

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 127, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 127, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 127, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C37FA1
RGB	195, 127, 161
RGB Percent	76%, 50%, 63%
CMY	0.2353, 0.5020, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.17, 0.24
HSL	330°, 36%, 63%
HSV	330°, 35%, 76%
XYZ	36.5281, 29.3541, 37.4589
YIQ	151.2080, 29.6140, 24.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

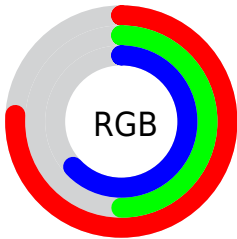
Format	Color
RYB	195, 127, 161
Decimal	12812193
CIELab	61.09, 31.23, -7.22
CIELCh	61, 32.051, 346.979
Yxy	29.3541, 0.3535, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291002273 (0xFFC37FA1)
YUV	151.2080, 4.8275, 38.4056
Hunter-Lab	54.1794, 25.5319, -3.0667

Details

The RGB color **195, 127, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **127, 195, 161**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 181, 216**, and **140, 76, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 108, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 147, 171**.

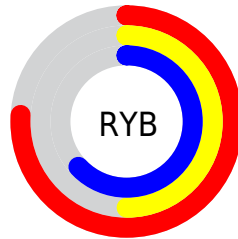
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (50%)

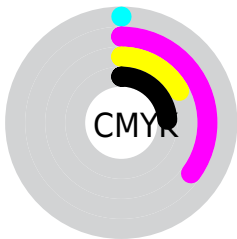
Blue (63%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (63%)

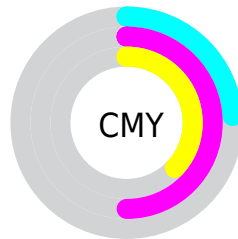


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 127, 161 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 195, 127, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 195, 127, 161


255, 255, 255

 253, 181, 216

 255, 208, 244

 255, 237, 255

 195, 127, 161

 167, 101, 135

 140, 76, 109

 114, 52, 85

 88, 28, 62

 63, 3, 40

 42, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 195, 127, 161


 195, 108, 151

 195, 127, 161

 195, 147, 171

 195, 88, 142


 195, 166, 181

 195, 69, 132


 195, 186, 190

 195, 49, 122

 195, 205, 200

 195, 30, 112

 195, 225, 210

 195, 10, 103

 195, 244, 219

 195, 0, 98

 195, 255, 229

 195, 255, 239

 195, 255, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 134, 186



195, 127, 161



203, 126, 132

Triad

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



195, 127, 161



150, 151, 93



45, 160, 188

Complementary

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



195, 127, 161



127, 195, 161

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.



48, 163, 163



195, 127, 161



118, 158, 108

Square

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



195, 127, 161



177, 141, 92



83, 162, 134



87, 154, 202

Rectangle

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



195, 127, 161



200, 129, 115



83, 162, 134



39, 161, 181

Sweetspot

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



195, 127, 161



252, 227, 240



161, 127, 195



128, 112, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 127, 161



252, 146, 199



195, 127, 127



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 80



33, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



195, 127, 161



252, 146, 199



127, 195, 195



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 80



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 127, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

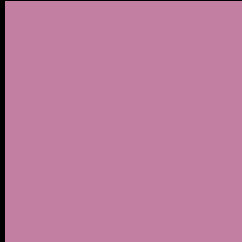
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 127, 161 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 × Fail

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

RGB 195, 127, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 127, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 127, 161.

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
195, 127, 161

Protanopia
143, 147, 174

Deuteranopia
158, 144, 158



Tritanopia
193, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
195, 127, 161

Protanomaly
162, 140, 169

Deuteranomaly
171, 138, 159

Tritanomaly
194, 130, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 127, 161

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
167, 142, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 127, 161 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(195, 127, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 127, 161)  
}
```

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(195, 127, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 127, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 127, 161 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(195, 127, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 127, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 127, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 127, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 127, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 127,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 127, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 127, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
127, 161) }
```

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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