

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 200, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 200, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 200, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4C8C4
RGB	196, 200, 196
RGB Percent	77%, 78%, 77%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2157, 0.2314
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.02, 0.22
HSL	120°, 4%, 78%
HSV	120°, 2%, 78%
XYZ	53.3830, 57.0298, 60.4188
YIQ	198.3480, -1.1000, -2.0920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

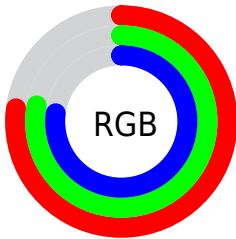
Format	Color
RYB	196, 200, 200
Decimal	12896452
CIELab	80.20, -2.11, 1.51
CIElCh	80, 2.590, 144.431
Yxy	57.0298, 0.3125, 0.3338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291086532 (0xFFC4C8C4)
YUV	198.3480, -1.1576, -2.0592
Hunter-Lab	75.5181, -5.9767, 5.4273

Details

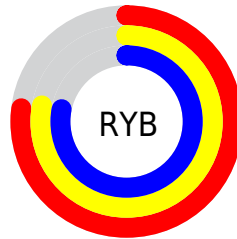
The RGB color **196, 200, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 196, 200**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 253, and **142, 146, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **176, 200, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 200, 216**.

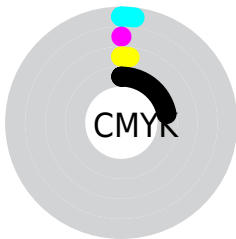
Distribution



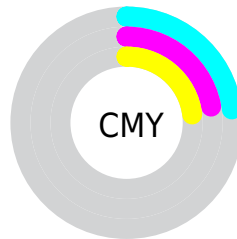
- Red (77%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 200, 196 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, 200, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 200, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 253, 255, 253

■ 196, 200, 196

■ 169, 173, 169

■ 142, 146, 142

■ 117, 120, 117

■ 92, 96, 92

■ 69, 72, 69

■ 46, 50, 46

■ 26, 29, 26

■ 0, 1, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 200, 196

 196, 200, 196

 176, 200, 176

 216, 200, 216

 156, 200, 156

 236, 200, 236

 136, 200, 136

 255, 200, 255

 116, 200, 116

 96, 200, 96

 76, 200, 76

 56, 200, 56

 36, 200, 36

 16, 200, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 199, 194



196, 200, 196



194, 200, 198

Triad

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



196, 200, 196



196, 199, 204



204, 197, 197

Complementary

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



196, 200, 196



200, 196, 200

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.



204, 197, 199



196, 200, 196



199, 198, 203

Square

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



196, 200, 196



194, 200, 203



202, 198, 202



204, 198, 195

Rectangle

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



196, 200, 196



193, 200, 200



202, 198, 202



204, 197, 198

Sweetspot

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



196, 200, 196



252, 255, 252



200, 200, 196



126, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 200, 196



250, 255, 250



196, 200, 198



97, 99, 97



0, 163, 0



0, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



200, 196, 200



255, 250, 255



200, 196, 198



99, 97, 99



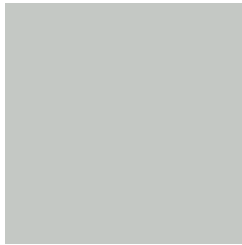
163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 200, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

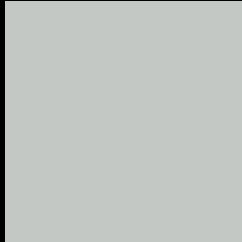
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

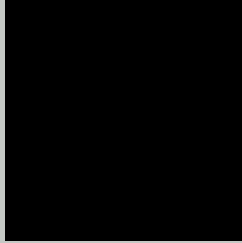
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

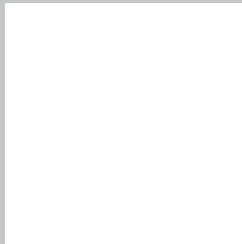
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 196, 200, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 200, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 200, 196.

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, 200, 196

Protanopia
203, 198, 195

Deuteranopia
218, 192, 198



Tritanopia
199, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 200, 196

Protanomaly

200, 199, 195

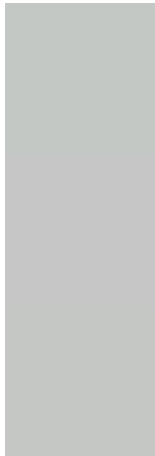
Deuteranomaly

210, 195, 197

Tritanomaly

198, 198, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 200, 196

Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly

197, 199, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 200, 196 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, 200, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 200, 196)  
}
```

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, 200, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 200, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 200, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

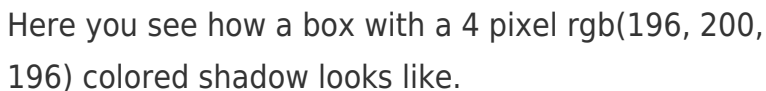
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 200, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 200, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 200, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 200, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 200, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 200, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 200, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 200, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
200, 196) }
```

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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