

# Converting Colors

RGB(196, 168, 185)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(196, 168, 185) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(196, 168, 185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A8B9
RGB	196, 168, 185
RGB Percent	77%, 66%, 73%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3412, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.06, 0.23
HSL	324°, 19%, 71%
HSV	324°, 14%, 77%
XYZ	45.5245, 43.2438, 51.8464
YIQ	178.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

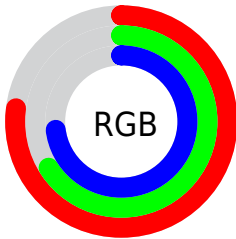
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 168, 185
Decimal	12888249
CIE Lab	71.72, 13.10, -4.94
CIE LCh	72, 14.001, 339.360
Yxy	43.2438, 0.3238, 0.3075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078329 (0xFFC4A8B9)
YUV	178.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141
Hunter-Lab	65.7600, 8.4924, -0.7133

# Details

The RGB color **196, 168, 185** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 196, 179**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 223, 241**, and **142, 116, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 148, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 188, 193**.

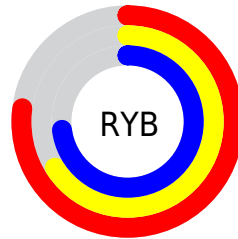
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (66%)

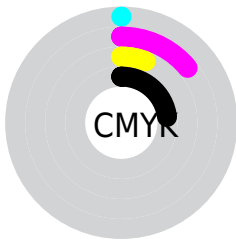
Blue (73%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (73%)

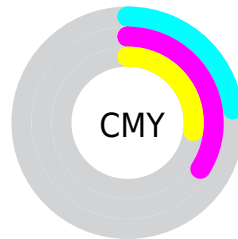


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 168, 185 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, 185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 196, 168, 185


255, 255, 255

 253, 223, 241

 255, 252, 255

 196, 168, 185

 169, 142, 158

 142, 116, 132

 116, 91, 107

 92, 68, 83

 68, 45, 60

 45, 24, 38

 26, 0, 17


 0, 0, 0

 196, 168, 185

 196, 168, 185

 196, 148, 177

 196, 188, 193

 196, 129, 170


 196, 207, 200

 196, 109, 162

 196, 227, 208

 196, 90, 154

 196, 246, 216

 196, 70, 146


 196, 255, 224

 196, 50, 139

 196, 255, 231

 196, 31, 131

 196, 255, 239

 196, 11, 123

 196, 255, 247

 196, 0, 119

 196, 255, 254

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183, 171, 195



196, 168, 185



203, 167, 172

# Triad

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



196, 168, 185



182, 176, 151



144, 182, 191

# Complementary

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



196, 168, 185



168, 196, 179

# 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.



144, 183, 179



196, 168, 185



167, 180, 156

# Square

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



196, 168, 185



194, 172, 152



154, 182, 166



152, 179, 199

# Rectangle

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



196, 168, 185



203, 168, 164



154, 182, 166



143, 183, 188

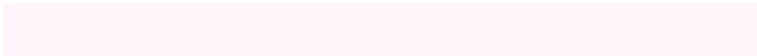


# Sweetspot

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



196, 168, 185



255, 245, 251



179, 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, 185



255, 212, 238



196, 168, 171



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 98



33, 0, 20



# Inverse Universe

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



196, 168, 185



255, 212, 238



168, 196, 193



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 98

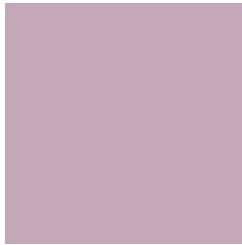


33, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 168, 185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

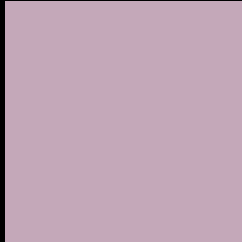
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

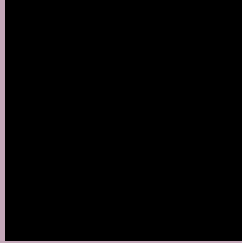
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 196, 168, 185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 185.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 185.

# 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, 185

**Protanopia**  
175, 175, 189

**Deuteranopia**  
189, 171, 184



**Tritanopia**  
196, 169, 182

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

196, 168, 185

**Protanomaly**

183, 172, 188

**Deuteranomaly**

192, 170, 184

**Tritanomaly**

196, 169, 183

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

196, 168, 185

**Achromatopsia**

178, 178, 178

**Achromatomaly**

185, 174, 181

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 168, 185 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, 185) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 168, 185)  
}
```

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, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 168, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 168, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 168, 185) }
```

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, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 168, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 168, 185 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, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
168, 185) }
```

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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