

# Converting Colors

RGB(195, 25, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(195, 25, 146) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(195, 25, 146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C31992
RGB	195, 25, 146
RGB Percent	76%, 10%, 57%
CMY	0.2353, 0.9020, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.87, 0.25, 0.24
HSL	317°, 77%, 43%
HSV	317°, 87%, 76%
XYZ	28.0416, 14.3727, 28.4904
YIQ	89.6240, 62.4790, 73.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

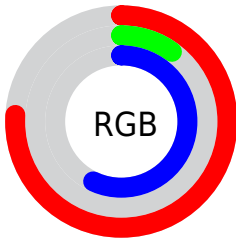
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 25, 146
Decimal	12786066
CIELab	44.76, 70.95, -23.16
CIELCh	45, 74.633, 341.923
Yxy	14.3727, 0.3955, 0.2027
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290976146 (0xFFC31992)
YUV	89.6240, 27.7934, 92.4148
Hunter-Lab	37.9113, 65.6851, -18.0185

# Details

The RGB color **195, 25, 146** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **25, 195, 74**, and the grayscale version is **89, 89, 89**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 95, 200**, and **136, 0, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 6, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 44, 152**.

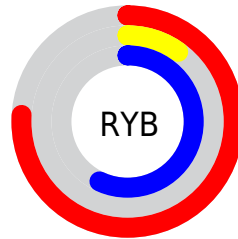
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (10%)

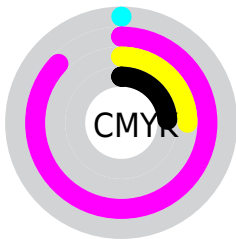
Blue (57%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (10%)

Blue (57%)

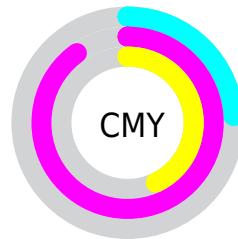


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (87%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (90%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 25, 146 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, 25, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





195, 25, 146



195, 25, 146

255, 255, 255



165, 0, 120



255, 95, 200



136, 0, 95



255, 125, 228



108, 0, 71



255, 154, 255



80, 0, 49



255, 183, 255



52, 0, 27



255, 213, 255



13, 0, 0



255, 242, 255



0, 0, 0



195, 25, 146



195, 25, 146



195, 6, 140



195, 44, 152

■ 195, 0, 139

■ 195, 64, 157

■ 195, 83, 163

■ 195, 103, 168

■ 195, 122, 174

■ 195, 142, 180

■ 195, 161, 185

■ 195, 181, 191

■ 195, 200, 197

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



136, 75, 200



195, 25, 146



212, 0, 84

# Triad

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



195, 25, 146



107, 111, 0



0, 131, 189

# Complementary

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



195, 25, 146



25, 195, 74

# 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.



0, 132, 130



195, 25, 146



18, 124, 0

# Square

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



195, 25, 146



159, 89, 0



0, 129, 64



0, 124, 226

# Rectangle

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



195, 25, 146



205, 36, 44



0, 129, 64



0, 132, 171



# Sweetspot

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



195, 25, 146



252, 187, 234



73, 25, 195



128, 88, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



195, 25, 146



252, 0, 180



195, 25, 62



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 114



33, 0, 24



# Inverse Universe

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



195, 25, 146



252, 0, 180



25, 195, 158



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 114



33, 0, 24



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 25, 146 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 25, 146 looks on a black 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

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



## RGB 195, 25, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 25, 146.

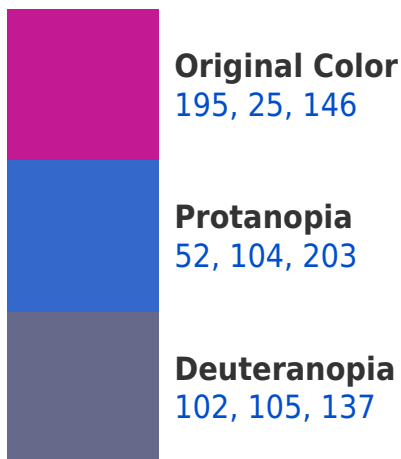


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 25, 146.

# 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**  
189, 61, 64

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

195, 25, 146



**Protanomaly**

104, 75, 182



**Deuteranomaly**

136, 76, 140



**Tritanomaly**

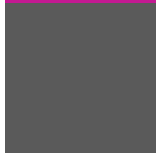
191, 48, 94

# Monochromacy



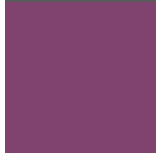
**Original Color**

195, 25, 146



**Achromatopsia**

90, 90, 90



**Achromatomaly**

128, 66, 110

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 25, 146 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, 25, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 25, 146)  
}
```

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, 25, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 25, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 25, 146 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, 25, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 25, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 25, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 25, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 25, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 25,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 25, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 25, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195, 25,  
146) }
```

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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