

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 192, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 192, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 192, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3C0D8
RGB	195, 192, 216
RGB Percent	76%, 75%, 85%
CMY	0.2353, 0.2471, 0.1529
CMYK	0.10, 0.11, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	248°, 24%, 80%
HSV	248°, 11%, 85%
XYZ	53.7500, 54.2592, 72.6059
YIQ	195.6330, -5.9160, 8.1000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

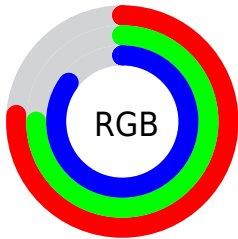
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 192, 216
Decimal	12828888
CIE _{Lab}	78.61, 5.66, -11.60
CIE _{LCh}	79, 12.912, 296.010
Yxy	54.2592, 0.2976, 0.3004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291018968 (0xFFC3C0D8)
YUV	195.6330, 10.0409, -0.5551
Hunter-Lab	73.6609, 1.3441, -6.8782

Details

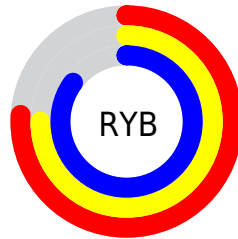
The RGB color **195, 192, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 216, 192**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 248, 255**, and **141, 139, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 170, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 214, 216**.

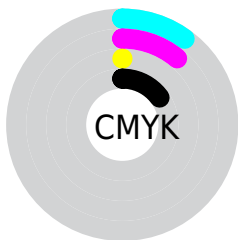
Distribution



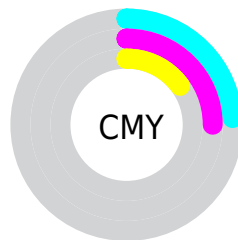
- Red (76%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 192, 216 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, 192, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 195, 192, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 252, 248, 255

■ 195, 192, 216

■ 168, 165, 188

■ 141, 139, 161

■ 116, 113, 135

■ 91, 89, 110

■ 67, 65, 85

■ 45, 43, 62

■ 24, 23, 40

■ 0, 1, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 195, 192, 216

■ 195, 192, 216

■ 176, 170, 216

■ 214, 214, 216

■ 157, 149, 216

■ 233, 235, 216

■ 138, 127, 216

■ 252, 255, 216

■ 119, 106, 216

■ 255, 255, 216

■ 100, 84, 216

■ 82, 62, 216

■ 63, 41, 216

■ 44, 19, 216

■ 27, 0, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 196, 218



195, 192, 216



209, 188, 208

Triad

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



195, 192, 216



216, 189, 175



168, 202, 192

Complementary

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



195, 192, 216



213, 216, 192

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.



179, 200, 181



195, 192, 216



206, 193, 171

Square

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



195, 192, 216



220, 187, 184



193, 197, 173



164, 201, 205

Rectangle

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



195, 192, 216



216, 187, 201



193, 197, 173



171, 201, 188

Sweetspot

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



195, 192, 216



248, 247, 255



192, 213, 216



123, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 192, 216



226, 222, 255



207, 192, 216



98, 96, 107



21, 0, 171



5, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 192, 213



255, 222, 251



201, 216, 192



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 149



43, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 192, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

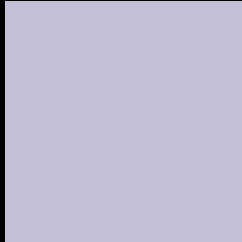
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 192, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

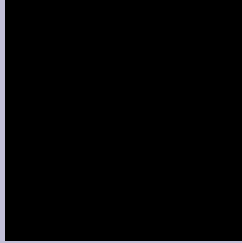
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 192, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 192, 216.

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, 192, 216

Protanopia
191, 193, 217

Deuteranopia
203, 189, 217



Tritanopia
194, 193, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color
195, 192, 216

Protanomaly
192, 193, 217

Deuteranomaly
200, 190, 217

Tritanomaly
194, 193, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 192, 216

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
196, 195, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 192, 216 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, 192, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 192, 216)  
}
```

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, 192, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 192, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 192, 216 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, 192, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 192, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 192, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 192, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 192, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 192, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 192, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 192, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
192, 216) }
```

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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