

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 218, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 218, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 218, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4DABC
RGB	196, 218, 188
RGB Percent	77%, 85%, 74%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1451, 0.2627
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.14, 0.15
HSL	104°, 29%, 80%
HSV	104°, 14%, 85%
XYZ	56.9135, 65.5094, 57.2219
YIQ	208.0020, -3.4820, -13.9940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

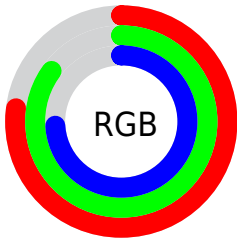
Format	Color
RYB	188, 218, 210
Decimal	12901052
CIELab	84.75, -12.81, 12.30
CIELCh	85, 17.764, 136.171
Yxy	65.5094, 0.3168, 0.3647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291091132 (0xFFC4DABC)
YUV	208.0020, -9.8610, -10.5258
Hunter-Lab	80.9379, -16.1247, 14.7394

Details

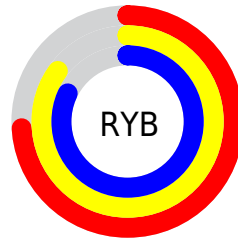
The RGB color **196, 218, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **210, 188, 218**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 255, 244**, and **142, 163, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **180, 218, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 218, 210**.

Distribution



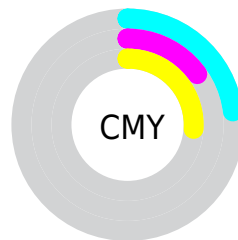
- Red (77%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 218, 188 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, 218, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 218, 188

255, 255, 255

 253, 255, 244

 196, 218, 188

 169, 190, 161

 142, 163, 135


 116, 137, 109

 92, 111, 85

 68, 87, 62

 45, 64, 40

 24, 42, 19

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 218, 188

 196, 218, 188

 180, 218, 166

 212, 218, 210

 164, 218, 144

 228, 218, 232


 148, 218, 123

 244, 218, 253

 132, 218, 101

 255, 218, 255

 116, 218, 79

 100, 218, 57

 84, 218, 35

 68, 218, 14

 58, 218, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 213, 179



196, 218, 188



179, 221, 203

Triad

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



196, 218, 188



184, 215, 244



247, 200, 203

Complementary

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



196, 218, 188



210, 188, 218

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.



241, 201, 220



196, 218, 188



205, 210, 244

Square

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



196, 218, 188



170, 219, 235



226, 204, 235



244, 203, 188

Rectangle

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



196, 218, 188



171, 222, 215



226, 204, 235



246, 200, 209

Sweetspot

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



196, 218, 188



248, 255, 245



218, 210, 188



123, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



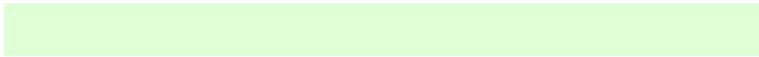
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 218, 188



223, 255, 212



188, 218, 195



102, 110, 99



46, 173, 0



12, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 188, 218



243, 212, 255



218, 188, 211



107, 99, 110



127, 0, 173



34, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 218, 188 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, 218, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

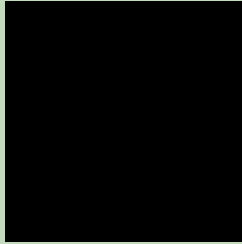
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

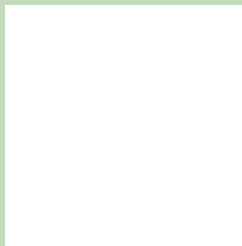
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 218, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 218, 188.

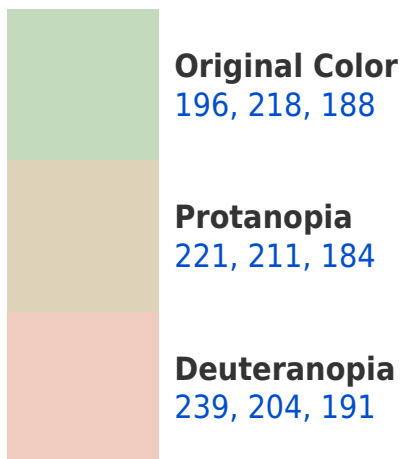


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 218, 188.

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
202, 212, 229

Trichromacy



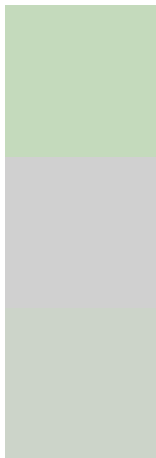
Original Color
196, 218, 188

Protanomaly
212, 214, 185

Deuteranomaly
223, 209, 190

Tritanomaly
200, 214, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 218, 188

Achromatopsia
208, 208, 208

Achromatomaly
204, 212, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 218, 188 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, 218, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 218, 188)  
}
```

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, 218, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 218, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 218, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

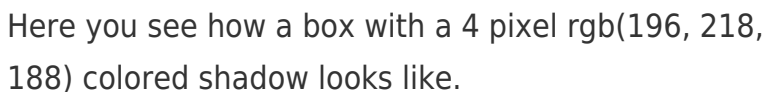
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 218, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 218, 188) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 218, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 218, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 218, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 218, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 218, 188 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 218, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
218, 188) }
```

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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