

Converting Colors

RGB(194, 165, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(194, 165, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(194, 165, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C2A59D
RGB	194, 165, 157
RGB Percent	76%, 65%, 62%
CMY	0.2392, 0.3529, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.19, 0.24
HSL	13°, 23%, 69%
HSV	13°, 19%, 76%
XYZ	41.7891, 40.8139, 37.5736
YIQ	172.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

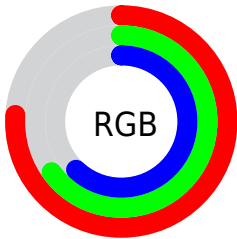
Format	Color
RYB	194, 167, 157
Decimal	12756381
CIELab	70.05, 9.31, 8.07
CIElCh	70, 12.325, 40.911
Yxy	40.8139, 0.3477, 0.3396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290946461 (0xFFC2A59D)
YUV	172.7590, -7.7692, 18.6284
Hunter-Lab	63.8858, 4.9606, 9.8493

Details

The RGB color **194, 165, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 186, 194**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 220, 212**, and **140, 113, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **194, 150, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 180, 176**.

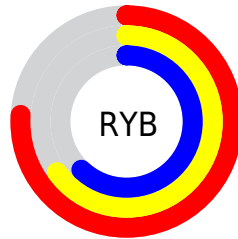
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (65%)

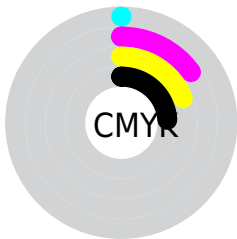
Blue (62%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

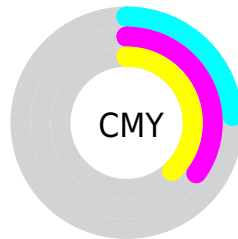


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 194, 165, 157 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 194, 165, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 194, 165, 157

255, 255, 255

 251, 220, 212

 255, 249, 240

 194, 165, 157

 167, 139, 131

 140, 113, 106

 114, 89, 82

 89, 65, 59

 65, 43, 37

 43, 22, 16

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 194, 165, 157

 194, 165, 157

■ 194, 150, 138

■ 194, 180, 176

■ 194, 135, 118

■ 194, 195, 196

■ 194, 119, 99

■ 194, 211, 215

■ 194, 104, 79

■ 194, 226, 235

■ 194, 89, 60

■ 194, 241, 254

■ 194, 74, 41

■ 194, 255, 255

■ 194, 59, 21

■ 194, 43, 2

■ 194, 42, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 164, 167



194, 165, 157



187, 168, 150

Triad

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



194, 165, 157



151, 177, 164



164, 171, 193

Complementary

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



194, 165, 157



157, 186, 194

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.



151, 174, 192



194, 165, 157



144, 178, 175

Square

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



194, 165, 157



163, 175, 154



144, 177, 185



178, 167, 188

Rectangle

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



194, 165, 157



180, 170, 149



144, 177, 185



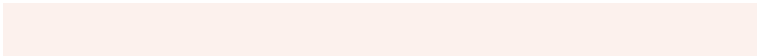
160, 172, 193

Sweetspot

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



194, 165, 157



252, 241, 237



194, 157, 187



128, 121, 119



0, 0, 0



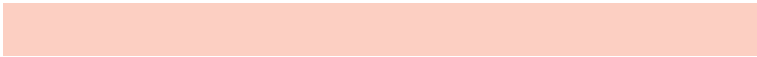
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



194, 165, 157



252, 207, 194



194, 183, 157



97, 89, 87



161, 35, 0



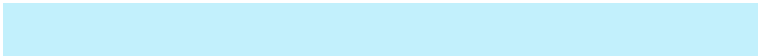
33, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 186, 194



194, 240, 252



157, 168, 194



87, 95, 97



0, 126, 161



0, 26, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 194, 165, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

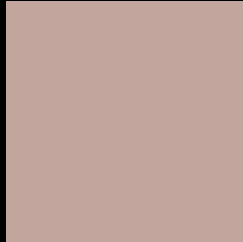
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 194, 165, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

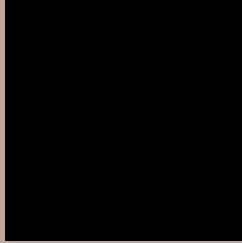
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 194, 165, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 165, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 194, 165, 157.

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
194, 165, 157

Protanopia
177, 171, 160

Deuteranopia
193, 165, 157



Tritanopia
196, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color
194, 165, 157

Protanomaly
183, 169, 159

Deuteranomaly
193, 165, 157

Tritanomaly
195, 163, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
194, 165, 157

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
181, 170, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 194, 165, 157 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(194, 165, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 165, 157)  
}
```

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(194, 165, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 165, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 194, 165, 157 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(194, 165, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 165, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 165, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 165, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 165, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 165,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 194, 165, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 165, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
165, 157) }
```

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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