

# Converting Colors

RGB(196, 254, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(196, 254, 246) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(196, 254, 246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4FEF6
RGB	196, 254, 246
RGB Percent	77%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.2314, 0.0039, 0.0353
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	172°, 97%, 88%
HSV	172°, 23%, 100%
XYZ	74.8413, 89.2732, 100.4757
YIQ	235.7460, -32.0000, -14.7840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

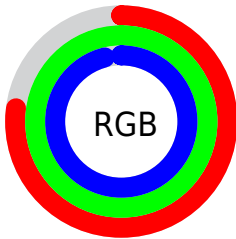
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 227, 254
Decimal	12910326
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.69, -19.73, -2.14
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	96, 19.845, 186.182
Yxy	89.2732, 0.2829, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291100406 (0xFFC4FEF6)
YUV	235.7460, 5.0552, -34.8572
Hunter-Lab	94.4845, -23.9578, 3.0896

# Details

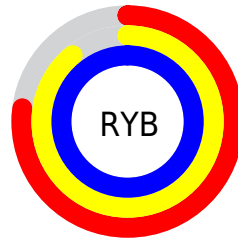
The RGB color **196, 254, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **254, 196, 204**, and the grayscale version is **236, 236, 236**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 255, 255**, and **141, 197, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **171, 254, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 254, 250**.

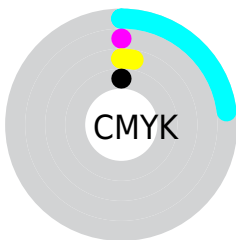
# Distribution



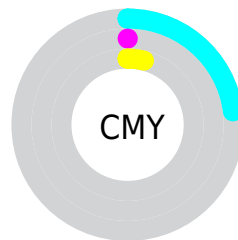
- Red (77%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 254, 246 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, 254, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 196, 254, 246

 196, 254, 246


255, 255, 255

 168, 225, 218

254, 255, 255

 141, 197, 190

 114, 170, 163

 89, 143, 136

 63, 117, 111

 37, 93, 87

 7, 69, 64

 0, 46, 42

 0, 27, 21

■ 196, 254, 246

■ 196, 254, 246

■ 171, 254, 242

■ 221, 254, 250

■ 145, 254, 239

■ 247, 254, 253

■ 120, 254, 235

255, 254, 255

■ 94, 254, 232

■ 69, 254, 228

■ 44, 254, 225

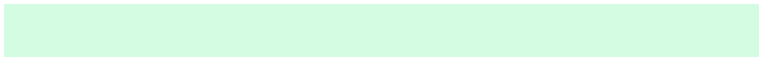
■ 18, 254, 221

■ 0, 254, 219

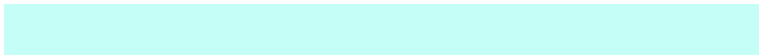
# Harmonies

## Analogous

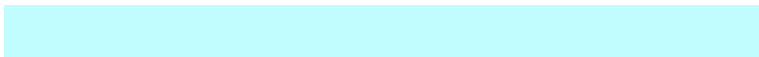
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



211, 252, 227



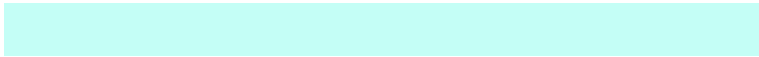
196, 254, 246



193, 253, 255

# Triad

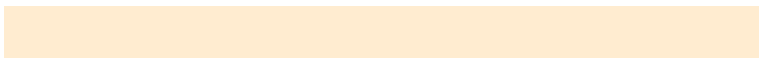
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



