

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 173, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 173, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 173, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4ADC1
RGB	196, 173, 193
RGB Percent	77%, 68%, 76%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3216, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.02, 0.23
HSL	308°, 16%, 72%
HSV	308°, 12%, 77%
XYZ	47.3342, 45.4732, 56.7345
YIQ	182.1570, 7.2880, 11.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

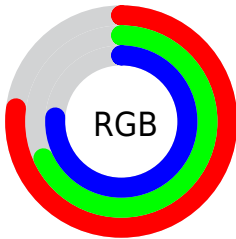
Format	Color
RYB	196, 173, 193
Decimal	12889537
CIELab	73.20, 11.83, -7.14
CIELCh	73, 13.818, 328.883
Yxy	45.4732, 0.3165, 0.3041
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291079617 (0xFFC4ADC1)
YUV	182.1570, 5.3456, 12.1403
Hunter-Lab	67.4338, 7.2863, -2.6792

Details

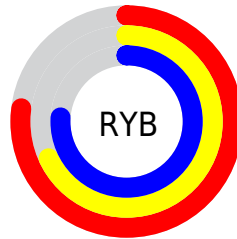
The RGB color **196, 173, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 196, 176**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 228, 249**, and **142, 121, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 153, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 193, 196**.

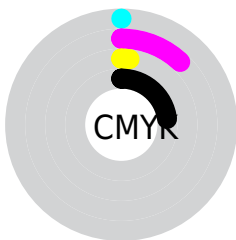
Distribution



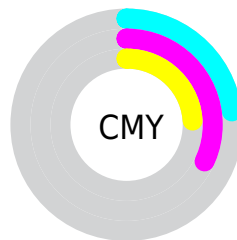
- Red (77%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 173, 193 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, 173, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 173, 193

255, 255, 255

 253, 228, 249

 196, 173, 193

 169, 146, 166

 142, 121, 140

 117, 96, 114

 92, 72, 90

 68, 49, 66

 46, 28, 44

 26, 3, 24

 0, 0, 0

 196, 173, 193

 196, 173, 193

196, 153, 190

196, 193, 196

196, 134, 188

196, 212, 198

196, 114, 185

196, 232, 201

196, 95, 183

196, 251, 203

196, 75, 180

196, 255, 206

196, 55, 178

196, 255, 208

196, 36, 175

196, 255, 211

196, 16, 173

196, 255, 213

196, 0, 170

196, 255, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 177, 202



196, 173, 193



205, 171, 181

Triad

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



196, 173, 193



191, 179, 155



147, 187, 191

Complementary

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



196, 173, 193



173, 196, 176

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.



151, 187, 179



196, 173, 193



176, 183, 157

Square

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



196, 173, 193



201, 175, 159



162, 186, 166



153, 185, 201

Rectangle

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



196, 173, 193



207, 171, 172



162, 186, 166



148, 187, 187

Sweetspot

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



196, 173, 193



255, 245, 254



176, 173, 196



128, 121, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 173, 193



255, 219, 250



196, 173, 182



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 140



33, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



196, 173, 193



255, 219, 250



173, 196, 187



97, 87, 96



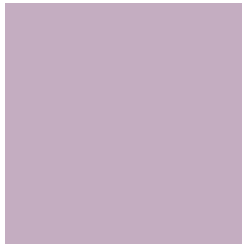
161, 0, 140



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 173, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

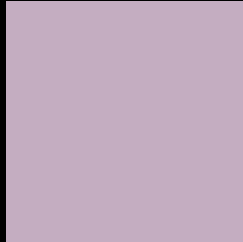
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

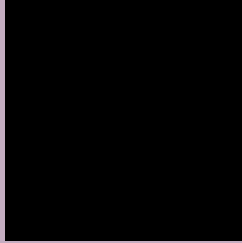
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 173, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 173, 193.

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, 173, 193

Protanopia
178, 179, 196

Deuteranopia
191, 175, 193



Tritanopia
195, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 173, 193

Protanomaly
185, 177, 195

Deuteranomaly
193, 174, 193

Tritanomaly
195, 174, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 173, 193

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
187, 179, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 173, 193 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, 173, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 173, 193)  
}
```

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, 173, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 173, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 173, 193 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, 173, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 173, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 173, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 173, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 173, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 173,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 173, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 173, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
173, 193) }
```

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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