

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 163, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 163, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 163, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A3D1
RGB	196, 163, 209
RGB Percent	77%, 64%, 82%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3608, 0.1804
CMYK	0.06, 0.22, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	283°, 33%, 73%
HSV	283°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	47.3708, 42.5336, 66.0347
YIQ	178.1110, 4.9020, 21.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

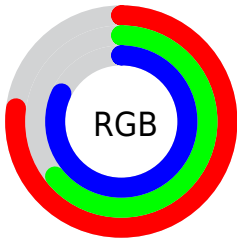
Format	Color
RYB	196, 163, 209
Decimal	12886993
CIELab	71.24, 20.40, -18.88
CIELCh	71, 27.799, 317.216
Yxy	42.5336, 0.3038, 0.2728
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291077073 (0xFFC4A3D1)
YUV	178.1110, 15.2283, 15.6887
Hunter-Lab	65.2178, 15.5219, -14.3802

Details

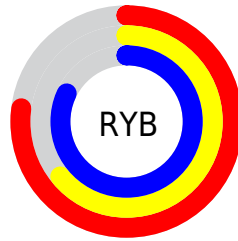
The RGB color **196, 163, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 209, 163**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 218, 255**, and **142, 111, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 142, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 184, 209**.

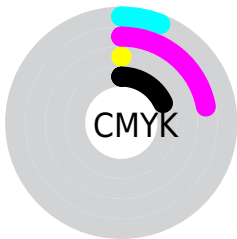
Distribution



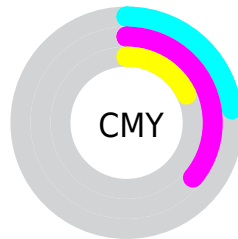
- Red (77%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 163, 209 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, 163, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 163, 209


255, 255, 255

 253, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 196, 163, 209

 169, 137, 181

 142, 111, 154

 116, 86, 128

 91, 63, 103

 67, 40, 79

 44, 19, 56

 26, 0, 35

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

196, 163, 209

196, 163, 209

190, 142, 209

202, 184, 209

184, 121, 209

208, 205, 209

178, 100, 209

214, 226, 209

172, 79, 209

220, 247, 209

166, 58, 209

226, 255, 209

161, 38, 209

231, 255, 209

155, 17, 209

237, 255, 209

150, 0, 209

243, 255, 209

249, 255, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 172, 223



196, 163, 209



218, 157, 186

Triad

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



196, 163, 209



203, 169, 125



100, 189, 188

Complementary

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



196, 163, 209



176, 209, 163

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.



120, 188, 162



196, 163, 209



178, 177, 126

Square

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



196, 163, 209



220, 161, 138



149, 184, 139



101, 186, 211

Rectangle

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



196, 163, 209



225, 156, 169



149, 184, 139



105, 189, 180

Sweetspot

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



196, 163, 209



250, 237, 255



163, 176, 209



125, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 163, 209



236, 189, 255



209, 163, 199



102, 94, 105



121, 0, 168



29, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 163, 176



255, 189, 207



163, 209, 173



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 48



41, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 163, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

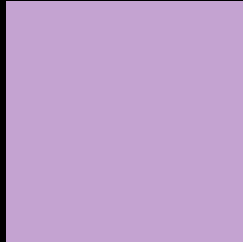
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

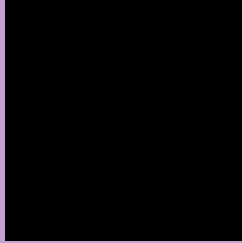
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 163, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 163, 209.

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, 163, 209

Protanopia
165, 173, 216

Deuteranopia
175, 171, 208



Tritanopia
192, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 163, 209

Protanomaly
176, 169, 213

Deuteranomaly
183, 168, 208

Tritanomaly
193, 166, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 163, 209

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
185, 173, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 163, 209 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, 163, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 163, 209)  
}
```

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, 163, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 163, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 163, 209 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, 163, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 163, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 163, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 163, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 163, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 163,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 163, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 163, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
163, 209) }
```

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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