196, 254, 246



251, 236, 255



255, 236, 208

# Complementary

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



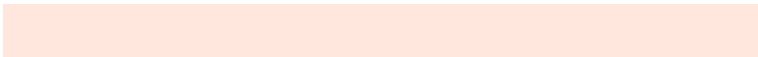
196, 254, 246



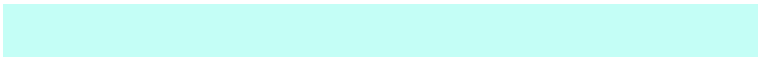
254, 196, 204

# 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, 231, 221



196, 254, 246



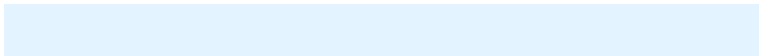
255, 231, 255

# Square

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



196, 254, 246



227, 243, 255



255, 229, 239



254, 243, 205

# Rectangle

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



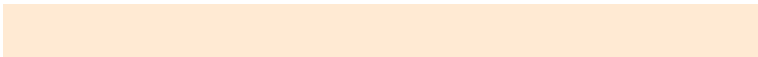
196, 254, 246



199, 250, 255



255, 229, 239



255, 234, 211



# Sweetspot

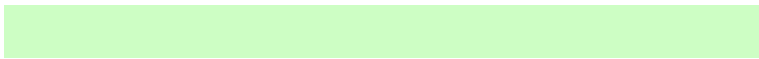
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



196, 254, 246



237, 255, 253



205, 254, 196



117, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

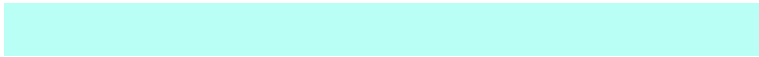


# Same Dimension

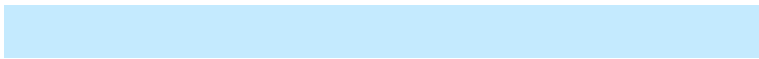
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



196, 254, 246



186, 255, 246



196, 234, 254



115, 128, 126



0, 191, 165



0, 64, 55



# Inverse Universe

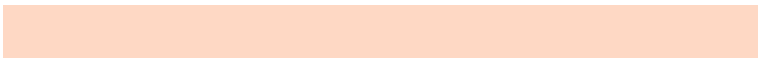
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



254, 196, 204



255, 186, 196



254, 216, 196



128, 115, 117



191, 0, 26

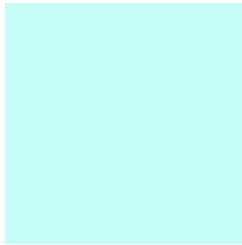


64, 0, 9



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 254, 246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

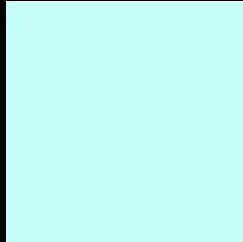
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 254, 246 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, 254, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 254, 246.

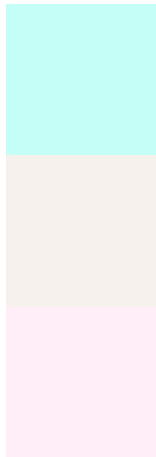


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 254, 246.

# 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



**Original Color**  
196, 254, 246

**Protanopia**  
247, 241, 238

**Deuteranopia**  
255, 237, 247



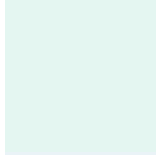
**Tritanopia**  
225, 246, 255

# Trichromacy



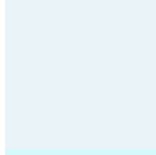
**Original Color**

196, 254, 246



**Protanomaly**

228, 246, 241



**Deuteranomaly**

234, 243, 247



**Tritanomaly**

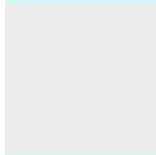
214, 249, 252

# Monochromacy



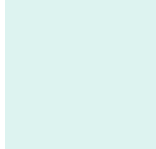
**Original Color**

196, 254, 246



**Achromatopsia**

236, 236, 236



**Achromatomaly**

221, 243, 240

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 254, 246 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, 254, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 254, 246)  
}
```

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, 254, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 254, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 254, 246 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, 254, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 254, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 254, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 254, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 254, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 254,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 254, 246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 254, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
254, 246) }
```

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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