

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 173, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 173, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 173, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4ADD4
RGB	196, 173, 212
RGB Percent	77%, 68%, 83%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3216, 0.1686
CMYK	0.08, 0.18, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	275°, 31%, 75%
HSV	275°, 18%, 83%
XYZ	49.5922, 46.3764, 68.6251
YIQ	184.3230, 1.1890, 17.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

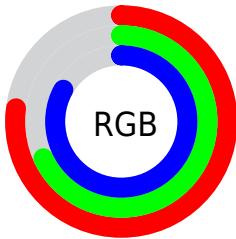
Format	Color
RYB	196, 173, 212
Decimal	12889556
CIELab	73.79, 15.50, -16.67
CIELCh	74, 22.764, 312.930
Yxy	46.3764, 0.3013, 0.2818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291079636 (0xFFC4ADD4)
YUV	184.3230, 13.6448, 10.2407
Hunter-Lab	68.1002, 10.8126, -12.0769

Details

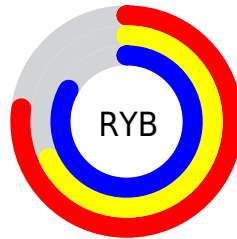
The RGB color **196, 173, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 212, 173**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 228, 255**, and **142, 121, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 152, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 194, 212**.

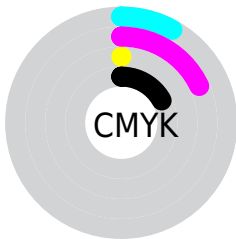
Distribution



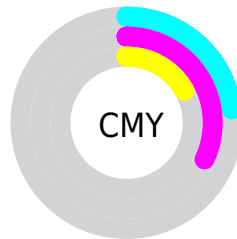
- Red (77%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)




- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 173, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 173, 212

255, 255, 255

 253, 228, 255

 196, 173, 212

 169, 146, 184

 142, 121, 157

 116, 96, 131

 91, 72, 106

 68, 49, 82

 45, 28, 59


 25, 4, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 196, 173, 212

 196, 173, 212

 187, 152, 212


 205, 194, 212

 179, 131, 212


 213, 215, 212

 170, 109, 212


 222, 237, 212

 161, 88, 212

 231, 255, 212

 153, 67, 212

 239, 255, 212

 144, 46, 212

 248, 255, 212

 135, 25, 212

 255, 255, 212

 126, 3, 212

 125, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 180, 222



196, 173, 212



216, 168, 194

Triad

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



196, 173, 212



208, 176, 142



125, 193, 190

Complementary

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



196, 173, 212



189, 212, 173

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.



141, 192, 168



196, 173, 212



188, 183, 141

Square

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



196, 173, 212



221, 170, 154



164, 189, 150



125, 191, 209

Rectangle

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



196, 173, 212



223, 166, 180



164, 189, 150



129, 193, 183

Sweetspot

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



196, 173, 212



249, 240, 255



173, 189, 212



124, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 173, 212



232, 199, 255



212, 173, 209



103, 96, 107



101, 0, 171



26, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 173, 189



255, 199, 222



173, 212, 176



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 70



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 173, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

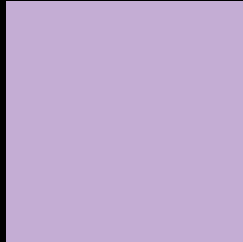
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

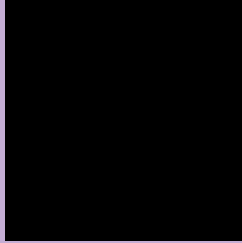
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 173, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 173, 212.

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, 212

Protanopia
174, 180, 217

Deuteranopia
185, 177, 211



Tritanopia
193, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 173, 212

Protanomaly
182, 177, 215

Deuteranomaly
189, 176, 211

Tritanomaly
194, 176, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 173, 212

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
188, 180, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 173, 212 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, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 173, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 173, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 173, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 173, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 173, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 173, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 173,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 173, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
173, 212) }
```

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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