

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 150, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 150, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 150, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C39696
RGB	195, 150, 150
RGB Percent	76%, 59%, 59%
CMY	0.2353, 0.4118, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.23, 0.24
HSL	0°, 27%, 68%
HSV	0°, 23%, 76%
XYZ	38.9170, 35.6168, 33.6777
YIQ	163.4550, 26.8200, 9.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

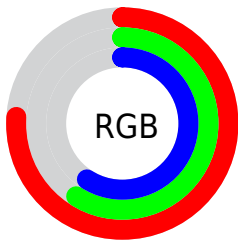
Format	Color
RYB	195, 150, 150
Decimal	12818070
CIELab	66.23, 16.86, 6.51
CIElCh	66, 18.073, 21.122
Yxy	35.6168, 0.3596, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291008150 (0xFFC39696)
YUV	163.4550, -6.6333, 27.6650
Hunter-Lab	59.6798, 11.9597, 8.3181

Details

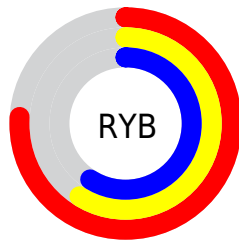
The RGB color **195, 150, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 195, 195**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 204, 204**, and **140, 99, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 131, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 170, 170**.

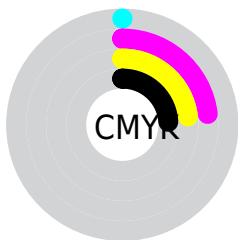
Distribution



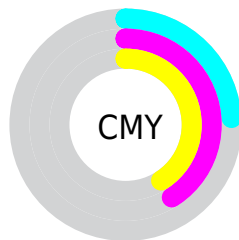
- Red (76%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 150, 150 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, 150, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 195, 150, 150

 195, 150, 150

255, 255, 255

 167, 124, 124

 252, 204, 204

 140, 99, 99

 255, 233, 232

 114, 75, 75

 89, 52, 53

 65, 30, 32

 42, 8, 8

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 195, 150, 150

 195, 150, 150

 195, 131, 131

 195, 170, 170

 195, 111, 111

 195, 189, 189

 195, 92, 92

 195, 208, 208

 195, 72, 72

 195, 228, 228

 195, 53, 53

 195, 248, 248

 195, 33, 33

 195, 255, 255

 195, 14, 14

 195, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 150, 166



195, 150, 150



190, 153, 136

Triad

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



195, 150, 150



143, 168, 140



136, 164, 193

Complementary

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



195, 150, 150



150, 195, 195

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.



121, 168, 186



195, 150, 150



126, 170, 155

Square

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



195, 150, 150



161, 164, 131



117, 170, 172



158, 158, 191

Rectangle

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



195, 150, 150



183, 156, 131



117, 170, 172



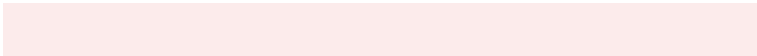
130, 165, 191

Sweetspot

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



195, 150, 150



252, 235, 235



195, 150, 195



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 150, 150



252, 182, 182



195, 173, 150



97, 87, 87



161, 0, 0



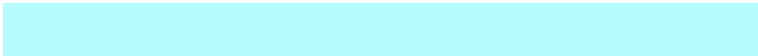
33, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 195, 195



182, 252, 252



150, 173, 195



87, 97, 97



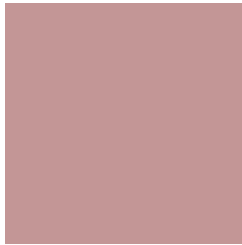
0, 161, 161



0, 33, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 150, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

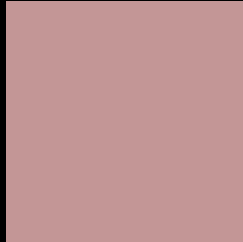
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

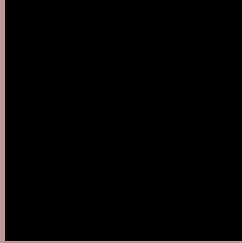
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 150, 150.

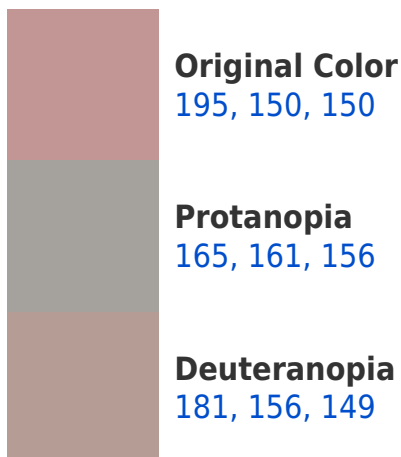


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 150, 150.

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
196, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
195, 150, 150

Protanomaly
176, 157, 154

Deuteranomaly
186, 154, 149

Tritanomaly
196, 149, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 150, 150

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
175, 158, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 150, 150 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, 150, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 150, 150)  
}
```

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, 150, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 150, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 150, 150 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, 150, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 150, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 150, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 150, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 150, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 150,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 150, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 150, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
150, 150) }
```

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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