

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 162, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 162, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 162, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A2CA
RGB	196, 162, 202
RGB Percent	77%, 64%, 79%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3647, 0.2078
CMYK	0.03, 0.20, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	291°, 27%, 71%
HSV	291°, 20%, 79%
XYZ	46.3460, 41.8407, 61.5105
YIQ	176.7260, 7.4240, 19.6480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

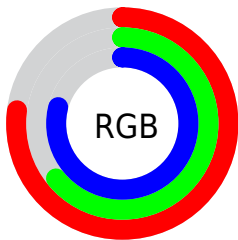
Format	Color
RYB	196, 162, 202
Decimal	12886730
CIELab	70.76, 19.58, -15.75
CIElCh	71, 25.122, 321.189
Yxy	41.8407, 0.3096, 0.2795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076810 (0xFFC4A2CA)
YUV	176.7260, 12.4601, 16.9033
Hunter-Lab	64.6844, 14.6965, -11.1017

Details

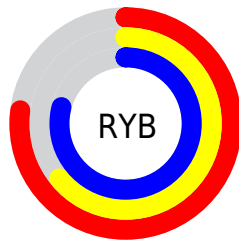
The RGB color **196, 162, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 202, 162**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 217, 255**, and **142, 110, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 142, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 182, 202**.

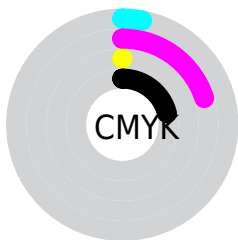
Distribution



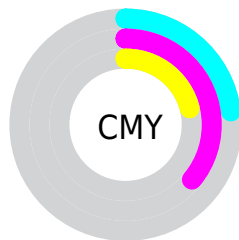
- Red (77%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 162, 202 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, 162, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 162, 202


255, 255, 255

 253, 217, 255


 255, 246, 255

 196, 162, 202

 169, 136, 175

 142, 110, 148

 116, 86, 122

 91, 62, 97

 67, 40, 73

 44, 18, 51

 27, 0, 30


 0, 0, 0

 196, 162, 202


 196, 162, 202

 193, 142, 202

 199, 182, 202

 190, 122, 202


 202, 202, 202

 187, 101, 202

 205, 223, 202

 184, 81, 202


 208, 243, 202

 181, 61, 202

 211, 255, 202

 178, 41, 202

 214, 255, 202

 175, 21, 202

 217, 255, 202

 172, 0, 202

 220, 255, 202

 172, 0, 202

 223, 255, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 170, 216



196, 162, 202



214, 157, 181

Triad

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



196, 162, 202



196, 169, 128



107, 186, 189

Complementary

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



196, 162, 202



168, 202, 162

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.



122, 186, 165



196, 162, 202



173, 177, 130

Square

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



196, 162, 202



213, 162, 138



147, 182, 144



112, 183, 208

Rectangle

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



196, 162, 202



219, 157, 165



147, 182, 144



110, 186, 181

Sweetspot

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



196, 162, 202



253, 240, 255



162, 168, 202



126, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 162, 202



246, 194, 255



202, 162, 188



100, 92, 102



141, 0, 166



33, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



202, 162, 168



255, 194, 203



162, 202, 176



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 25



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 162, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

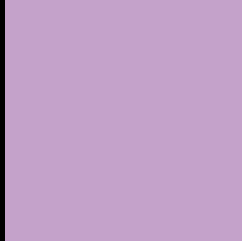
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 202 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

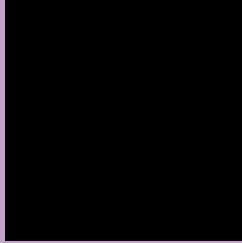
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 162, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 162, 202.

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, 162, 202

Protanopia
165, 172, 209

Deuteranopia
177, 169, 201



Tritanopia
193, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 162, 202

Protanomaly

176, 168, 206

Deuteranomaly

184, 166, 201

Tritanomaly

194, 165, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 162, 202

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

184, 172, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 162, 202 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, 162, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 162, 202)  
}
```

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, 162, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 162, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 162, 202 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, 162, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 162, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 162, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 162, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 162, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 162,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 162, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 162, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
162, 202) }
```

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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