

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 157, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 157, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 157, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49DAE
RGB	196, 157, 174
RGB Percent	77%, 62%, 68%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3843, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.11, 0.23
HSL	334°, 25%, 69%
HSV	334°, 20%, 77%
XYZ	42.4619, 38.9057, 45.3160
YIQ	170.5990, 17.7870, 13.5550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

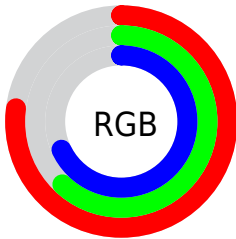
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 157, 174
Decimal	12885422
CIE Lab	68.68, 17.22, -3.32
CIE LCh	69, 17.533, 349.091
Yxy	38.9057, 0.3352, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291075502 (0xFFC49DAE)
YUV	170.5990, 1.6767, 22.2767
Hunter-Lab	62.3744, 12.3601, 0.5870

Details

The RGB color **196, 157, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 196, 179**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 212, 229**, and **142, 105, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 137, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 177, 185**.

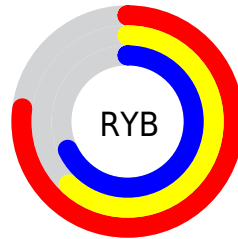
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (62%)

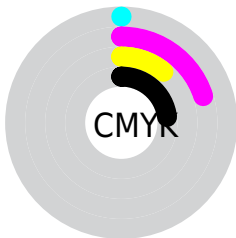
Blue (68%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (68%)

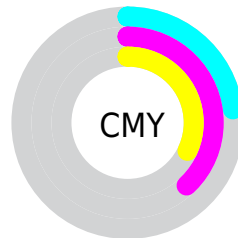


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 157, 174 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, 157, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 157, 174

255, 255, 255

 253, 212, 229


 255, 240, 255

 196, 157, 174

 169, 131, 147

 142, 105, 122

 116, 81, 97

 91, 58, 73

 67, 36, 51

 44, 15, 30

 23, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0


 196, 157, 174

 196, 157, 174

 196, 137, 163


 196, 177, 185

 196, 118, 152


 196, 196, 196

 196, 98, 141


 196, 216, 207

 196, 79, 130

 196, 235, 218

 196, 59, 119

 196, 255, 229

 196, 39, 108

 196, 255, 240

 196, 20, 97

 196, 255, 251

 196, 0, 86

 196, 255, 255

 196, 0, 85

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 160, 188



196, 157, 174



201, 157, 158

Triad

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



196, 157, 174



169, 170, 138



128, 175, 191

Complementary

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



196, 157, 174



157, 196, 179

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.



126, 177, 177



196, 157, 174



151, 174, 146

Square

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



196, 157, 174



186, 164, 137



135, 176, 161



143, 171, 198

Rectangle

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



196, 157, 174



199, 158, 148



135, 176, 161



126, 176, 187

Sweetspot

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



196, 157, 174



255, 240, 246



178, 157, 196



128, 119, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 157, 174



255, 194, 220



196, 159, 157



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 70



33, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



196, 157, 174



255, 194, 220



157, 194, 196



97, 87, 91



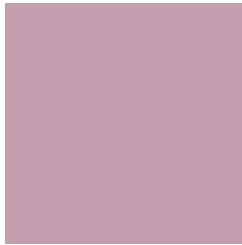
161, 0, 70



33, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 157, 174 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, 157, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

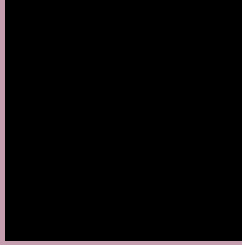
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 157, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 157, 174.

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, 157, 174

Protanopia
167, 167, 180

Deuteranopia
182, 163, 173



Tritanopia
195, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 157, 174

Protanomaly
178, 163, 178

Deuteranomaly
187, 161, 173

Tritanomaly
195, 158, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 157, 174

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
180, 166, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 157, 174 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, 157, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 157, 174)  
}
```

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, 157, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 157, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 157, 174 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, 157, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 157, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 157, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 157, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 157, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 157,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 157, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 157, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
157, 174) }
```

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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