

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 212, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 212, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 212, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4D4E9
RGB	196, 212, 233
RGB Percent	77%, 83%, 91%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1686, 0.0863
CMYK	0.16, 0.09, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	214°, 46%, 84%
HSV	214°, 16%, 91%
XYZ	61.0164, 64.7059, 86.3644
YIQ	209.6100, -16.2770, 3.1390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

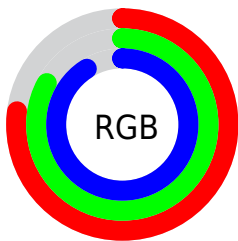
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 207, 233
Decimal	12899561
CIE _{Lab}	84.33, -1.14, -12.15
CIE _{LCh}	84, 12.202, 264.644
Yxy	64.7059, 0.2877, 0.3051
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291089641 (0xFFC4D4E9)
YUV	209.6100, 11.5313, -11.9360
Hunter-Lab	80.4400, -5.3718, -7.3487

Details

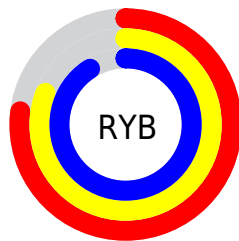
The RGB color **196, 212, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 217, 196**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 255, and **142, 157, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 199, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 225, 233**.

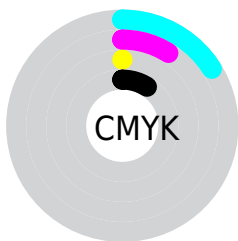
Distribution



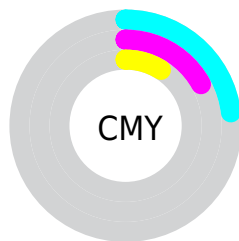
- Red (77%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (91%)



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



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 212, 233 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, 212, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 212, 233

255, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 196, 212, 233

■ 169, 184, 205

■ 142, 157, 177

■ 116, 131, 151

■ 91, 106, 125

■ 67, 82, 100

■ 44, 59, 76


■ 22, 38, 53

■ 0, 17, 32

■ 0, 0, 6

 196, 212, 233

 196, 212, 233

 173, 199, 233


 219, 225, 233

 149, 186, 233

 243, 238, 233


 126, 172, 233


 255, 252, 233


 103, 159, 233

 255, 255, 233

 80, 146, 233

 56, 133, 233

 33, 119, 233

 10, 106, 233

 0, 101, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 215, 229



196, 212, 233



210, 208, 231

Triad

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



196, 212, 233



235, 203, 201



196, 216, 197

Complementary

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



196, 212, 233



233, 217, 196

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.



209, 213, 189



196, 212, 233



232, 205, 192

Square

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



196, 212, 233



233, 203, 213



222, 209, 188



186, 217, 208

Rectangle

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



196, 212, 233



220, 206, 227



222, 209, 188



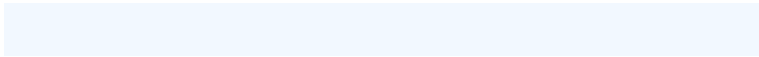
201, 215, 194

Sweetspot

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



196, 212, 233



242, 248, 255



196, 233, 217



120, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 212, 233



207, 228, 255



198, 196, 233



106, 111, 117



0, 78, 181



0, 23, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 196, 212



255, 207, 228



231, 233, 196



117, 106, 111



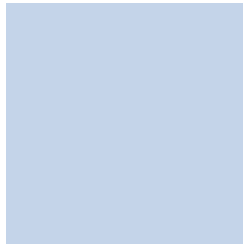
181, 0, 78



54, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 212, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

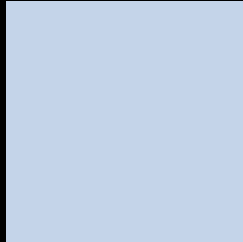
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

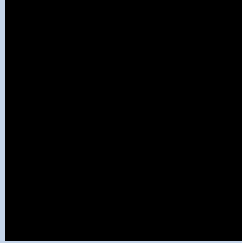
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

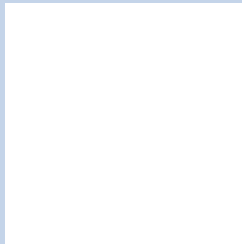
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 212, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 212, 233.

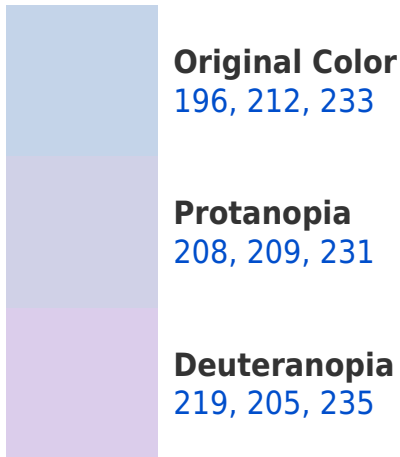


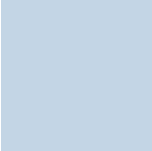
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 212, 233.

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





Tritanopia
195, 213, 229

Trichromacy



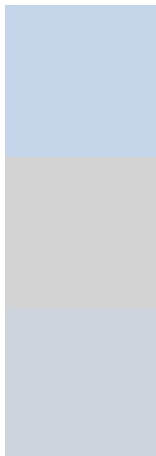
Original Color
196, 212, 233

Protanomaly
204, 210, 232

Deuteranomaly
211, 208, 234

Tritanomaly
195, 213, 230

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 212, 233

Achromatopsia
210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly
205, 211, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 212, 233 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, 212, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 212, 233)  
}
```

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, 212, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 212, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 212, 233 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

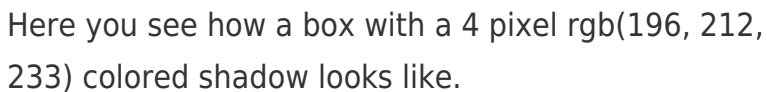
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 212, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 212, 233) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 212, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 212, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 212, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 212,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 212, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 212, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
212, 233) }
```

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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