

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 152, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 152, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 152, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C498AA
RGB	196, 152, 170
RGB Percent	77%, 60%, 67%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4039, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.13, 0.23
HSL	335°, 27%, 68%
HSV	335°, 22%, 77%
XYZ	41.2489, 37.0945, 43.0161
YIQ	167.2080, 20.4460, 14.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

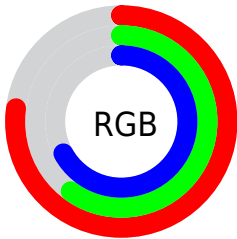
Format	Color
RYB	196, 152, 170
Decimal	12884138
CIELab	67.35, 19.30, -3.05
CIElCh	67, 19.536, 351.019
Yxy	37.0945, 0.3399, 0.3057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291074218 (0xFFC498AA)
YUV	167.2080, 1.3765, 25.2506
Hunter-Lab	60.9053, 14.3072, 0.7584

Details

The RGB color **196, 152, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 196, 178**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 206, 225**, and **142, 101, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 132, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 172, 182**.

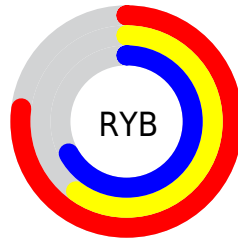
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (60%)

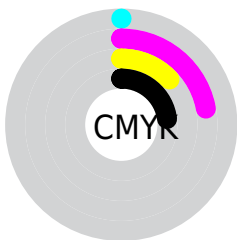
Blue (67%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (67%)

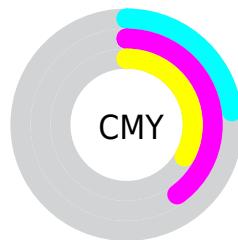


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 152, 170 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, 152, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 152, 170

255, 255, 255


 253, 206, 225


 255, 235, 254

 196, 152, 170


 168, 126, 144

 142, 101, 118

 116, 76, 93

 91, 53, 70

 66, 31, 47

 43, 10, 27

 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 152, 170

 196, 152, 170

 196, 132, 158

 196, 172, 182

 196, 113, 147

 196, 191, 193

 196, 93, 135

 196, 211, 205

 196, 74, 124

 196, 230, 216

 196, 54, 112

 196, 250, 228

 196, 34, 101

 196, 255, 239

 196, 15, 89

 196, 255, 251

 196, 0, 80

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 156, 186



196, 152, 170



201, 152, 152

Triad

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



196, 152, 170



164, 167, 131



120, 172, 191

Complementary

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



196, 152, 170



152, 196, 178

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.



116, 174, 176



196, 152, 170



144, 171, 141

Square

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



196, 152, 170



183, 161, 130



126, 174, 158



137, 167, 198

Rectangle

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



196, 152, 170



198, 154, 142



126, 174, 158



117, 173, 186

Sweetspot

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



196, 152, 170



255, 237, 244



178, 152, 196



128, 117, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 152, 170



255, 186, 214



196, 156, 152



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 66



33, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



196, 152, 170



255, 186, 214



152, 192, 196



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 66



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 152, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

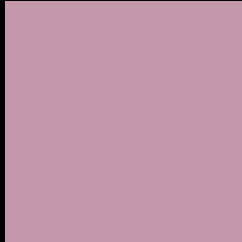
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

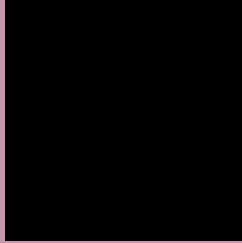
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 152, 170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 152, 170.

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, 152, 170

Protanopia

164, 163, 177

Deuteranopia

178, 159, 169



Tritanopia
195, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 152, 170

Protanomaly

176, 159, 174

Deuteranomaly

185, 156, 169

Tritanomaly

195, 153, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 152, 170

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

178, 162, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 152, 170 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, 152, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 152, 170)  
}
```

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, 152, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 152, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 152, 170 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, 152, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 152, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 152, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 152, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 152, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 152,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 152, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 152, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
152, 170) }
```

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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