

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 149, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 149, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 149, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C495A9
RGB	196, 149, 169
RGB Percent	77%, 58%, 66%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4157, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.14, 0.23
HSL	334°, 28%, 68%
HSV	334°, 24%, 77%
XYZ	40.6738, 36.0952, 42.3594
YIQ	165.3330, 21.5920, 16.1840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

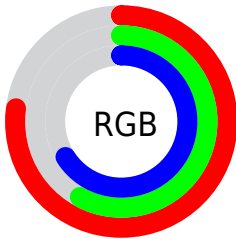
Format	Color
RYB	196, 149, 169
Decimal	12883369
CIELab	66.59, 20.78, -3.60
CIElCh	67, 21.094, 350.170
Yxy	36.0952, 0.3414, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291073449 (0xFFC495A9)
YUV	165.3330, 1.8078, 26.8950
Hunter-Lab	60.0793, 15.7061, 0.2526

Details

The RGB color **196, 149, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 196, 176**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 203, 224**, and **142, 98, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 129, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 169, 180**.

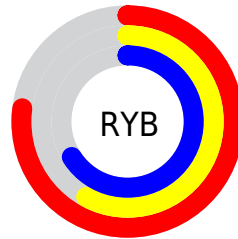
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (58%)

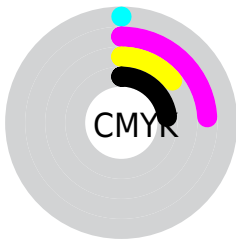
Blue (66%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (66%)

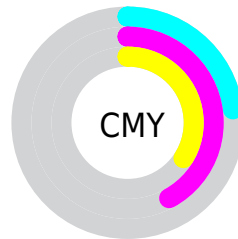


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 149, 169 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, 149, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 149, 169

255, 255, 255


 253, 203, 224

 255, 232, 253

 196, 149, 169

 168, 123, 143

 142, 98, 117

 116, 74, 92

 90, 51, 69

 66, 28, 47

 43, 6, 26

 15, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 149, 169

 196, 149, 169

 196, 129, 158


 196, 169, 180

 196, 110, 146


 196, 188, 192

 196, 90, 135

 196, 208, 203

 196, 71, 124

 196, 227, 214

 196, 51, 113

 196, 247, 225

 196, 31, 101

 196, 255, 237

 196, 12, 90

 196, 255, 248

 196, 0, 83

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 153, 186



196, 149, 169



201, 149, 150

Triad

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



196, 149, 169



163, 165, 126



113, 170, 190

Complementary

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



196, 149, 169



149, 196, 176

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.



109, 173, 174



196, 149, 169



141, 170, 137

Square

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



196, 149, 169



182, 159, 125



121, 172, 155



131, 166, 199

Rectangle

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



196, 149, 169



199, 151, 138



121, 172, 155



110, 171, 186

Sweetspot

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



196, 149, 169



255, 237, 245



176, 149, 196



128, 117, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 149, 169



255, 181, 213



196, 152, 149



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 68



33, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



196, 149, 169



255, 181, 213



149, 193, 196



97, 87, 91



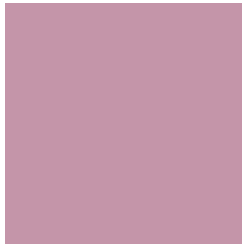
161, 0, 68



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 149, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

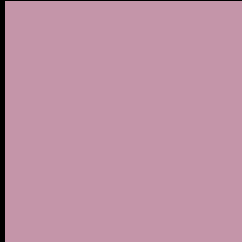
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 169 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, 149, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 149, 169.

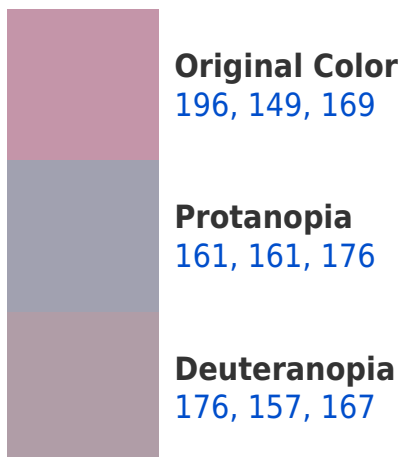


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 149, 169.

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
195, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 149, 169

Protanomaly

174, 157, 173

Deuteranomaly

183, 154, 168

Tritanomaly

195, 150, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 149, 169

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

176, 159, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 149, 169 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, 149, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 149, 169)  
}
```

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, 149, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 149, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 149, 169 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, 149, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 149, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 149, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 149, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 149, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 149, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 149, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 149, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
149, 169) }
```

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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