

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 213, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 213, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 213, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4D5C1
RGB	196, 213, 193
RGB Percent	77%, 84%, 76%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1647, 0.2431
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.09, 0.16
HSL	111°, 19%, 80%
HSV	111°, 9%, 84%
XYZ	56.1848, 63.1745, 59.6847
YIQ	205.6370, -3.7120, -9.8240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

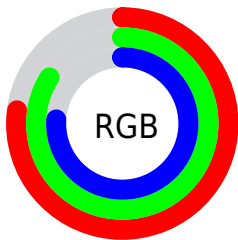
Format	Color
RYB	193, 213, 210
Decimal	12899777
CIELab	83.53, -9.40, 7.93
CIElCh	84, 12.297, 139.847
Yxy	63.1745, 0.3138, 0.3528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291089857 (0xFFC4D5C1)
YUV	205.6370, -6.2300, -8.4516
Hunter-Lab	79.4824, -12.9154, 11.1158

Details

The RGB color **196, 213, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 193, 213**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 255, 249**, and **142, 158, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 213, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **214, 213, 214**.

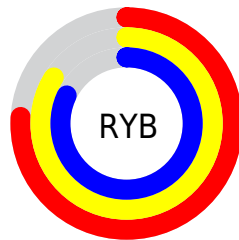
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (84%)

Blue (76%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (82%)

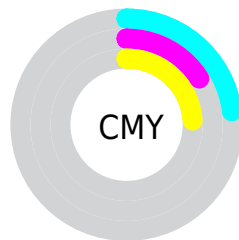


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 213, 193 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, 213, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 213, 193

255, 255, 255

■ 253, 255, 249

■ 196, 213, 193

■ 169, 185, 166

■ 142, 158, 139

■ 117, 132, 114

■ 92, 107, 89

■ 68, 83, 66

■ 46, 60, 44

■ 25, 38, 23

■ 0, 18, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 213, 193

 196, 213, 193

 178, 213, 172

 214, 213, 214

 160, 213, 150


 232, 213, 236

 142, 213, 129

 250, 213, 255

 124, 213, 108


 255, 213, 255

 105, 213, 87

 87, 213, 65

 69, 213, 44

 51, 213, 23

 33, 213, 1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 210, 186



196, 213, 193



185, 215, 204

Triad

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



196, 213, 193



192, 210, 231



233, 201, 201

Complementary

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



196, 213, 193



210, 193, 213

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.



230, 201, 213



196, 213, 193



206, 207, 230

Square

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



196, 213, 193



182, 213, 225



220, 203, 223



230, 203, 191

Rectangle

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



196, 213, 193



180, 215, 212



220, 203, 223



233, 200, 205

Sweetspot

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



196, 213, 193



248, 255, 247



213, 210, 193



123, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



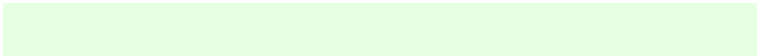
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 213, 193



231, 255, 227



193, 213, 200



98, 107, 96



26, 171, 0



7, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 193, 213



251, 227, 255



213, 193, 206



105, 96, 107



145, 0, 171



37, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 213, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

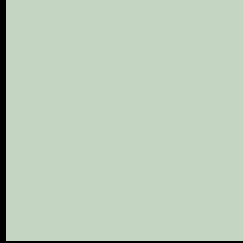
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

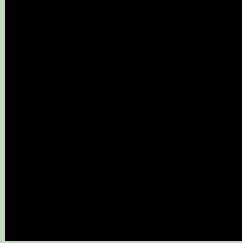
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

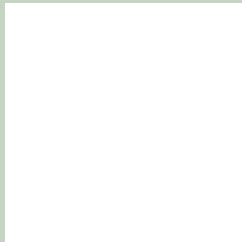
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 213, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 213, 193.

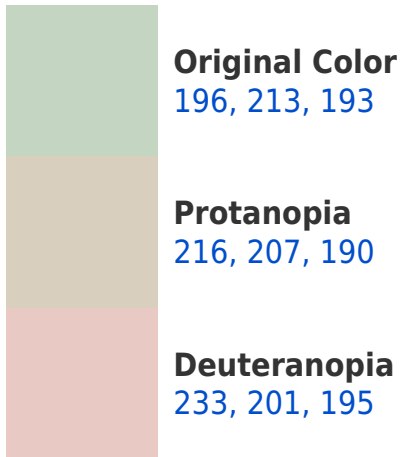


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 213, 193.

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
201, 208, 225

Trichromacy



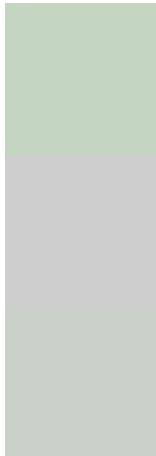
Original Color
196, 213, 193

Protanomaly
209, 209, 191

Deuteranomaly
220, 205, 194

Tritanomaly
199, 210, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 213, 193

Achromatopsia
206, 206, 206

Achromatomaly
202, 209, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 213, 193 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, 213, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 213, 193)  
}
```

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, 213, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 213, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 213, 193 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, 213, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 213, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 213, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 213, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 213, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 213, 193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 213, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 213, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
213, 193) }
```

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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