

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 216, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 216, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 216, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4D8D4
RGB	196, 216, 212
RGB Percent	77%, 85%, 83%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1529, 0.1686
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.15
HSL	168°, 20%, 81%
HSV	168°, 9%, 85%
XYZ	59.2045, 65.6010, 71.8292
YIQ	209.5640, -10.6360, -5.4840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

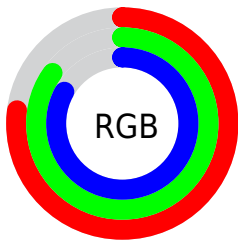
Format	Color
RYB	196, 207, 216
Decimal	12900564
CIELab	84.79, -7.44, -0.32
CIELCh	85, 7.443, 182.499
Yxy	65.6010, 0.3011, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291090644 (0xFFC4D8D4)
YUV	209.5640, 1.2009, -11.8956
Hunter-Lab	80.9944, -11.2621, 4.1153

Details

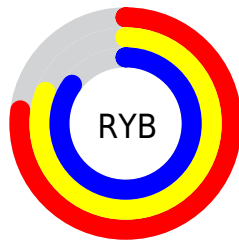
The RGB color **196, 216, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 196, 200**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 255, and **142, 161, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 216, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 216, 216**.

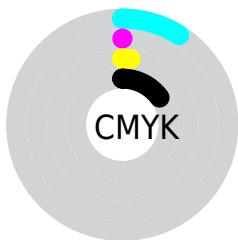
Distribution



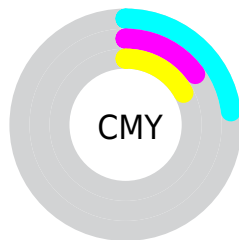
- Red (77%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 216, 212 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, 216, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 216, 212

255, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 196, 216, 212

■ 169, 188, 184

■ 142, 161, 157

■ 117, 135, 131

■ 92, 110, 106

■ 68, 85, 82

■ 46, 62, 59

■ 24, 40, 38

■ 0, 20, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 216, 212


 196, 216, 212

 174, 216, 208

 218, 216, 216

 153, 216, 203

 239, 216, 221

 131, 216, 199

 255, 216, 225

 110, 216, 195

 255, 216, 229

 88, 216, 190

 255, 216, 234

 66, 216, 186

 255, 216, 238

 45, 216, 182

 255, 216, 242

 23, 216, 177

 255, 216, 247

 2, 216, 173

 255, 216, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 215, 205



196, 216, 212



195, 216, 219

Triad

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



196, 216, 212



214, 210, 224



224, 209, 199

Complementary

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



196, 216, 212



216, 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.



227, 208, 204



196, 216, 212



222, 208, 218

Square

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



196, 216, 212



205, 212, 226



226, 207, 211



217, 211, 198

Rectangle

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



196, 216, 212



197, 215, 223



226, 207, 211



225, 208, 201

Sweetspot

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



196, 216, 212



247, 255, 253



200, 216, 196



122, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 216, 212



227, 255, 249



196, 210, 216



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 137



0, 43, 35

Inverse Universe

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



216, 196, 200



255, 227, 233



216, 202, 196



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 34



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 216, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

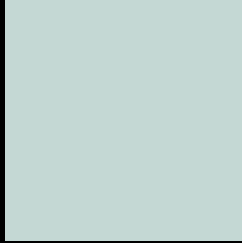
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

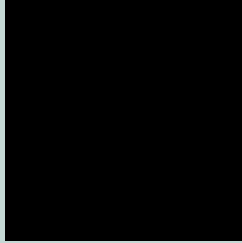
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

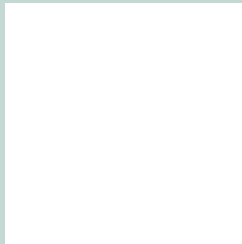
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 216, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 216, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 216, 212.

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](#).

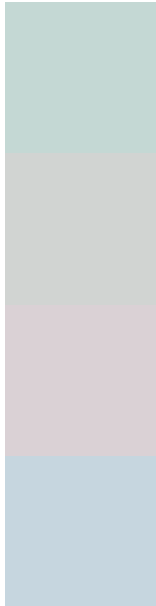
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
199, 213, 230

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 216, 212

Protanomaly

209, 212, 210

Deuteranomaly

218, 209, 213

Tritanomaly

198, 214, 223

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 216, 212

Achromatopsia

210, 210, 210

Achromatomaly

205, 212, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 216, 212 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, 216, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 216, 212)  
}
```

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, 216, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 216, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 216, 212 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, 216, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 216, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(196, 216, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 216, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 216, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 216,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 216, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 216, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
216, 212) }
```

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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