

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 60, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 60, 188) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 60, 188)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C43CBC
RGB	196, 60, 188
RGB Percent	77%, 24%, 74%
CMY	0.2314, 0.7647, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.04, 0.23
HSL	304°, 54%, 50%
HSV	304°, 69%, 77%
XYZ	33.4579, 18.5983, 49.4034
YIQ	115.2560, 39.9680, 68.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

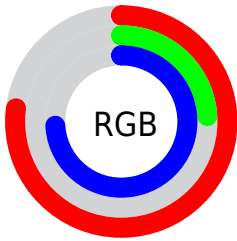
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 60, 188
Decimal	12860604
CIE _{Lab}	50.21, 67.63, -39.52
CIE _{LCh}	50, 78.336, 329.700
Yxy	18.5983, 0.3298, 0.1833
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291050684 (0xFFC43CBC)
YUV	115.2560, 35.8628, 70.8125
Hunter-Lab	43.1258, 63.0141, -37.7325

Details

The RGB color **196, 60, 188** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **60, 196, 68**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 119, 245**, and **138, 0, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 40, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 80, 189**.

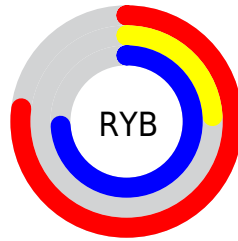
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (24%)

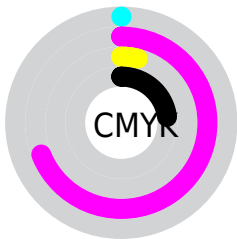
Blue (74%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (74%)

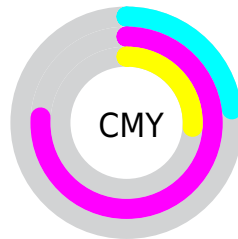


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (26%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 60, 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, 60, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 60, 188

255, 255, 255

 255, 119, 245

 255, 147, 255

 255, 176, 255


 255, 205, 255

 255, 234, 255

 196, 60, 188

 167, 23, 161

 138, 0, 134

 110, 0, 108

 83, 0, 84

 58, 0, 60

 28, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 196, 60, 188

 196, 60, 188

■ 196, 40, 187

■ 196, 80, 189

■ 196, 21, 186

■ 196, 99, 190

■ 196, 1, 185

■ 196, 119, 191

■ 196, 0, 184

■ 196, 138, 193

■ 196, 158, 194

■ 196, 178, 195

■ 196, 197, 196

■ 196, 217, 197

■ 196, 236, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



106, 102, 237



196, 60, 188



231, 9, 123

Triad

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



196, 60, 188



146, 117, 0



0, 147, 184

Complementary

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



196, 60, 188



60, 196, 68

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.



0, 147, 117



196, 60, 188



78, 134, 0

Square

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



196, 60, 188



196, 88, 0



0, 143, 45



0, 143, 235

Rectangle

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



196, 60, 188



232, 28, 79



0, 143, 45



0, 148, 163

Sweetspot

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



196, 60, 188



255, 201, 252



67, 60, 196



128, 96, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 60, 188



255, 43, 243



196, 60, 121



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 151



33, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



196, 60, 188



255, 43, 243



60, 196, 135



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 151



33, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 60, 188 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

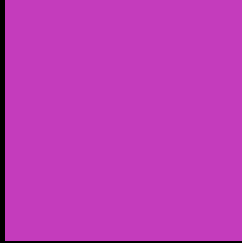
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 60, 188 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

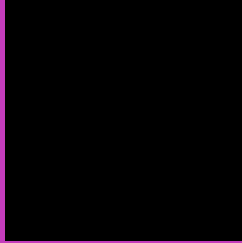
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 196, 60, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 60, 188.

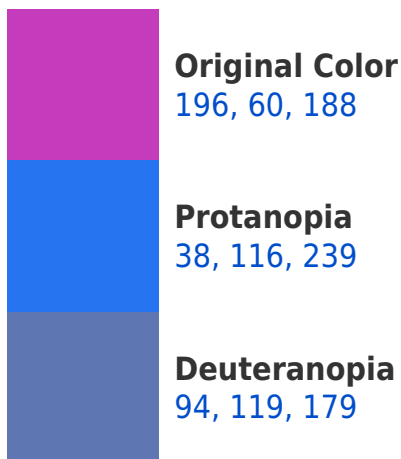


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 60, 188.

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





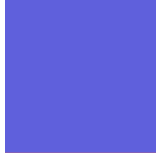
Tritanopia
186, 90, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 60, 188



Protanomaly

95, 96, 220



Deuteranomaly

131, 98, 182



Tritanomaly

190, 79, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 60, 188



Achromatopsia

115, 115, 115



Achromatomaly

144, 95, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 60, 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, 60, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 60, 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, 60, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 60, 188) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 60, 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, 60, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 60, 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, 60, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 60, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 60, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 60, 188) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 60, 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, 60, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 60,  
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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