

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 121, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 121, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 121, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C479B0
RGB	196, 121, 176
RGB Percent	77%, 47%, 69%
CMY	0.2314, 0.5255, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.10, 0.23
HSL	316°, 39%, 62%
HSV	316°, 38%, 77%
XYZ	37.4388, 28.5451, 44.6108
YIQ	149.6950, 27.0450, 33.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

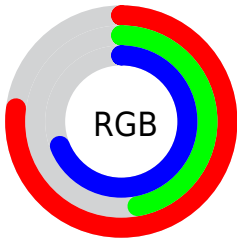
Format	Color
RYB	196, 121, 176
Decimal	12876208
CIELab	60.38, 37.30, -16.86
CIELCh	60, 40.937, 335.681
Yxy	28.5451, 0.3385, 0.2581
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291066288 (0xFFC479B0)
YUV	149.6950, 12.9684, 40.6095
Hunter-Lab	53.4276, 31.5835, -12.1064

Details

The RGB color **196, 121, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **121, 196, 141**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 175, 232**, and **141, 70, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 101, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 141, 181**.

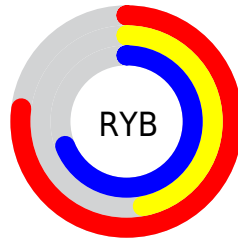
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (47%)

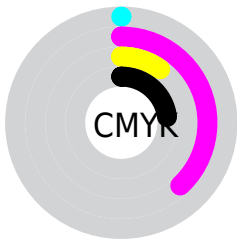
Blue (69%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (69%)

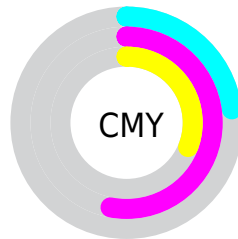


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 121, 176 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, 121, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 121, 176

255, 255, 255


 254, 175, 232

 255, 203, 255

 255, 231, 255

 196, 121, 176

 168, 95, 149

 141, 70, 123

 114, 45, 98

 88, 20, 74

 63, 0, 52

 43, 0, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 196, 121, 176

 196, 121, 176

 196, 101, 171

 196, 141, 181

 196, 82, 166

 196, 160, 186

 196, 62, 160

 196, 180, 192

 196, 43, 155

 196, 199, 197

 196, 23, 150

 196, 219, 202

 196, 3, 145

 196, 239, 207

 196, 0, 144

 196, 255, 213

 196, 255, 218

 196, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 134, 204



196, 121, 176



213, 116, 140

Triad

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



196, 121, 176



161, 146, 72



0, 163, 187

Complementary

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



196, 121, 176



121, 196, 141

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, 164, 152



196, 121, 176



123, 156, 85

Square

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



196, 121, 176



192, 133, 80



76, 162, 115



0, 157, 211

Rectangle

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



196, 121, 176



214, 118, 116



76, 162, 115



0, 164, 176

Sweetspot

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



196, 121, 176



255, 227, 248



141, 121, 196



128, 111, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 121, 176



255, 138, 224



196, 121, 139



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 118



33, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



196, 121, 176



255, 138, 224



121, 196, 179



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 118



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 121, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

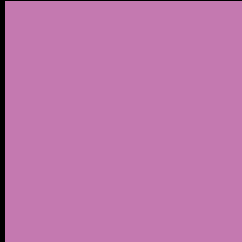
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

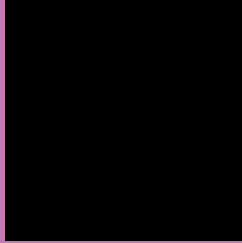
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 121, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 121, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 121, 176.

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
196, 121, 176

Protanopia
133, 144, 192

Deuteranopia
147, 143, 172



Tritanopia

192, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 121, 176

Protanomaly
156, 136, 186

Deuteranomaly
165, 135, 173

Tritanomaly
193, 125, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 121, 176

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
167, 139, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 121, 176 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, 121, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 121, 176)  
}
```

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, 121, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 121, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 121, 176 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, 121, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 121, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 121, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 121, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 121, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 121,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 121, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 121, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
121, 176) }
```

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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