

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 142, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 142, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 142, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C48EA3
RGB	196, 142, 163
RGB Percent	77%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4431, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.17, 0.23
HSL	337°, 31%, 66%
HSV	337°, 28%, 77%
XYZ	39.0488, 33.7261, 39.1020
YIQ	160.5400, 25.4430, 17.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

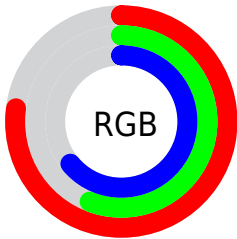
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 142, 163
Decimal	12881571
CIE Lab	64.74, 23.66, -2.94
CIE LCh	65, 23.846, 352.906
Yxy	33.7261, 0.3490, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291071651 (0xFFC48EA3)
YUV	160.5400, 1.2128, 31.0984
Hunter-Lab	58.0742, 18.3927, 0.7313

Details

The RGB color **196, 142, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 196, 175**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 196, 218**, and **141, 91, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 122, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 162, 175**.

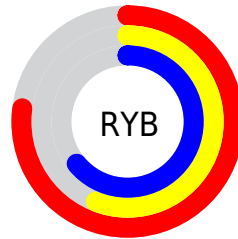
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (56%)

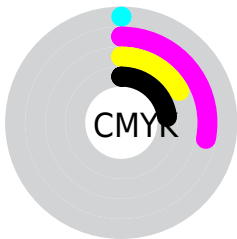
Blue (64%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

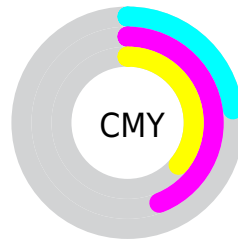


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 142, 163 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, 142, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 142, 163

255, 255, 255


 253, 196, 218


 255, 224, 246


 255, 253, 255

 196, 142, 163

 168, 116, 137

 141, 91, 111

 115, 67, 87

 90, 44, 64

 65, 22, 42

 43, 0, 22

 3, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 142, 163

 196, 142, 163

 196, 122, 151

 196, 162, 175

 196, 103, 139

 196, 181, 187

 196, 83, 127

 196, 201, 199

 196, 64, 115

 196, 220, 211

 196, 44, 103

 196, 240, 223

 196, 24, 91

 196, 255, 235

 196, 5, 79

 196, 255, 247

 196, 0, 76

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 146, 183



196, 142, 163



201, 142, 141

Triad

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



196, 142, 163



155, 161, 118



100, 166, 190

Complementary

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



196, 142, 163



142, 196, 175

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.



95, 169, 173



196, 142, 163



131, 166, 131

Square

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



196, 142, 163



177, 154, 115



108, 169, 151



124, 161, 199

Rectangle

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



196, 142, 163



197, 145, 129



108, 169, 151



96, 167, 185

Sweetspot

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



196, 142, 163



255, 235, 243



174, 142, 196



128, 115, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 142, 163



255, 171, 204



196, 147, 142



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 62



33, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



196, 142, 163



255, 171, 204



142, 191, 196



97, 87, 91



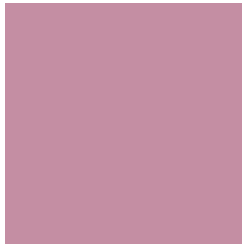
161, 0, 62



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 142, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

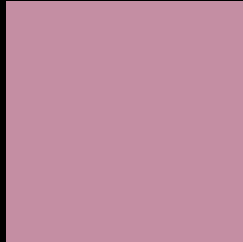
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 163 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, 142, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 142, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 142, 163.

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, 142, 163

Protanopia
156, 156, 172

Deuteranopia
171, 153, 161



Tritanopia
195, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 142, 163

Protanomaly

171, 151, 169

Deuteranomaly

180, 149, 162

Tritanomaly

195, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 142, 163

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

174, 154, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 142, 163 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, 142, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 142, 163)  
}
```

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, 142, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 142, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 142, 163 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, 142, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 142, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 142, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 142, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 142, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 142,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 142, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 142, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
142, 163) }
```

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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