

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 139, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 139, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 139, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C48BD8
RGB	196, 139, 216
RGB Percent	77%, 55%, 85%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4549, 0.1529
CMYK	0.09, 0.36, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	284°, 50%, 70%
HSV	284°, 36%, 85%
XYZ	44.3922, 35.1589, 69.4124
YIQ	164.8210, 9.2550, 36.0310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

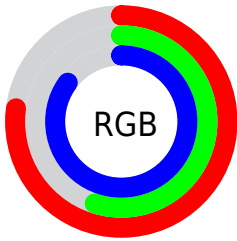
Format	Color
RYB	196, 139, 216
Decimal	12880856
CIELab	65.87, 35.04, -30.97
CIELCh	66, 46.764, 318.526
Yxy	35.1589, 0.2980, 0.2360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291070936 (0xFFC48BD8)
YUV	164.8210, 25.2312, 27.3440
Hunter-Lab	59.2949, 29.8712, -27.9002

Details

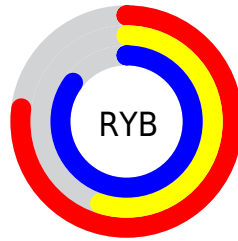
The RGB color **196, 139, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **159, 216, 139**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 193, 255**, and **141, 88, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 117, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 161, 216**.

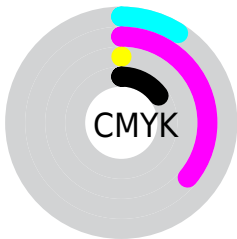
Distribution



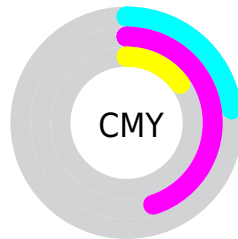
- Red (77%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 139, 216 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, 139, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 139, 216

 196, 139, 216

255, 255, 255

 168, 113, 188

 254, 193, 255

 141, 88, 161

 255, 221, 255

 115, 63, 134

 255, 250, 255

 89, 39, 109

 64, 15, 84

 40, 0, 61


 14, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

 196, 139, 216


 196, 139, 216

 190, 117, 216

 202, 161, 216

 185, 96, 216


 207, 182, 216

 179, 74, 216

 213, 204, 216

 174, 53, 216

 218, 225, 216

 168, 31, 216

 224, 247, 216

 162, 9, 216

 230, 255, 216

 160, 0, 216

 235, 255, 216

 241, 255, 216

 246, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 155, 240



196, 139, 216



230, 127, 178

Triad

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



196, 139, 216



199, 152, 76



0, 181, 185

Complementary

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



196, 139, 216



159, 216, 139

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.



36, 180, 142



196, 139, 216



160, 166, 78

Square

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



196, 139, 216



228, 137, 99



111, 175, 103



0, 178, 222

Rectangle

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



196, 139, 216



239, 125, 150



111, 175, 103



0, 182, 171

Sweetspot

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



196, 139, 216



248, 227, 255



139, 160, 216



123, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 139, 216



227, 145, 255



216, 139, 198



104, 96, 107



126, 0, 171



32, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 139, 159



255, 145, 174



139, 216, 157



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 44



43, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 139, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

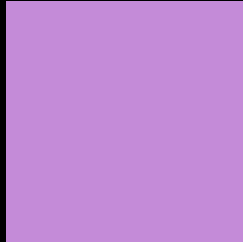
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196, 139, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

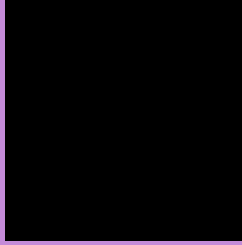
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196, 139, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 139, 216.

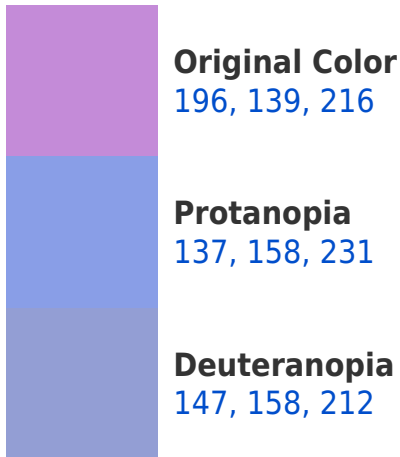



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 139, 216.

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
188, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 139, 216



Protanomaly

158, 151, 226



Deuteranomaly

165, 151, 213



Tritanomaly

191, 146, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 139, 216



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

176, 156, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 139, 216 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, 139, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 139, 216)  
}
```

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, 139, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 139, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 139, 216 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

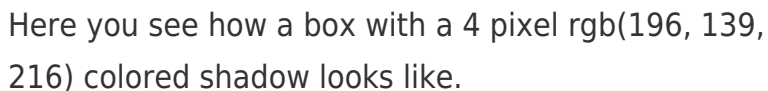
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 139, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 139, 216) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 139, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 139, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 139, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 139, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 139, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 139, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
139, 216) }
```

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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