

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 168, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 168, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 168, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A8B8
RGB	196, 168, 184
RGB Percent	77%, 66%, 72%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3412, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.06, 0.23
HSL	326°, 19%, 71%
HSV	326°, 14%, 77%
XYZ	45.4193, 43.2017, 51.2923
YIQ	178.1960, 11.5520, 10.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

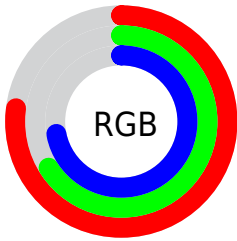
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 168, 184
Decimal	12888248
CIE Lab	71.69, 12.92, -4.43
CIE LCh	72, 13.660, 341.095
Yxy	43.2017, 0.3246, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078328 (0xFFC4A8B8)
YUV	178.1960, 2.8614, 15.6141
Hunter-Lab	65.7280, 8.3229, -0.2587

Details

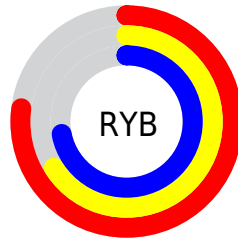
The RGB color **196, 168, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 196, 180**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 223, 240**, and **142, 116, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 148, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 188, 192**.

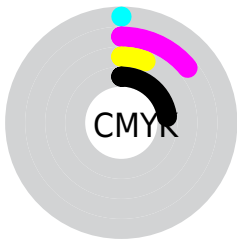
Distribution



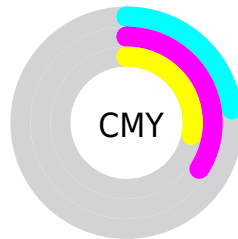
- Red (77%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 168, 184 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, 168, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 168, 184

255, 255, 255

 253, 223, 240

 255, 252, 255

 196, 168, 184

 169, 142, 157

 142, 116, 131

 116, 91, 106

 92, 68, 82

 68, 45, 59

 45, 24, 37

 26, 0, 16


 0, 0, 0

 196, 168, 184

 196, 168, 184

 196, 148, 176

 196, 188, 192

 196, 129, 167


 196, 207, 201

 196, 109, 159

 196, 227, 209

 196, 90, 150

 196, 246, 218

 196, 70, 142

 196, 255, 226

 196, 50, 134

 196, 255, 234

 196, 31, 125

 196, 255, 243

 196, 11, 117

 196, 255, 251

 196, 0, 112

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 171, 194



196, 168, 184



202, 167, 171

Triad

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



196, 168, 184



181, 176, 151



145, 182, 192

Complementary

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



196, 168, 184



168, 196, 180

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.



145, 183, 180



196, 168, 184



167, 180, 157

Square

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



196, 168, 184



193, 172, 152



153, 182, 167



153, 179, 199

Rectangle

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



196, 168, 184



202, 168, 163



153, 182, 167



144, 183, 188

Sweetspot

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



196, 168, 184



255, 245, 251



180, 168, 196



128, 121, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 168, 184



255, 212, 236



196, 168, 170



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



196, 168, 184



255, 212, 236



168, 196, 194



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 168, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

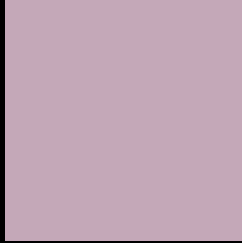
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

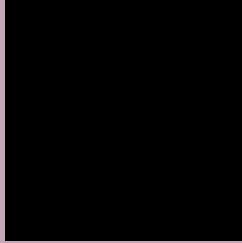
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 184.

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, 168, 184

Protanopia
175, 175, 188

Deuteranopia
189, 171, 184



Tritanopia

196, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 168, 184

Protanomaly
183, 172, 187

Deuteranomaly
192, 170, 184

Tritanomaly
196, 168, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 168, 184

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
185, 174, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 168, 184 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, 168, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 168, 184)  
}
```

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, 168, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 168, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 168, 184 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, 168, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 168, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 168, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 168, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 168, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 168, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
168, 184) }
```

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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