

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 190, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 190, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 190, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4BEE1
RGB	196, 190, 225
RGB Percent	77%, 75%, 88%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2549, 0.1176
CMYK	0.13, 0.16, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	250°, 37%, 81%
HSV	250°, 16%, 88%
XYZ	54.7690, 53.9989, 78.7704
YIQ	195.7840, -7.6590, 12.1570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

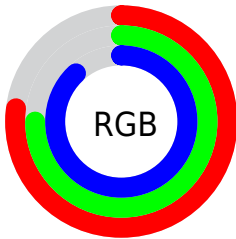
Format	Color
RYB	196, 190, 225
Decimal	12893921
CIELab	78.46, 8.91, -16.68
CIELCh	78, 18.909, 298.120
Yxy	53.9989, 0.2920, 0.2879
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291084001 (0xFFC4BEE1)
YUV	195.7840, 14.4035, 0.1894
Hunter-Lab	73.4840, 4.4426, -12.1165

Details

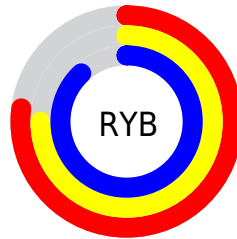
The RGB color **196, 190, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **219, 225, 190**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 246, 255**, and **142, 137, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **177, 168, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **215, 213, 225**.

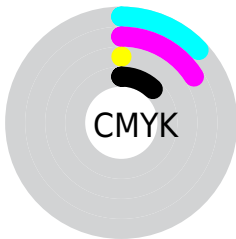
Distribution



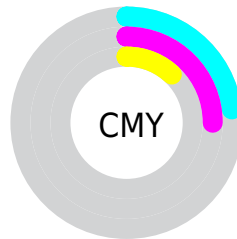
- Red (77%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 190, 225 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, 190, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 190, 225

255, 255, 255

■ 253, 246, 255

■ 196, 190, 225

■ 169, 163, 197

■ 142, 137, 170

■ 116, 111, 143

■ 91, 87, 117

■ 68, 64, 93

■ 45, 42, 69


■ 23, 21, 47

■ 0, 0, 26


■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 190, 225


 196, 190, 225

 177, 168, 225


 215, 213, 225

 159, 145, 225


 233, 235, 225

 140, 123, 225

 252, 255, 225

 121, 100, 225

 255, 255, 225

 103, 78, 225

 84, 55, 225

 66, 33, 225

 47, 10, 225

 39, 0, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 196, 229



196, 190, 225



216, 185, 213

Triad

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



196, 190, 225



224, 187, 165



154, 204, 192

Complementary

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



196, 190, 225



219, 225, 190

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.



170, 202, 175



196, 190, 225



209, 193, 159

Square

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



196, 190, 225



231, 183, 178



190, 198, 163



147, 204, 210

Rectangle

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



196, 190, 225



225, 183, 202



190, 198, 163



158, 204, 186

Sweetspot

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



196, 190, 225



244, 242, 255



190, 219, 225



121, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 190, 225



215, 207, 255



213, 190, 225



103, 101, 112



30, 0, 176



8, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 190, 219



255, 207, 247



202, 225, 190



112, 101, 110



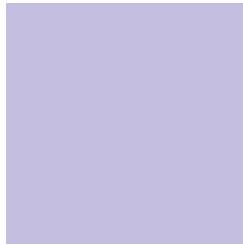
176, 0, 146



48, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 190, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

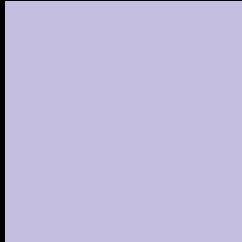
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

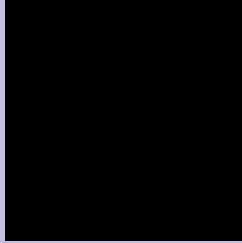
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 190, 225.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 190, 225.

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](#).

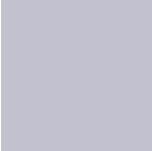
Dichromacy



Original Color
196, 190, 225

Protanopia
188, 192, 227

Deuteranopia
198, 189, 225



Tritanopia
193, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 190, 225

Protanomaly

191, 191, 226

Deuteranomaly

197, 189, 225

Tritanomaly

194, 192, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 190, 225

Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly

196, 194, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 190, 225 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, 190, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 190, 225)  
}
```

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, 190, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 190, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 190, 225 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, 190, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 190, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 190, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 190, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 190, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 190,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 190, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 190, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
190, 225) }
```

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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