

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 89, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 89, 166) contains.

RGB(196, 89, 166)	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, 89, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C459A6
RGB	196, 89, 166
RGB Percent	77%, 35%, 65%
CMY	0.2314, 0.6510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.15, 0.23
HSL	317°, 48%, 56%
HSV	317°, 55%, 77%
XYZ	33.2203, 21.6337, 38.5012
YIQ	129.7710, 39.0550, 46.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

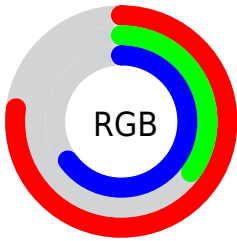
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 89, 166
Decimal	12868006
CIE _{Lab}	53.64, 52.05, -21.37
CIE _{LCh}	54, 56.261, 337.681
Yxy	21.6337, 0.3558, 0.2317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291058086 (0xFFC459A6)
YUV	129.7710, 17.8609, 58.0828
Hunter-Lab	46.5120, 46.0939, -16.5200

Details

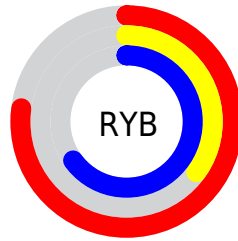
The RGB color **196, 89, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **89, 196, 119**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 143, 221**, and **140, 33, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 69, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 109, 171**.

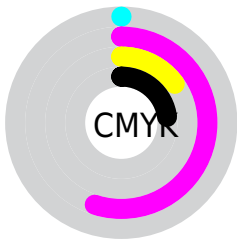
Distribution



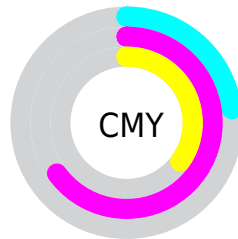
- Red (77%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 89, 166 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, 89, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



196, 89, 166



196, 89, 166

255, 255, 255



167, 62, 140



255, 143, 221



140, 33, 114



255, 171, 250



112, 0, 89



255, 199, 255



85, 0, 66



255, 228, 255



60, 0, 43



34, 0, 22



0, 0, 0



196, 89, 166



196, 89, 166



196, 69, 161



196, 109, 171

196, 50, 155

196, 128, 177

196, 30, 150

196, 148, 182

196, 11, 144

196, 167, 188

196, 0, 141

196, 187, 193

196, 207, 199

196, 226, 204

196, 246, 210

196, 255, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 110, 205



196, 89, 166



215, 81, 118

Triad

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



196, 89, 166



141, 130, 15



0, 150, 186

Complementary

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



196, 89, 166



89, 196, 119

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, 151, 140



196, 89, 166



89, 142, 45

Square

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



196, 89, 166



182, 112, 33



0, 149, 89



0, 143, 218

Rectangle

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



196, 89, 166



213, 87, 86



0, 149, 89



0, 151, 172

Sweetspot

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



196, 89, 166



255, 214, 244



118, 89, 196



128, 103, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 89, 166



255, 87, 208



196, 89, 114



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 116



33, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



196, 89, 166



255, 87, 208



89, 196, 171



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 116



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 89, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

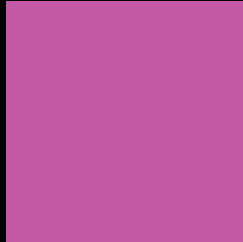
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 89, 166 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, 89, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 89, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 89, 166.

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, 89, 166

Protanopia
105, 126, 195

Deuteranopia
125, 126, 160



Tritanopia
190, 102, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 89, 166



Protanomaly

138, 113, 184



Deuteranomaly

151, 113, 162



Tritanomaly

192, 97, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 89, 166



Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130



Achromatomaly

154, 115, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 89, 166 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, 89, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 89, 166)  
}
```

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, 89, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 89, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 89, 166 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, 89, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 89, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 89, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 89, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 89, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 89, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 89, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 89, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196, 89,  
166) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor