

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 228, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 228, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 228, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4E4E0
RGB	196, 228, 224
RGB Percent	77%, 89%, 88%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1059, 0.1216
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.02, 0.11
HSL	172°, 37%, 83%
HSV	172°, 14%, 89%
XYZ	63.9629, 72.6044, 81.1639
YIQ	217.9760, -17.7880, -8.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

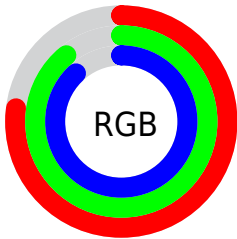
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 213, 228
Decimal	12903648
CIE _{Lab}	88.26, -11.23, -1.59
CIE _{LCh}	88, 11.342, 188.035
Y _{xy}	72.6044, 0.2938, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291093728 (0xFFC4E4E0)
YUV	217.9760, 2.9698, -19.2730
Hunter-Lab	85.2082, -15.1205, 3.1699

Details

The RGB color **196, 228, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **228, 196, 200**, and the grayscale version is **218, 218, 218**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 253, 255, 255, and **142, 173, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **173, 228, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **219, 228, 227**.

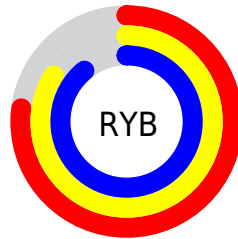
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (89%)

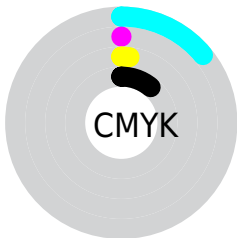
Blue (88%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (89%)

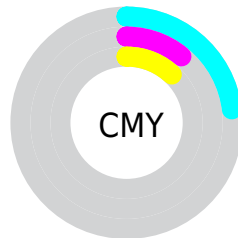


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 228, 224 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, 228, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 228, 224

255, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 196, 228, 224

 169, 200, 196

 142, 173, 169

 116, 146, 142

 91, 120, 117

 67, 95, 92

 44, 72, 69

 22, 49, 47

 0, 28, 26

 0, 0, 0

 196, 228, 224

 196, 228, 224

 173, 228, 221

 219, 228, 227

 150, 228, 218

 242, 228, 230

 128, 228, 215

 255, 228, 233

 105, 228, 213

 255, 228, 235

 82, 228, 210

 255, 228, 238

 59, 228, 207

 255, 228, 241

 36, 228, 204

 255, 228, 244

 14, 228, 201

 255, 228, 247

 0, 228, 199

 255, 228, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 227, 213



196, 228, 224



195, 227, 234

Triad

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



196, 228, 224



227, 218, 238



238, 218, 202

Complementary

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



196, 228, 224



228, 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.



244, 215, 209



196, 228, 224



238, 215, 230

Square

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



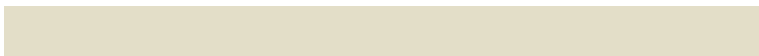
196, 228, 224



214, 221, 243



244, 214, 219



227, 222, 200

Rectangle

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



196, 228, 224



199, 226, 239



244, 214, 219



241, 217, 203

Sweetspot

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



196, 228, 224



245, 255, 254



200, 228, 196



121, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 228, 224



212, 255, 250



196, 216, 228



103, 115, 113



0, 179, 156



0, 51, 45

Inverse Universe

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



228, 196, 200



255, 212, 217



228, 208, 196



115, 103, 105



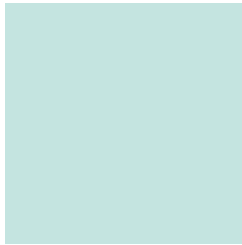
179, 0, 22



51, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 228, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

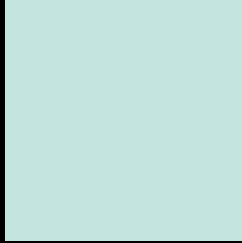
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

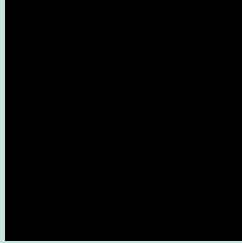
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

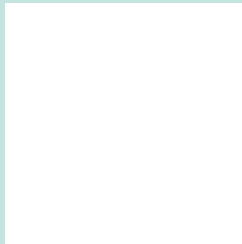
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 196, 228, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 228, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 228, 224.

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](#).

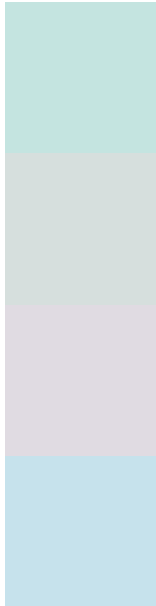
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
199, 225, 243

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 228, 224

Protanomaly
214, 223, 221

Deuteranomaly
224, 219, 226

Tritanomaly
198, 226, 236

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 228, 224

Achromatopsia
218, 218, 218

Achromatomaly
210, 222, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 228, 224 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, 228, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 228, 224)  
}
```

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, 228, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 228, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 228, 224 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, 228, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 228, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 228, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 228, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 228, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 228,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 228, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 228, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
228, 224) }
```

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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