

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 123, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 123, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 123, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C47BA7
RGB	196, 123, 167
RGB Percent	77%, 48%, 65%
CMY	0.2314, 0.5176, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	324°, 38%, 63%
HSV	324°, 37%, 77%
XYZ	36.8230, 28.6917, 40.1565
YIQ	149.8430, 29.3840, 29.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

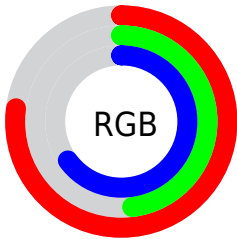
Format	Color
RYB	196, 123, 167
Decimal	12876711
CIELab	60.51, 34.72, -11.51
CIELCh	61, 36.581, 341.652
Yxy	28.6917, 0.3485, 0.2715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291066791 (0xFFC47BA7)
YUV	149.8430, 8.4584, 40.4797
Hunter-Lab	53.5646, 28.9716, -6.9535

Details

The RGB color **196, 123, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **123, 196, 152**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 177, 222**, and **141, 72, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 103, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 143, 175**.

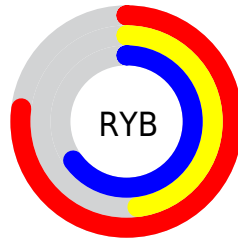
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (48%)

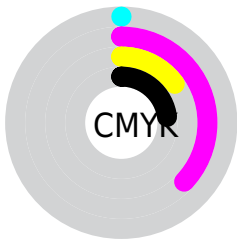
Blue (65%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (65%)

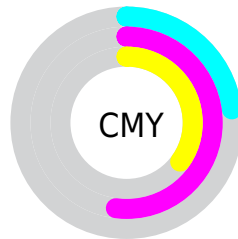


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 123, 167 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, 123, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 123, 167

255, 255, 255


 254, 177, 222


 255, 204, 251

 255, 233, 255

 196, 123, 167

 168, 97, 141

 141, 72, 115

 114, 48, 90

 88, 23, 67

 63, 0, 45

 43, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 196, 123, 167

 196, 103, 159

 196, 123, 167

 196, 143, 175

196, 84, 151

196, 162, 183

196, 64, 144

196, 182, 190

196, 45, 136

196, 201, 198

196, 25, 128

196, 221, 206

196, 5, 120

196, 241, 214

196, 0, 118

196, 255, 222

196, 255, 229

196, 255, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 133, 194



196, 123, 167



208, 120, 134

Triad

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



196, 123, 167



154, 148, 81



0, 161, 188

Complementary

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



196, 123, 167



123, 196, 152

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.



5, 163, 158



196, 123, 167



119, 156, 96

Square

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



196, 123, 167



183, 137, 85



77, 161, 125



56, 155, 207

Rectangle

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



196, 123, 167



206, 124, 114



77, 161, 125



0, 162, 179

Sweetspot

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



196, 123, 167



255, 227, 244



151, 123, 196



128, 111, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 123, 167



255, 140, 209



196, 123, 132



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 97



33, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



196, 123, 167



255, 140, 209



123, 196, 187



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 97



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 123, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

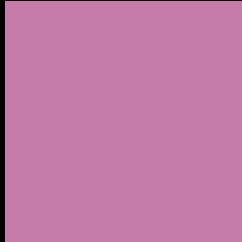
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

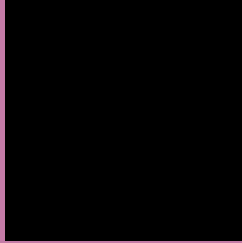
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 123, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 123, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 123, 167.

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, 123, 167

Protanopia
138, 145, 182

Deuteranopia
152, 142, 164



Tritanopia
193, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 123, 167

Protanomaly
159, 137, 177

Deuteranomaly
168, 135, 165

Tritanomaly
194, 126, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 123, 167

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
167, 140, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 123, 167 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, 123, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 123, 167)  
}
```

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, 123, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 123, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 123, 167 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, 123, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 123, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 123, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 123, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 123, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 123,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 123, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 123, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
123, 167) }
```

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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