

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 109, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 109, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 109, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C46DB2
RGB	196, 109, 178
RGB Percent	77%, 43%, 70%
CMY	0.2314, 0.5725, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.44, 0.09, 0.23
HSL	312°, 42%, 60%
HSV	312°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	36.2695, 25.8874, 45.2046
YIQ	142.8790, 29.7030, 39.9030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

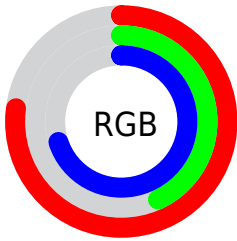
Format	Color
RYB	196, 109, 178
Decimal	12873138
CIELab	57.93, 44.00, -21.74
CIELCh	58, 49.076, 333.711
Yxy	25.8874, 0.3378, 0.2411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291063218 (0xFFC46DB2)
YUV	142.8790, 17.3147, 46.5871
Hunter-Lab	50.8797, 38.2040, -17.0611

Details

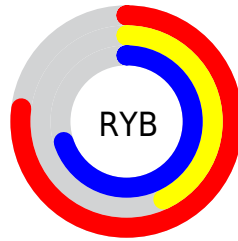
The RGB color **196, 109, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **109, 196, 127**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 163, 234**, and **140, 57, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 89, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 129, 182**.

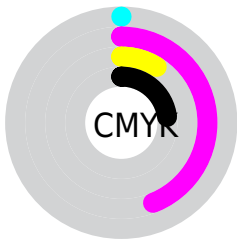
Distribution



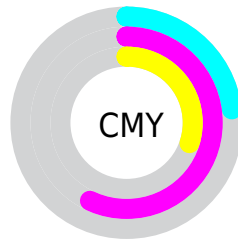
- Red (77%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (30%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 109, 178 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 196, 109, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 109, 178

255, 255, 255

 254, 163, 234


 255, 190, 255

 255, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 196, 109, 178

 168, 83, 151

 140, 57, 125

 114, 31, 100

 87, 0, 76

 62, 0, 53

 40, 0, 32

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 196, 109, 178


 196, 109, 178

 196, 89, 174


 196, 129, 182

 196, 70, 170

 196, 148, 186

 196, 50, 166

 196, 168, 190

 196, 31, 162

 196, 187, 194

 196, 11, 158

 196, 207, 198

 196, 0, 155

 196, 227, 202

 196, 246, 206

 196, 255, 210

 196, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 126, 211



196, 109, 178



217, 101, 136

Triad

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



196, 109, 178



158, 139, 48



0, 159, 186

Complementary

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



196, 109, 178



109, 196, 127

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, 160, 143



196, 109, 178



114, 150, 64

Square

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



196, 109, 178



193, 123, 62



50, 158, 99



0, 154, 216

Rectangle

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



196, 109, 178



218, 104, 107



50, 158, 99



0, 160, 172

Sweetspot

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



196, 109, 178



255, 222, 248



126, 109, 196



128, 107, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 109, 178



255, 120, 227



196, 109, 135



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 127



33, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



196, 109, 178



255, 120, 227



109, 196, 170



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 127



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 109, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

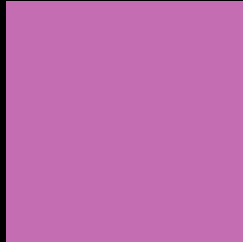
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196, 109, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

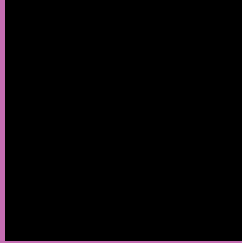
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196, 109, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 109, 178.

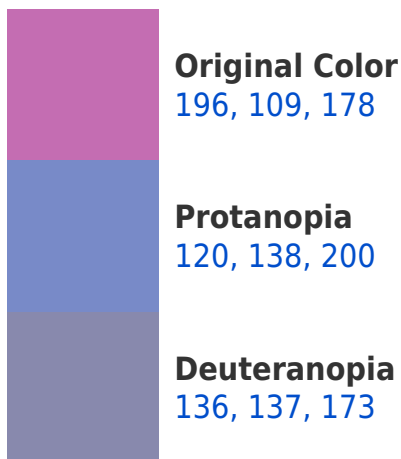


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 109, 178.

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
190, 120, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 109, 178



Protanomaly

148, 127, 192



Deuteranomaly

158, 127, 175



Tritanomaly

192, 116, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 109, 178



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

162, 131, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 109, 178 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(196, 109, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 109, 178)  
}
```

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(196, 109, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 109, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 109, 178 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(196, 109, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 109, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 109, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 109, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 109, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 109,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 109, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 109, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
109, 178) }
```

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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