

Converting Colors

RGB(194, 176, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(194, 176, 198) contains.

RGB(194, 176, 198)	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(194, 176, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2B0C6
RGB	194, 176, 198
RGB Percent	76%, 69%, 78%
CMY	0.2392, 0.3098, 0.2235
CMYK	0.02, 0.11, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	289°, 16%, 73%
HSV	289°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	47.9665, 46.5972, 59.8921
YIQ	183.8900, 3.6660, 10.6580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

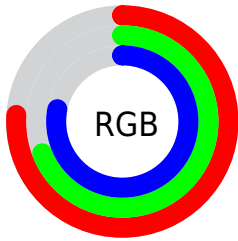
Format	Color
RYB	194, 176, 198
Decimal	12759238
CIELab	73.93, 10.44, -8.82
CIElCh	74, 13.668, 319.832
Yxy	46.5972, 0.3106, 0.3017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290949318 (0xFFC2B0C6)
YUV	183.8900, 6.9562, 8.8665
Hunter-Lab	68.2622, 5.9698, -4.2366

Details

The RGB color **194, 176, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 198, 176**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 232, 255**, and **140, 123, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 156, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 196, 198**.

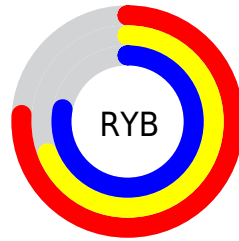
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (69%)

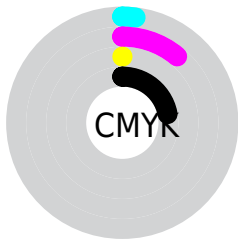
Blue (78%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (78%)

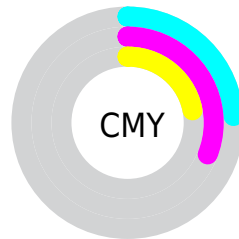


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (24%)


Magenta (31%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 176, 198 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, 176, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 194, 176, 198

255, 255, 255


 251, 232, 255

 194, 176, 198

 167, 149, 171

 140, 123, 144

 115, 99, 119


 90, 75, 94


 67, 52, 70

 44, 31, 48

 25, 7, 27

 0, 0, 0

 194, 176, 198

 194, 176, 198

190, 156, 198

198, 196, 198

187, 136, 198

201, 216, 198

183, 117, 198

205, 235, 198

180, 97, 198

208, 255, 198

176, 77, 198

212, 255, 198

172, 57, 198

216, 255, 198

169, 37, 198

219, 255, 198

165, 18, 198

223, 255, 198

162, 0, 198

226, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 180, 205



194, 176, 198



205, 174, 187

Triad

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



194, 176, 198



196, 179, 157



150, 189, 190

Complementary

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



194, 176, 198



180, 198, 176

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.



156, 189, 177



194, 176, 198



183, 183, 158

Square

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



194, 176, 198



206, 176, 163



168, 187, 165



152, 187, 200

Rectangle

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



194, 176, 198



208, 173, 178



168, 187, 165



151, 189, 185

Sweetspot

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



194, 176, 198



254, 247, 255



176, 180, 198



127, 122, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



194, 176, 198



249, 222, 255



198, 176, 191



98, 90, 99



134, 0, 163



29, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 176, 180



255, 222, 228



176, 198, 183



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 30



36, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 176, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

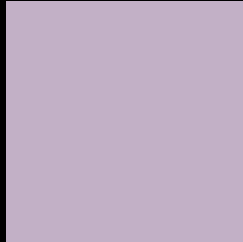
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

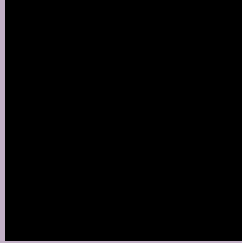
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 176, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 176, 198.

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, 176, 198

Protanopia
179, 181, 201

Deuteranopia
192, 177, 198



Tritanopia
193, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
194, 176, 198

Protanomaly
184, 179, 200

Deuteranomaly
193, 177, 198

Tritanomaly
193, 177, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color
194, 176, 198

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
188, 181, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 176, 198 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, 176, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 176, 198)  
}
```

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, 176, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 176, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 176, 198 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, 176, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 176, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 176, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 176, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 176, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 176,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 176, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 176, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
176, 198) }
```

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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