

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 184, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 184, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 184, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4B8D7
RGB	196, 184, 215
RGB Percent	77%, 72%, 84%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2784, 0.1569
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	263°, 28%, 78%
HSV	263°, 14%, 84%
XYZ	52.1712, 50.9230, 71.3694
YIQ	191.1220, -2.7990, 12.1850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

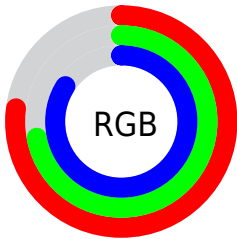
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 184, 215
Decimal	12892375
CIE Lab	76.63, 10.11, -14.02
CIE LCh	77, 17.286, 305.792
Yxy	50.9230, 0.2990, 0.2919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291082455 (0xFFC4B8D7)
YUV	191.1220, 11.7719, 4.2780
Hunter-Lab	71.3604, 5.6197, -9.3452

Details

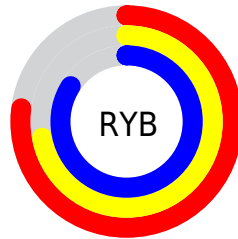
The RGB color **196, 184, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **203, 215, 184**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 240, 255**, and **142, 131, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 163, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 206, 215**.

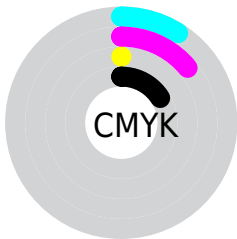
Distribution



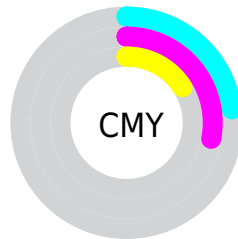
- Red (77%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 184, 215 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, 184, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 184, 215

255, 255, 255

 253, 240, 255


 196, 184, 215

 169, 157, 187

 142, 131, 160

 116, 106, 134

 92, 82, 109

 68, 59, 84

 45, 37, 61

 24, 17, 39

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

■ 196, 184, 215

■ 196, 184, 215

■ 183, 163, 215

■ 209, 206, 215

■ 170, 141, 215

■ 222, 227, 215

■ 156, 119, 215

■ 236, 249, 215

■ 143, 98, 215

■ 249, 255, 215

■ 130, 77, 215

■ 255, 255, 215

■ 117, 55, 215

■ 104, 33, 215

■ 91, 12, 215

■ 83, 0, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 189, 221



196, 184, 215



213, 180, 203

Triad

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



196, 184, 215



213, 184, 160



150, 199, 192

Complementary

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



196, 184, 215



203, 215, 184

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.



163, 197, 176



196, 184, 215



199, 189, 157

Square

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



196, 184, 215



222, 180, 171



181, 194, 163



147, 198, 207

Rectangle

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



196, 184, 215



220, 178, 192



181, 194, 163



154, 198, 186

Sweetspot

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



196, 184, 215



249, 245, 255



184, 203, 215



124, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 184, 215



228, 212, 255



211, 184, 215



101, 96, 107



66, 0, 171



17, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 184, 203



255, 212, 238



188, 215, 184



107, 96, 103



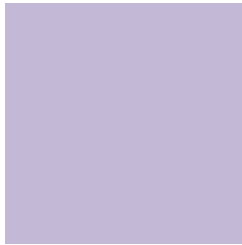
171, 0, 105



43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 184, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

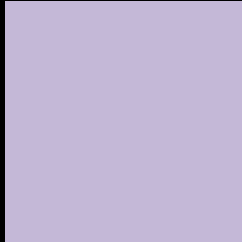
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

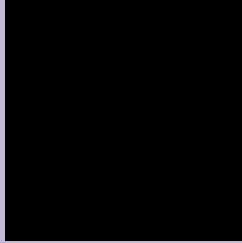
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 184, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 184, 215.

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, 184, 215](#)

Protanopia
[184, 188, 217](#)

Deuteranopia
[195, 184, 215](#)



Tritanopia
194, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 184, 215

Protanomaly
188, 187, 216

Deuteranomaly
195, 184, 215

Tritanomaly
195, 185, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 184, 215

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
193, 188, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 184, 215 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, 184, 215) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 184, 215)  
}
```

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, 184, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 184, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 184, 215 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, 184, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 184, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 184, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 184, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 184, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 184,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 184, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 184, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
184, 215) }
```

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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