

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 170, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 170, 213) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 170, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4AAD5
RGB	196, 170, 213
RGB Percent	77%, 67%, 84%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3333, 0.1647
CMYK	0.08, 0.20, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	276°, 34%, 75%
HSV	276°, 20%, 84%
XYZ	49.1499, 45.2893, 69.1020
YIQ	182.6760, 1.6930, 18.8850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

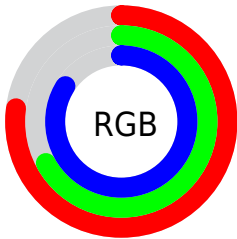
Format	Color
RYB	196, 170, 213
Decimal	12888789
CIELab	73.08, 17.35, -18.28
CIELCh	73, 25.207, 313.504
Yxy	45.2893, 0.3005, 0.2769
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078869 (0xFFC4AAD5)
YUV	182.6760, 14.9497, 11.6851
Hunter-Lab	67.2973, 12.5953, -13.7718

Details

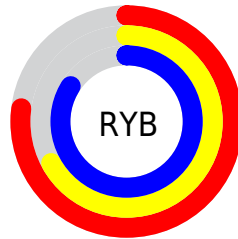
The RGB color **196, 170, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 213, 170**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 225, 255**, and **142, 118, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 149, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 191, 213**.

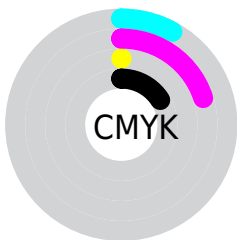
Distribution



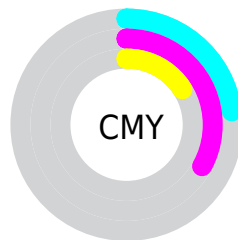
- Red (77%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 170, 213 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, 170, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 170, 213

255, 255, 255

 253, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 196, 170, 213

 169, 143, 185

 142, 118, 158

 116, 93, 132

 91, 69, 107

 67, 47, 82

 44, 25, 59

 25, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15


 0, 0, 0

 196, 170, 213


 196, 170, 213

 188, 149, 213

 204, 191, 213

 179, 127, 213


 213, 213, 213

 171, 106, 213

 221, 234, 213

 162, 85, 213

 230, 255, 213

 154, 63, 213

 238, 255, 213

 145, 42, 213

 247, 255, 213

 137, 21, 213

 255, 255, 213

 129, 0, 213

 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



166, 178, 224



196, 170, 213



217, 164, 193

Triad

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



196, 170, 213



208, 174, 136



116, 193, 189

Complementary

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



196, 170, 213



187, 213, 170

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.



134, 192, 166



196, 170, 213



186, 181, 134

Square

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



196, 170, 213



223, 167, 149



160, 188, 145



115, 190, 210

Rectangle

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



196, 170, 213



225, 163, 177



160, 188, 145



120, 193, 181

Sweetspot

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



196, 170, 213



249, 240, 255



170, 187, 213



124, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 170, 213



231, 194, 255



213, 170, 209



103, 96, 107



103, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 170, 187



255, 194, 218



170, 213, 174



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 68



43, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 170, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

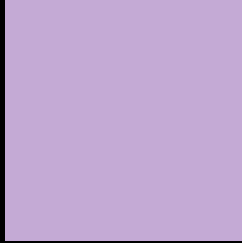
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

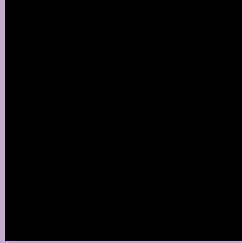
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 170, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 170, 213.

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, 170, 213

Protanopia
170, 178, 218

Deuteranopia
181, 175, 212



Tritanopia
192, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 170, 213

Protanomaly
179, 175, 216

Deuteranomaly
186, 173, 212

Tritanomaly
193, 173, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 170, 213

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
188, 178, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 170, 213 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, 170, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 170, 213)  
}
```

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, 170, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 170, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 170, 213 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, 170, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 170, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 170, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 170, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 170, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 170,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 170, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 170, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
170, 213) }
```

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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