

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 160, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 160, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 160, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A0E4
RGB	196, 160, 228
RGB Percent	77%, 63%, 89%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3725, 0.1059
CMYK	0.14, 0.30, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	272°, 56%, 76%
HSV	272°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	49.3393, 42.4788, 78.9976
YIQ	178.5160, -0.3720, 28.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

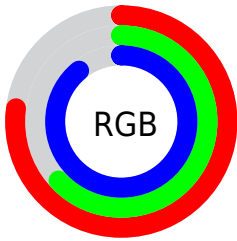
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 160, 228
Decimal	12886244
CIE _{Lab}	71.20, 25.98, -29.37
CIE _{LCh}	71, 39.211, 311.497
Yxy	42.4788, 0.2888, 0.2487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076324 (0xFFC4A0E4)
YUV	178.5160, 24.3956, 15.3335
Hunter-Lab	65.1758, 21.0704, -26.2406

Details

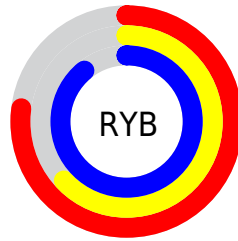
The RGB color **196, 160, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 228, 160**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 215, 255**, and **141, 108, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 137, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 183, 228**.

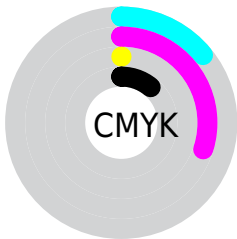
Distribution



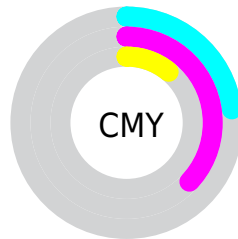
- Red (77%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 160, 228 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, 160, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 160, 228


255, 255, 255

 253, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255

 196, 160, 228


 168, 134, 200

 141, 108, 172

 115, 84, 146

 90, 60, 120

 65, 37, 95

 41, 16, 71

 23, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

■ 196, 160, 228

■ 196, 160, 228

■ 185, 137, 228

■ 207, 183, 228

■ 175, 114, 228

■ 217, 206, 228

■ 164, 92, 228

■ 228, 228, 228

■ 153, 69, 228

■ 239, 251, 228

■ 142, 46, 228

■ 250, 255, 228

■ 132, 23, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

■ 121, 0, 228

■ 121, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 173, 244



196, 160, 228



230, 149, 198

Triad

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



196, 160, 228



217, 164, 107



44, 193, 187

Complementary

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



196, 160, 228



192, 228, 160

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.



100, 192, 150



196, 160, 228



184, 177, 103

Square

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



196, 160, 228



238, 153, 129



145, 186, 120



0, 191, 221

Rectangle

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



196, 160, 228



241, 146, 174



145, 186, 120



64, 193, 175

Sweetspot

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



196, 160, 228



244, 232, 255



160, 193, 228



121, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 160, 228



212, 163, 255



228, 160, 227



109, 103, 115



94, 0, 179



27, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 160, 192



255, 163, 206



160, 228, 161



115, 103, 109



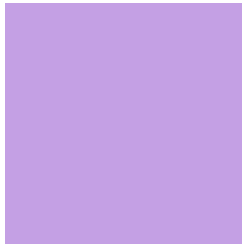
179, 0, 84



51, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 160, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

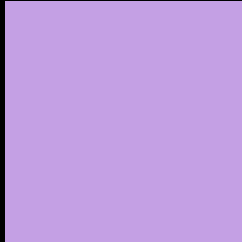
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

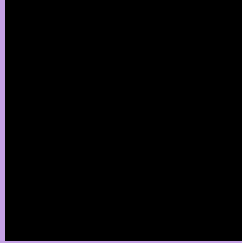
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 160, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 160, 228.

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, 160, 228

Protanopia
156, 172, 237

Deuteranopia
164, 171, 226



Tritanopia
189, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 160, 228

Protanomaly
171, 168, 234

Deuteranomaly
176, 167, 227

Tritanomaly
192, 166, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 160, 228

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
185, 172, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 160, 228 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, 160, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 160, 228)  
}
```

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, 160, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 160, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 160, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

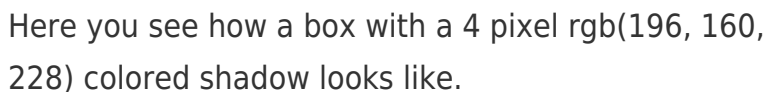
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 160, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 160, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 160, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 160, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 160, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 160, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 160, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 160, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
160, 228) }
```

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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