

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 214, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 214, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 214, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4D6CC
RGB	196, 214, 204
RGB Percent	77%, 84%, 80%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1608, 0.2000
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.05, 0.16
HSL	147°, 18%, 80%
HSV	147°, 8%, 84%
XYZ	57.7106, 64.1885, 66.4747
YIQ	207.4780, -7.5180, -6.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

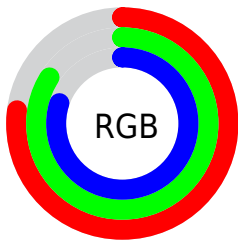
Format	Color
R _{YB}	196, 208, 214
Decimal	12900044
CIE Lab	84.06, -7.92, 2.86
CIE LCh	84, 8.418, 160.155
Yxy	64.1885, 0.3064, 0.3408
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291090124 (0xFFC4D6CC)
YUV	207.4780, -1.7147, -10.0662
Hunter-Lab	80.1177, -11.6285, 6.8888

Details

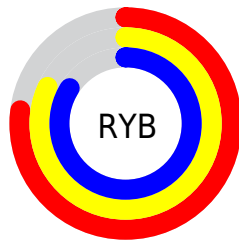
The RGB color **196, 214, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 196, 206**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 255, and **142, 159, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 214, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 214, 216**.

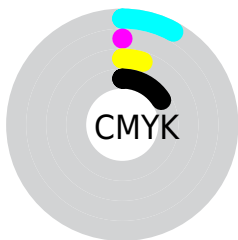
Distribution



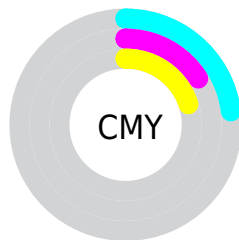
- Red (77%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 214, 204 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, 214, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 214, 204

255, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 196, 214, 204

■ 169, 186, 177

■ 142, 159, 150

■ 117, 133, 124

■ 92, 108, 99

■ 68, 84, 75

■ 46, 61, 53

■ 25, 39, 32

■ 0, 19, 8

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 214, 204

 196, 214, 204

 175, 214, 192

 217, 214, 216

 153, 214, 180

 239, 214, 228

 132, 214, 168

 255, 214, 240

 110, 214, 156

 255, 214, 252

 89, 214, 145

 255, 214, 255

 68, 214, 133

 46, 214, 121

 25, 214, 109

 3, 214, 97

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 212, 197



196, 214, 204



191, 215, 212

Triad

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



196, 214, 204



205, 209, 225



226, 205, 200

Complementary

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



196, 214, 204



214, 196, 206

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.



227, 204, 207



196, 214, 204



215, 207, 222

Square

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



196, 214, 204



196, 212, 224



223, 205, 215



222, 207, 195

Rectangle

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



196, 214, 204



190, 214, 217



223, 205, 215



227, 205, 202

Sweetspot

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



196, 214, 204



247, 255, 251



206, 214, 196



122, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



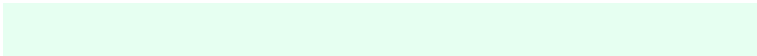
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 214, 204



230, 255, 241



196, 214, 213



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 76



0, 43, 19

Inverse Universe

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



214, 196, 206



255, 230, 244



214, 196, 197



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 95



43, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 214, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

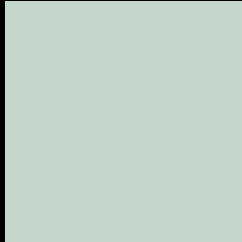
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 214, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

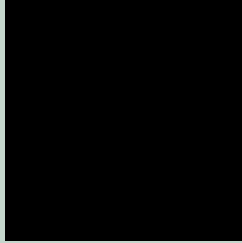
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

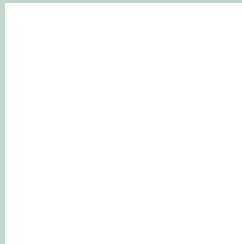
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 214, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 214, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 214, 204.

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
200, 211, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 214, 204

Protanomaly

208, 210, 202

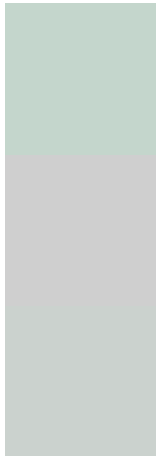
Deuteranomaly

218, 207, 205

Tritanomaly

199, 212, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 214, 204

Achromatopsia

207, 207, 207

Achromatomaly

203, 210, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 214, 204 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, 214, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 214, 204)  
}
```

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, 214, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 214, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 214, 204 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, 214, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 214, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 214, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 214, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 214, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 214,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 214, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 214, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
214, 204) }
```

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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