

Converting Colors

RGB(194, 170, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(194, 170, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(194, 170, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2AADE
RGB	194, 170, 222
RGB Percent	76%, 67%, 87%
CMY	0.2392, 0.3333, 0.1294
CMYK	0.13, 0.23, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	268°, 44%, 77%
HSV	268°, 23%, 87%
XYZ	49.8077, 45.4927, 75.2631
YIQ	183.1040, -2.3880, 21.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

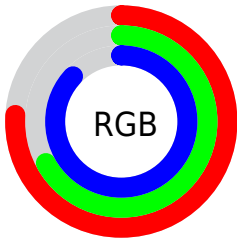
Format	Color
RYB	194, 170, 222
Decimal	12757726
CIELab	73.22, 18.56, -23.02
CIELCh	73, 29.568, 308.883
Yxy	45.4927, 0.2920, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290947806 (0xFFC2AADE)
YUV	183.1040, 19.1757, 9.5558
Hunter-Lab	67.4483, 13.7801, -18.9457

Details

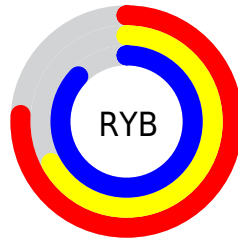
The RGB color **194, 170, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 222, 170**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 225, 255**, and **140, 118, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **182, 148, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 192, 222**.

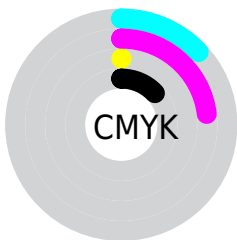
Distribution



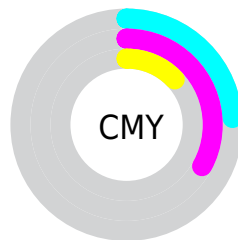
- Red (76%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 170, 222 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, 170, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 194, 170, 222


255, 255, 255

 251, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 194, 170, 222


 167, 143, 194

 140, 118, 167


 114, 93, 140

 89, 69, 115


 65, 47, 90

 42, 25, 66


 22, 0, 44

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 194, 170, 222

 194, 170, 222

 182, 148, 222


 206, 192, 222

 170, 126, 222

 218, 214, 222

 158, 103, 222

 230, 237, 222

 146, 81, 222


 242, 255, 222

 134, 59, 222

 254, 255, 222

 122, 37, 222

 255, 255, 222

 110, 15, 222

 102, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 180, 233



194, 170, 222



221, 162, 200

Triad

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



194, 170, 222



216, 172, 130



103, 195, 187

Complementary

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



194, 170, 222



198, 222, 170

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.



130, 193, 159



194, 170, 222



191, 181, 126

Square

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



194, 170, 222



231, 163, 147



161, 188, 137



96, 193, 213

Rectangle

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



194, 170, 222



231, 160, 182



161, 188, 137



111, 195, 178

Sweetspot

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



194, 170, 222



245, 237, 255



170, 199, 222



122, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



194, 170, 222



217, 184, 255



219, 170, 222



106, 101, 112



81, 0, 176



22, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 170, 198



255, 184, 222



173, 222, 170



112, 101, 107



176, 0, 95



48, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 170, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

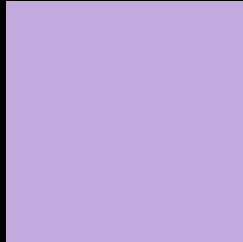
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

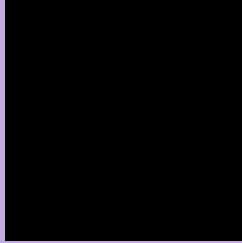
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 170, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 170, 222.

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, 170, 222

Protanopia
167, 178, 228

Deuteranopia
177, 176, 221



Tritanopia
189, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
194, 170, 222

Protanomaly
177, 175, 226

Deuteranomaly
183, 174, 221

Tritanomaly
191, 174, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
194, 170, 222

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
187, 178, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 170, 222 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, 170, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 170, 222)  
}
```

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, 170, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 170, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 170, 222 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

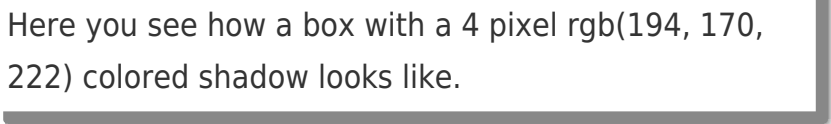
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(194, 170, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 170, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 170, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 170, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 170, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 170, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 170, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 170, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
170, 222) }
```

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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