

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 134, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 134, 196) contains.

RGB(195, 134, 196)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(195, 134, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C386C4
RGB	195, 134, 196
RGB Percent	76%, 53%, 77%
CMY	0.2353, 0.4745, 0.2314
CMYK	0.01, 0.32, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	299°, 34%, 65%
HSV	299°, 32%, 77%
XYZ	40.9946, 32.6378, 56.3636
YIQ	159.3070, 16.4540, 32.2140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

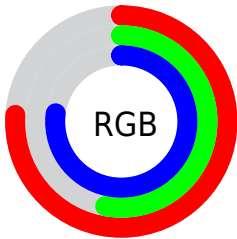
Format	Color
RYB	195, 134, 196
Decimal	12814020
CIELab	63.87, 33.52, -22.89
CIELCh	64, 40.589, 325.678
Yxy	32.6378, 0.3154, 0.2511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291004100 (0xFFC386C4)
YUV	159.3070, 18.0896, 31.3028
Hunter-Lab	57.1295, 28.1101, -18.5045

Details

The RGB color **195, 134, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **135, 196, 134**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 188, 253**, and **140, 83, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 114, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 154, 196**.

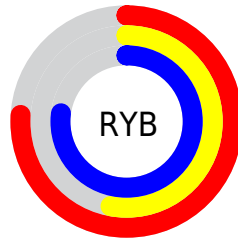
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (53%)

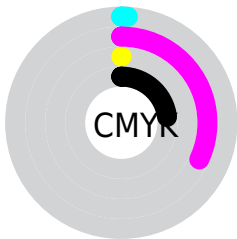
Blue (77%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (77%)

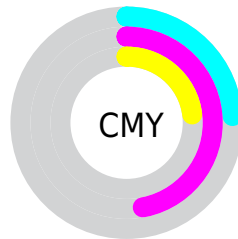


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 134, 196 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, 134, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 195, 134, 196


255, 255, 255

 252, 188, 253

 255, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 195, 134, 196

 167, 108, 169

 140, 83, 142

 114, 59, 116

 89, 35, 92

 64, 9, 68

 41, 0, 45

 4, 0, 24

 0, 0, 0

 195, 134, 196

 195, 134, 196

 195, 114, 196

 195, 154, 196

 194, 95, 196


 196, 173, 196

 194, 75, 196


 196, 193, 196

 194, 56, 196

 196, 212, 196

 193, 36, 196

 197, 232, 196

 193, 16, 196

 197, 252, 196

 193, 0, 196

 197, 255, 196

 198, 255, 196

 198, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 147, 220



195, 134, 196



220, 126, 161

Triad

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



195, 134, 196



182, 151, 82



0, 173, 185

Complementary

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



195, 134, 196



135, 196, 134

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.



42, 173, 148



195, 134, 196



146, 162, 88

Square

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



195, 134, 196



209, 138, 96



103, 170, 113



0, 169, 214

Rectangle

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



195, 134, 196



224, 126, 137



103, 170, 113



0, 174, 173

Sweetspot

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



195, 134, 196



255, 232, 255



134, 135, 196



127, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 134, 196



253, 158, 255



196, 134, 166



97, 87, 97



158, 0, 161



33, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 134, 135



255, 158, 160



134, 196, 164



97, 87, 87



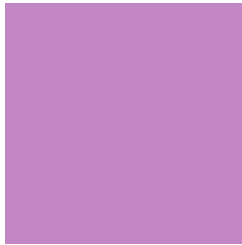
161, 0, 3



33, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 134, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

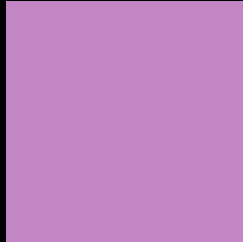
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 195, 134, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

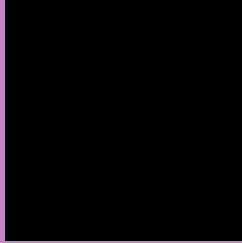
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 195, 134, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 134, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 134, 196.

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, 134, 196

Protanopia
139, 153, 210

Deuteranopia
151, 152, 193



Tritanopia
189, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
195, 134, 196

Protanomaly
159, 146, 205

Deuteranomaly
167, 145, 194

Tritanomaly
191, 139, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 134, 196

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
172, 150, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 134, 196 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, 134, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 134, 196)  
}
```

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, 134, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 134, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 134, 196 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, 134, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 134, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 134, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 134, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 134, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 134,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 134, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 134, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
134, 196) }
```

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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