

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 128, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 128, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 128, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4808D
RGB	196, 128, 141
RGB Percent	77%, 50%, 55%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4980, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.28, 0.23
HSL	349°, 37%, 64%
HSV	349°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	35.2918, 29.0972, 28.9555
YIQ	149.8140, 36.3550, 18.4590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

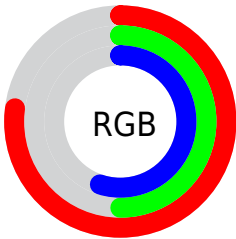
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 128, 141
Decimal	12877965
CIE Lab	60.87, 28.05, 3.92
CIE LCh	61, 28.323, 7.948
Yxy	29.0972, 0.3781, 0.3117
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291068045 (0xFFC4808D)
YUV	149.8140, -4.3453, 40.5051
Hunter-Lab	53.9418, 22.3868, 5.9329

Details

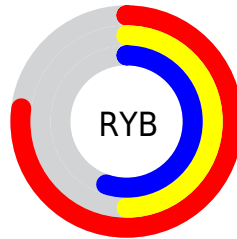
The RGB color **196, 128, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 196, 183**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 182, 195**, and **141, 78, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 108, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 148, 157**.

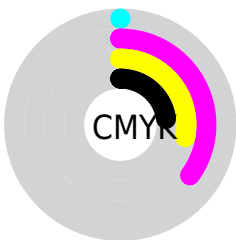
Distribution



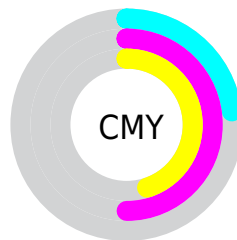
- Red (77%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 128, 141 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, 128, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 128, 141

255, 255, 255


 254, 182, 195

 255, 209, 222

 255, 238, 251

 196, 128, 141

 168, 102, 116

 141, 78, 91


 114, 54, 68

 88, 30, 45


 63, 6, 25

 43, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 196, 128, 141

 196, 108, 125

 196, 128, 141

 196, 148, 157

 196, 89, 109

 196, 167, 173

 196, 69, 93

 196, 187, 189

 196, 50, 78

 196, 206, 204

 196, 30, 62

 196, 226, 220

 196, 10, 46

 196, 246, 236

 196, 0, 37

 196, 255, 252

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 131, 166



196, 128, 141



194, 131, 117

Triad

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



196, 128, 141



130, 155, 107



86, 154, 193

Complementary

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



196, 128, 141



128, 196, 183

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.



64, 159, 177



196, 128, 141



101, 159, 127

Square

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



196, 128, 141



158, 147, 97



74, 161, 153



124, 147, 196

Rectangle

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



196, 128, 141



186, 136, 105



74, 161, 153



76, 156, 188

Sweetspot

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



196, 128, 141



255, 230, 234



182, 128, 196



128, 112, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 128, 141



255, 148, 168



196, 148, 128



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 31



33, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



196, 128, 141



255, 148, 168



128, 176, 196



97, 87, 89



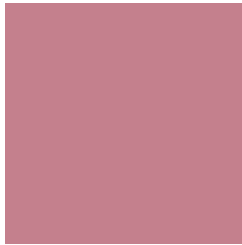
161, 0, 31



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 128, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

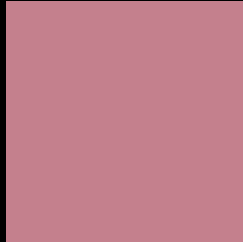
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

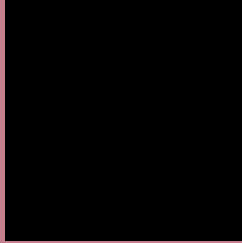
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 128, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 128, 141.

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
196, 128, 138

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 128, 141

Protanomaly

166, 139, 147

Deuteranomaly

176, 137, 139

Tritanomaly

196, 128, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 128, 141

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

167, 142, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 128, 141 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, 128, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 128, 141)  
}
```

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, 128, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 128, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 128, 141 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, 128, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 128, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 128, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 128, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 128, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 128, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 128, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 128, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
128, 141) }
```

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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