

# Converting Colors

RGB(195, 151, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(195, 151, 157) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(195, 151, 157)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3979D
RGB	195, 151, 157
RGB Percent	76%, 59%, 62%
CMY	0.2353, 0.4078, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.23, 0.19, 0.24
HSL	352°, 27%, 68%
HSV	352°, 23%, 76%
XYZ	39.6581, 36.1696, 36.7895
YIQ	164.8400, 24.2980, 11.1940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

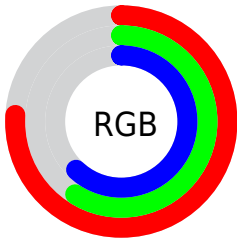
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 151, 157
Decimal	12818333
CIELab	66.65, 17.38, 3.20
CIELCh	67, 17.669, 10.431
Yxy	36.1696, 0.3521, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291008413 (0xFFC3979D)
YUV	164.8400, -3.8651, 26.4503
Hunter-Lab	60.1412, 12.4587, 5.8300

# Details

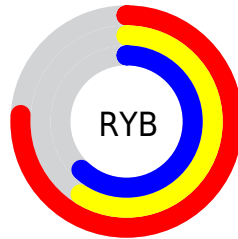
The RGB color **195, 151, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 195, 189**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 205, 211**, and **141, 100, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 132, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 171, 174**.

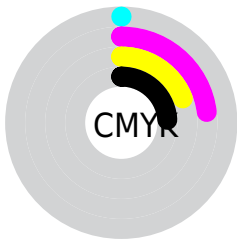
# Distribution



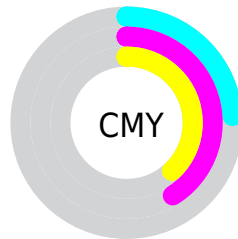
- Red (76%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 151, 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 195, 151, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 195, 151, 157


255, 255, 255

 252, 205, 211

 255, 234, 240

 195, 151, 157

 167, 125, 131

 141, 100, 106

 115, 76, 82

 89, 53, 59

 65, 31, 37

 42, 9, 16

 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 151, 157

 195, 151, 157

 195, 132, 140

 195, 171, 174

 195, 112, 123

 195, 190, 191

 195, 93, 106

 195, 209, 208

 195, 73, 90

 195, 229, 224

 195, 54, 73

 195, 249, 241

 195, 34, 56

 195, 255, 255

 195, 15, 39

 195, 0, 27

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



187, 152, 173



195, 151, 157



193, 153, 142

# Triad

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



195, 151, 157



151, 167, 138



132, 167, 192

# Complementary

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



195, 151, 157



151, 195, 189

# 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.



120, 170, 182



195, 151, 157



133, 170, 151

# Square

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



195, 151, 157



169, 163, 131



122, 171, 167



151, 162, 193

# Rectangle

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



195, 151, 157



188, 156, 135



122, 171, 167



127, 168, 189

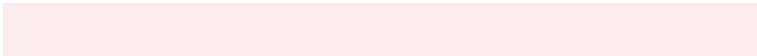


# Sweetspot

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



195, 151, 157



252, 235, 237



188, 151, 195



128, 117, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



195, 151, 157



252, 184, 194



195, 166, 151



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 22



33, 0, 5



# Inverse Universe

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



195, 151, 157



252, 184, 194



151, 180, 195



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 22

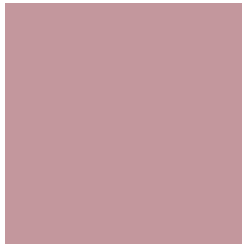


33, 0, 5



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 151, 157 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

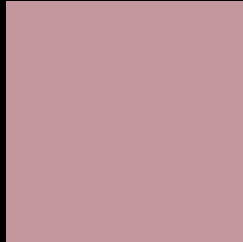
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 195, 151, 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 195, 151, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 151, 157.

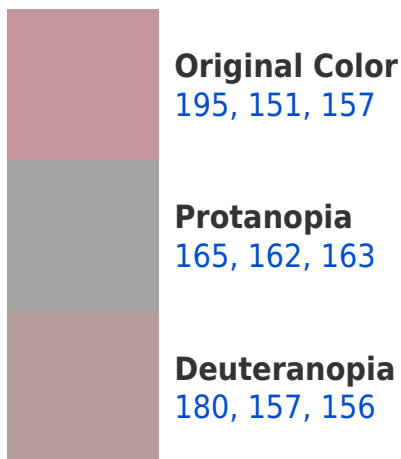


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 151, 157.

# 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





**Tritanopia**  
196, 150, 162

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
195, 151, 157

**Protanomaly**  
176, 158, 161

**Deuteranomaly**  
185, 155, 156

**Tritanomaly**  
196, 150, 160

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
195, 151, 157

**Achromatopsia**  
165, 165, 165

**Achromatomaly**  
176, 160, 162

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 151, 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(195, 151, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 151, 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(195, 151, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 151, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 151, 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(195, 151, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 151, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 151, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 151, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 151, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 151,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 151, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 151, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
151, 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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