

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 219, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 219, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 219, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4DB93
RGB	196, 219, 147
RGB Percent	77%, 86%, 58%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1412, 0.4235
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.33, 0.14
HSL	79°, 50%, 72%
HSV	79°, 33%, 86%
XYZ	53.3629, 64.5054, 37.2420
YIQ	203.9150, 9.4040, -27.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

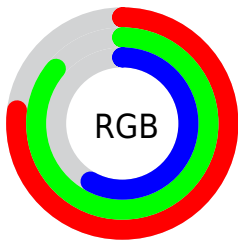
Format	Color
RYB	147, 219, 170
Decimal	12901267
CIELab	84.23, -19.54, 32.94
CIELCh	84, 38.297, 120.674
Yxy	64.5054, 0.3440, 0.4159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291091347 (0xFFC4DB93)
YUV	203.9150, -28.0591, -6.9415
Hunter-Lab	80.3152, -21.9530, 28.7280

Details

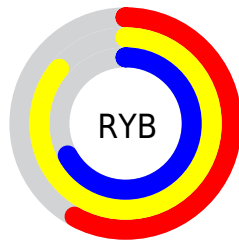
The RGB color **196, 219, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 147, 219**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 255, 202**, and **141, 164, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 219, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 219, 169**.

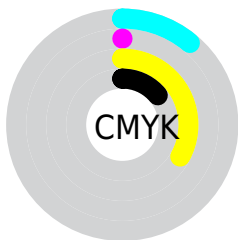
Distribution



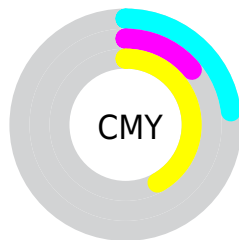
- Red (77%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 219, 147 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, 219, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 219, 147


255, 255, 255

 253, 255, 202


 255, 255, 230

 196, 219, 147

 168, 191, 121

 141, 164, 95

 115, 138, 71

 90, 112, 47

 65, 88, 24

 41, 64, 0

 18, 42, 0

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 219, 147

 196, 219, 147

 189, 219, 125

 203, 219, 169

 182, 219, 103


 210, 219, 191


 175, 219, 81


 217, 219, 213

 168, 219, 59

 224, 219, 235

 161, 219, 38

 231, 219, 255

 154, 219, 16

 238, 219, 255

 149, 219, 0

 245, 219, 255

 252, 219, 255

 255, 219, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



234, 208, 138



196, 219, 147



154, 226, 174

Triad

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



196, 219, 147



109, 223, 255



255, 183, 211

Complementary

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



196, 219, 147



170, 147, 219

Split Complementary

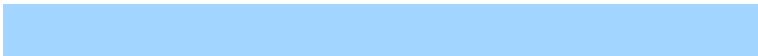
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 189, 246



196, 219, 147



162, 213, 255

Square

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



196, 219, 147



85, 229, 246



216, 201, 255



255, 186, 175

Rectangle

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



196, 219, 147



125, 229, 197



216, 201, 255



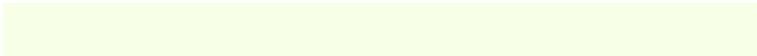
255, 184, 223

Sweetspot

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



196, 219, 147



247, 255, 230



219, 170, 147



123, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 219, 147



223, 255, 156



160, 219, 147



106, 110, 99



118, 173, 0



31, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 147, 219



187, 156, 255



206, 147, 219



102, 99, 110



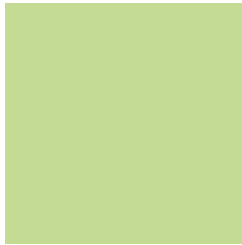
55, 0, 173



15, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 219, 147 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, 219, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

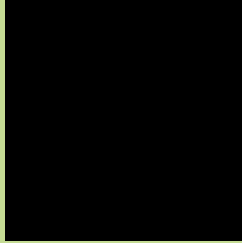
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 219, 147.

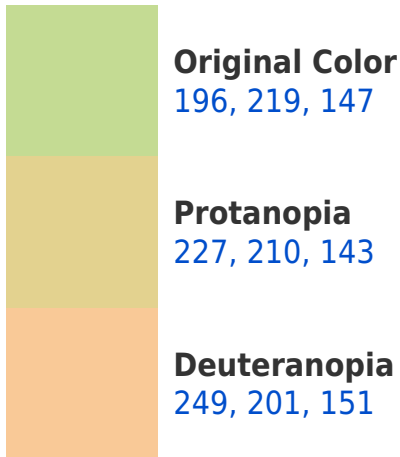


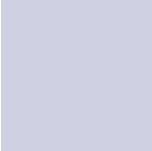
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 219, 147.

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](#).

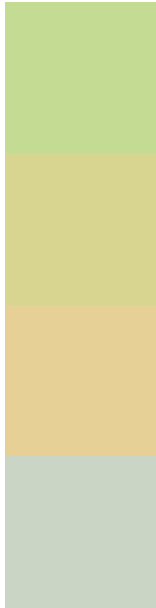
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
207, 209, 226

Trichromacy



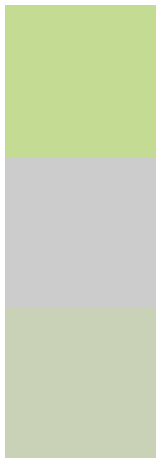
Original Color
196, 219, 147

Protanomaly
216, 213, 144

Deuteranomaly
230, 208, 150

Tritanomaly
203, 213, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 219, 147

Achromatopsia
204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly
201, 209, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 219, 147 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, 219, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 219, 147)  
}
```

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, 219, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 219, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 219, 147 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, 219, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 219, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 219, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 219, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 219, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 219,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 219, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 219, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
219, 147) }
```

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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