

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 144, 211)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 144, 211) contains.

RGB(196, 144, 211)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(196, 144, 211)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C490D3
RGB	196, 144, 211
RGB Percent	77%, 56%, 83%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4353, 0.1725
CMYK	0.07, 0.32, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	287°, 43%, 70%
HSV	287°, 32%, 83%
XYZ	44.4961, 36.3854, 66.3059
YIQ	167.1860, 9.4850, 31.8610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

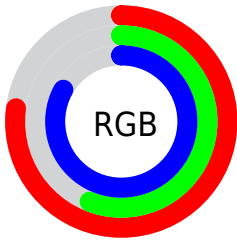
Format	Color
RYB	196, 144, 211
Decimal	12882131
CIELab	66.81, 31.28, -26.74
CIElCh	67, 41.155, 319.477
Yxy	36.3854, 0.3023, 0.2472
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291072211 (0xFFC490D3)
YUV	167.1860, 21.6003, 25.2699
Hunter-Lab	60.3203, 26.1123, -22.9491

Details

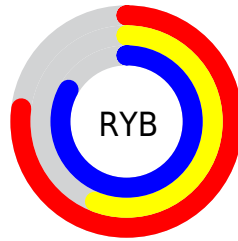
The RGB color **196, 144, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 211, 144**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 198, 255**, and **141, 93, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **191, 123, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 165, 211**.

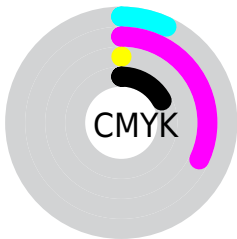
Distribution



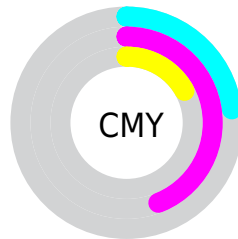
- Red (77%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 144, 211 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, 144, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 144, 211


255, 255, 255

 253, 198, 255

 255, 227, 255

 196, 144, 211

 168, 118, 183

 141, 93, 156

 115, 68, 130

 90, 45, 105

 65, 22, 80

 41, 0, 57


 18, 0, 35


 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 196, 144, 211

 196, 144, 211

 191, 123, 211

 201, 165, 211

 187, 102, 211

 205, 186, 211

 182, 81, 211


 210, 207, 211

 177, 60, 211

 215, 228, 211

 172, 39, 211

 220, 249, 211

 168, 17, 211

 224, 255, 211

 164, 0, 211

 229, 255, 211

 234, 255, 211

 239, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 158, 232



196, 144, 211



226, 134, 177

Triad

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



196, 144, 211



197, 156, 89



0, 182, 186

Complementary

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



196, 144, 211



159, 211, 144

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.



66, 181, 148



196, 144, 211



162, 168, 91

Square

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



196, 144, 211



223, 143, 108



119, 176, 113



0, 178, 218

Rectangle

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



196, 144, 211



233, 133, 152



119, 176, 113



0, 182, 173

Sweetspot

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



196, 144, 211



249, 230, 255



144, 160, 211



124, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 144, 211



233, 158, 255



211, 144, 193



102, 94, 105



131, 0, 168



32, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



211, 144, 159



255, 158, 180



144, 211, 162



105, 94, 96



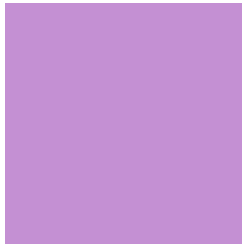
168, 0, 38



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 144, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

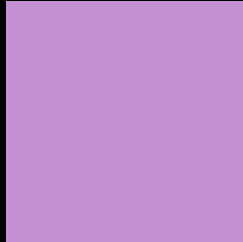
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

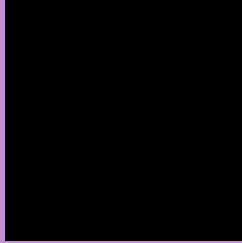
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 144, 211.

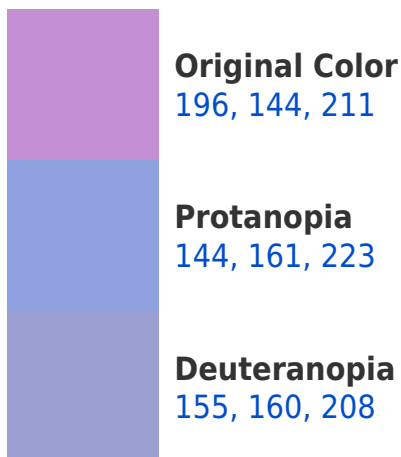


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 144, 211.

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
189, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 144, 211

Protanomaly
163, 155, 219

Deuteranomaly
170, 154, 209

Tritanomaly
192, 150, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 144, 211

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
178, 159, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 144, 211 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, 144, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 144, 211)  
}
```

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, 144, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 144, 211) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 144, 211 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, 144, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 144, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 144, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 144, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 144, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 144,  
211) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 144, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 144, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
144, 211) }
```

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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