

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 158, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 158, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 158, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49EF1
RGB	196, 158, 241
RGB Percent	77%, 62%, 95%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3804, 0.0549
CMYK	0.19, 0.34, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	267°, 75%, 78%
HSV	267°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	50.8690, 42.5404, 88.7491
YIQ	178.8240, -3.9950, 33.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

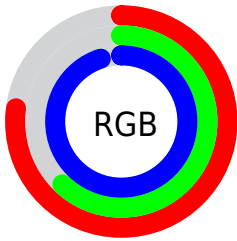
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 158, 241
Decimal	12885745
CIE Lab	71.24, 29.91, -36.41
CIE LCh	71, 47.117, 309.405
Yxy	42.5404, 0.2793, 0.2335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291075825 (0xFFC49EF1)
YUV	178.8240, 30.6528, 15.0634
Hunter-Lab	65.2230, 25.0763, -35.0200

Details

The RGB color **196, 158, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **203, 241, 158**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 213, 255**, and **141, 106, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 134, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 182, 241**.

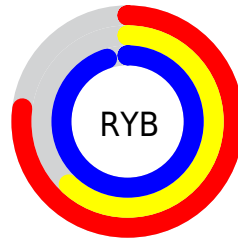
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (62%)

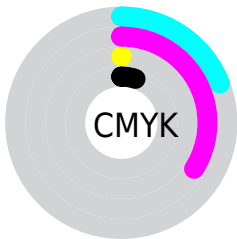
Blue (95%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (95%)

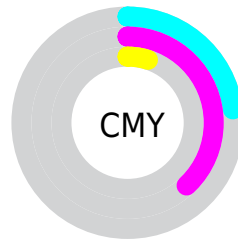


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 158, 241 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, 158, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 158, 241


255, 255, 255

 254, 213, 255

 255, 241, 255

 196, 158, 241

 168, 132, 212

 141, 106, 185

 114, 82, 157

 89, 58, 131

 63, 35, 106

 38, 13, 81

 18, 0, 58

 0, 2, 35

 0, 0, 10

■ 196, 158, 241

■ 196, 158, 241

■ 183, 134, 241

■ 209, 182, 241

■ 170, 110, 241

■ 222, 206, 241

■ 157, 86, 241

■ 235, 230, 241

■ 144, 62, 241

■ 248, 254, 241

■ 131, 38, 241

■ 255, 255, 241

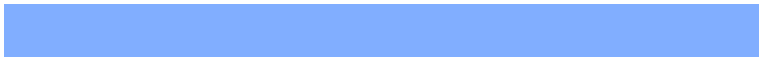
■ 118, 13, 241

■ 110, 0, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 174, 255



196, 158, 241



238, 144, 206

Triad

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



196, 158, 241



225, 162, 94



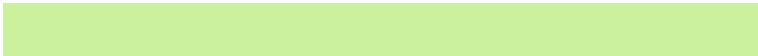
0, 197, 187

Complementary

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



196, 158, 241



203, 241, 158

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.



82, 194, 143



196, 158, 241



188, 176, 87

Square

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



196, 158, 241



250, 147, 122



141, 188, 106



0, 194, 228

Rectangle

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



196, 158, 241



253, 139, 177



141, 188, 106



0, 196, 172

Sweetspot

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



196, 158, 241



241, 230, 255



158, 204, 241



119, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 158, 241



198, 150, 255



237, 158, 241



113, 108, 120



84, 0, 184



26, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 158, 203



255, 150, 207



162, 241, 158



120, 108, 114



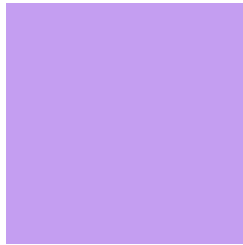
184, 0, 100



56, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 158, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

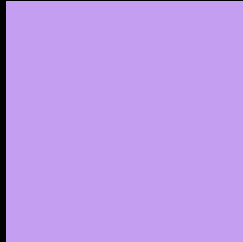
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 241 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

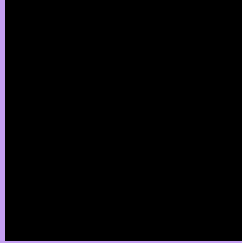
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 158, 241.

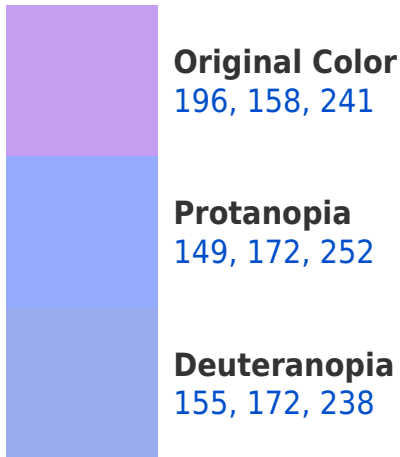


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 158, 241.

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
186, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 158, 241

Protanomaly
166, 167, 248

Deuteranomaly
170, 167, 239

Tritanomaly
190, 166, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 158, 241

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
185, 171, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 158, 241 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, 158, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 158, 241)  
}
```

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, 158, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 158, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 158, 241 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, 158, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 158, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 158, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 158, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 158, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 158,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 158, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 158, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
158, 241) }
```

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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