

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 220, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 220, 213) contains.

RGB(196, 220, 213)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(196, 220, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4DCD5
RGB	196, 220, 213
RGB Percent	77%, 86%, 84%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1373, 0.1647
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.03, 0.14
HSL	162°, 26%, 82%
HSV	162°, 11%, 86%
XYZ	60.3684, 67.7263, 72.8415
YIQ	212.0260, -12.0570, -7.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

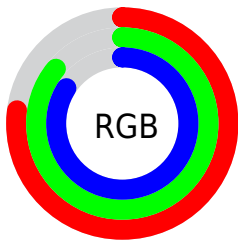
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 210, 220
Decimal	12901589
CIE _{Lab}	85.87, -9.30, 0.72
CIE _{LCh}	86, 9.326, 175.583
Yxy	67.7263, 0.3004, 0.3371
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291091669 (0xFFC4DCD5)
YUV	212.0260, 0.4802, -14.0548
Hunter-Lab	82.2960, -13.0789, 5.1286

Details

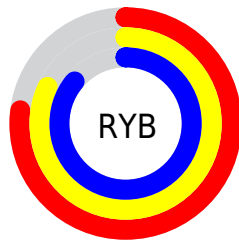
The RGB color **196, 220, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 196, 203**, and the grayscale version is **212, 212, 212**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 255, and **142, 165, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 220, 207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 220, 219**.

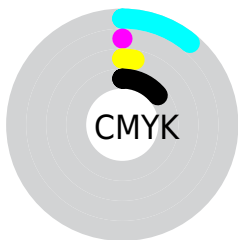
Distribution



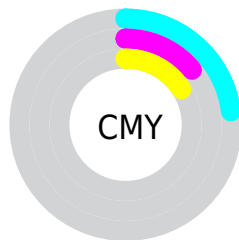
- Red (77%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 220, 213 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, 220, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 220, 213

255, 255, 255

253, 255, 255

■ 196, 220, 213

■ 169, 192, 185

■ 142, 165, 158

■ 116, 139, 132

■ 92, 113, 107

■ 68, 89, 83

■ 45, 65, 60

■ 24, 43, 38

■ 0, 23, 18

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 220, 213

 196, 220, 213

 174, 220, 207

 218, 220, 219

 152, 220, 200

 240, 220, 226

 130, 220, 194

 255, 220, 232

 108, 220, 187

 255, 220, 239

 86, 220, 181

 255, 220, 245

 64, 220, 174

 255, 220, 252

 42, 220, 168

 255, 220, 255

 20, 220, 162

 0, 220, 156

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 219, 205



196, 220, 213



193, 220, 222

Triad

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



196, 220, 213



215, 213, 231



231, 211, 200

Complementary

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



196, 220, 213



220, 196, 203

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.



234, 209, 207



196, 220, 213



225, 210, 225

Square

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



196, 220, 213



204, 216, 232



232, 209, 216



224, 214, 197

Rectangle

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



196, 220, 213



194, 219, 227



232, 209, 216



233, 210, 202

Sweetspot

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



196, 220, 213



247, 255, 253



203, 220, 196



122, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



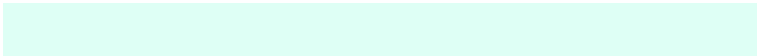
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 220, 213



222, 255, 245



196, 215, 220



99, 110, 106



0, 173, 123



0, 46, 33

Inverse Universe

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



220, 196, 203



255, 222, 232



220, 201, 196



110, 99, 102



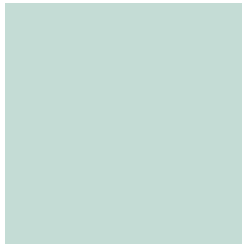
173, 0, 51



46, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 220, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

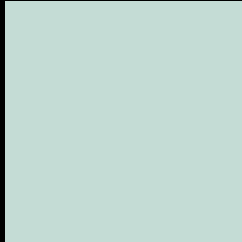
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

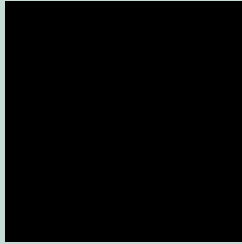
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

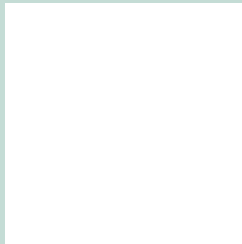
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 220, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 220, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 220, 213.

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](#).

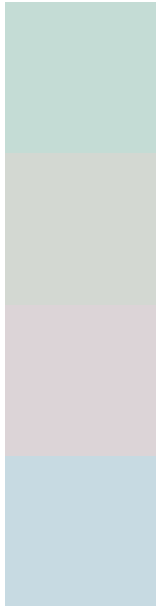
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
200, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 220, 213

Protanomaly

211, 216, 210

Deuteranomaly

220, 212, 215

Tritanomaly

199, 218, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 220, 213

Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212

Achromatomaly

206, 215, 212

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 220, 213 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, 220, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 220, 213)  
}
```

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, 220, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 220, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 220, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

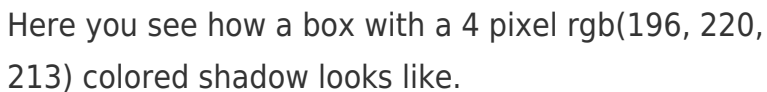
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 220, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 220, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 220, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 220, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 220, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 220, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 220, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 220, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
220, 213) }
```

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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