

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 149, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 149, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 149, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C39599
RGB	195, 149, 153
RGB Percent	76%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.2353, 0.4157, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.22, 0.24
HSL	355°, 28%, 67%
HSV	355°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	39.0029, 35.3969, 34.9136
YIQ	163.2100, 26.1320, 10.9960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

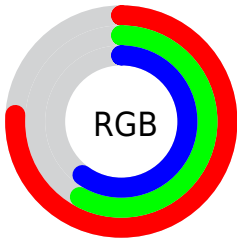
Format	Color
RYB	195, 149, 153
Decimal	12817817
CIELab	66.06, 17.86, 4.59
CIELCh	66, 18.442, 14.398
Yxy	35.3969, 0.3568, 0.3238
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291007897 (0xFFC39599)
YUV	163.2100, -5.0335, 27.8798
Hunter-Lab	59.4953, 12.9012, 6.8536

Details

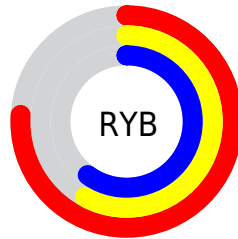
The RGB color **195, 149, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 195, 191**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 203, 207**, and **140, 98, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 130, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 169, 171**.

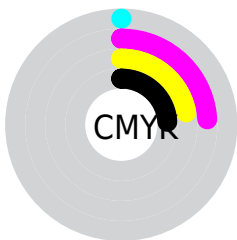
Distribution



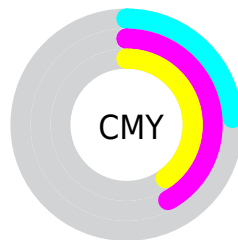
- Red (76%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 149, 153 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 195, 149, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 195, 149, 153

255, 255, 255

 252, 203, 207


 255, 232, 235

 195, 149, 153

 167, 123, 127

 140, 98, 102

 114, 74, 78

 89, 51, 55

 65, 29, 34

 42, 7, 12

 2, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 149, 153

 195, 149, 153

 195, 130, 135

 195, 169, 171

 195, 110, 117

 195, 188, 189

 195, 91, 100

 195, 207, 206

 195, 71, 82

 195, 227, 224

 195, 52, 64

 195, 247, 242

 195, 32, 46

 195, 255, 255

 195, 13, 28

 195, 0, 17

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 150, 170



195, 149, 153



192, 152, 138

Triad

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



195, 149, 153



146, 167, 137



131, 165, 192

Complementary

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



195, 149, 153



149, 195, 191

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.



117, 168, 183



195, 149, 153



128, 169, 151

Square

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



195, 149, 153



165, 162, 128



117, 170, 168



152, 159, 192

Rectangle

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



195, 149, 153



186, 155, 131



117, 170, 168



125, 166, 190

Sweetspot

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



195, 149, 153



252, 235, 236



190, 149, 195



128, 117, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 149, 153



252, 182, 188



195, 167, 149



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 14



33, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



195, 149, 153



252, 182, 188



149, 177, 195



97, 87, 88



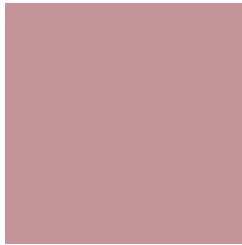
161, 0, 14



33, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 149, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

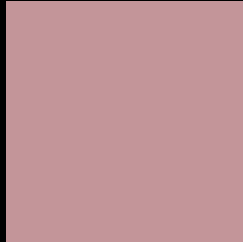
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 195, 149, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

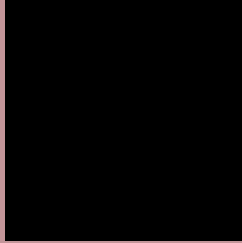
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 195, 149, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 149, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 149, 153.

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
195, 149, 153

Protanopia
164, 160, 159

Deuteranopia
180, 155, 152



Tritanopia
196, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

195, 149, 153

Protanomaly

175, 156, 157

Deuteranomaly

185, 153, 152

Tritanomaly

196, 148, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

195, 149, 153

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

175, 158, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 149, 153 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(195, 149, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 149, 153)  
}
```

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(195, 149, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 149, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 149, 153 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(195, 149, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 149, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 149, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 149, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 149, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 149,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 149, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 149, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
149, 153) }
```

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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