

# Converting Colors

`RYB(196, 161, 193)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(196, 161, 193) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(196, 161, 193)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A1C1
RGB	196, 161, 193
RGB Percent	77%, 63%, 76%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3686, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.02, 0.23
HSL	305°, 23%, 70%
HSV	305°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	45.1355, 41.0758, 56.0016
YIQ	175.1130, 10.5880, 17.3720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

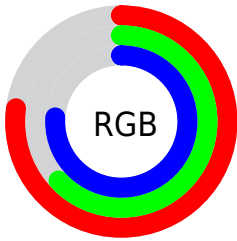
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	196, 161, 193
Decimal	12886465
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.23, 18.41, -11.57
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 21.746, 327.851
Yxy	41.0758, 0.3174, 0.2888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076545 (0xFFC4A1C1)
YUV	175.1130, 8.8183, 18.3179
Hunter-Lab	64.0904, 13.5500, -6.9438

# Details

The RYB color **196, 161, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 193, 196**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 216, 249**, and **142, 109, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 141, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 181, 195**.

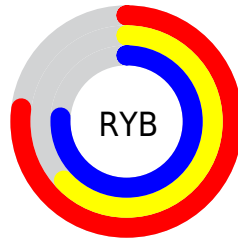
# Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (63%)

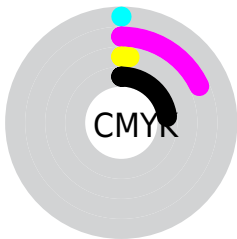
Blue (76%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (76%)

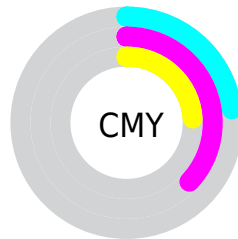


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 196, 161, 193 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 RYB color 196, 161, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 196, 161, 193


255, 255, 255

 253, 216, 249


 255, 244, 255

 196, 161, 193

 169, 135, 166

 142, 109, 139

 116, 85, 114

 91, 61, 89

 67, 39, 66

 45, 18, 44

 27, 0, 24


 0, 0, 0

 196, 161, 193


 196, 161, 193

 196, 141, 191

 196, 181, 195

 196, 122, 190


 196, 200, 200

 196, 102, 188

 196, 218, 220

 196, 83, 186


 196, 235, 239

 196, 63, 185

 196, 250, 255

 196, 43, 183

 196, 249, 255

 196, 24, 181

 196, 247, 255

 196, 4, 180

 196, 246, 255

 196, 0, 179

 196, 245, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173, 167, 207



196, 161, 193



210, 158, 174

# Triad

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



196, 161, 193



159, 188, 132



116, 151, 189

# Complementary

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



196, 161, 193



161, 193, 196

# 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.



125, 158, 183



196, 161, 193



137, 176, 146

# Square

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



196, 161, 193



204, 177, 139



144, 176, 181



124, 157, 204

# Rectangle

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



196, 161, 193



213, 158, 160



144, 176, 181



118, 151, 183



# Sweetspot

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



196, 161, 193



255, 242, 254



164, 161, 196



128, 120, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



196, 161, 193



255, 201, 250



196, 161, 176



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 147



33, 0, 30



# Inverse Universe

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



196, 161, 193



255, 201, 250



161, 183, 196



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 147

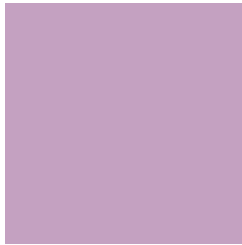


33, 0, 30



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 196, 161, 193 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

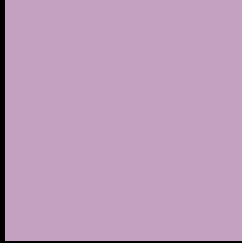
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 196, 161, 193 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

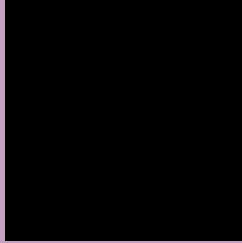
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 196, 161, 193 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 161, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 161, 193.

# 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, 161, 193

**Protanopia**  
167, 171, 199

**Deuteranopia**  
179, 167, 192



# Tritanopia

194, 164, 177

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

196, 161, 193

**Protanomaly**

178, 167, 197

**Deuteranomaly**

185, 165, 192

**Tritanomaly**

195, 163, 183

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

196, 161, 193

**Achromatopsia**

175, 175, 175

**Achromatomaly**

183, 170, 182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 196, 161, 193 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, 161, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 161, 193)  
}
```

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, 161, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 161, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 196, 161, 193 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

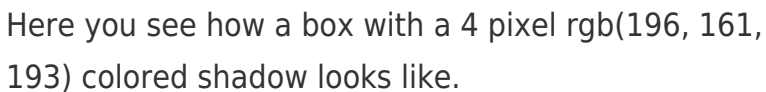
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 161, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 161, 193) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 161, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 193); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 193); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 196, 161, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 161, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
161, 193) }
```

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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