165, 199)  
}
```

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, 165, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 165, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 165, 199 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, 165, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 165, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 165, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 165, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 165, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 165,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 165, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 165, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
165, 199) }
```

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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