

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 156, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 156, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 156, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C39C94
RGB	195, 156, 148
RGB Percent	76%, 61%, 58%
CMY	0.2353, 0.3882, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.24, 0.24
HSL	10°, 28%, 67%
HSV	10°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	39.7394, 37.5172, 33.1640
YIQ	166.7490, 25.8120, 5.7800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

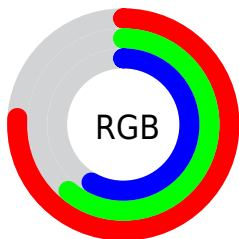
Format	Color
RYB	195, 158, 148
Decimal	12819604
CIELab	67.66, 13.26, 9.68
CIELCh	68, 16.420, 36.132
Yxy	37.5172, 0.3599, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291009684 (0xFFC39C94)
YUV	166.7490, -9.2433, 24.7761
Hunter-Lab	61.2512, 8.6200, 10.7738

Details

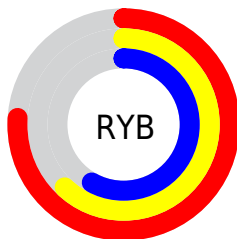
The RGB color **195, 156, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 187, 195**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 211, 202**, and **141, 105, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 140, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 172, 168**.

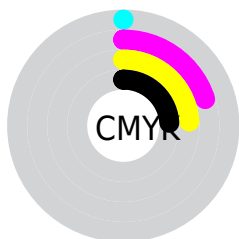
Distribution



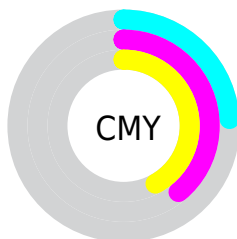
- Red (76%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 156, 148 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, 156, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 195, 156, 148


255, 255, 255

 252, 211, 202

 255, 239, 230

 195, 156, 148

 167, 130, 122

 141, 105, 97

 114, 80, 74

 89, 57, 51


 65, 36, 30

 42, 15, 5

 8, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 156, 148


 195, 156, 148

 195, 140, 129

 195, 172, 168

 195, 124, 109

 195, 188, 187

 195, 107, 90

 195, 205, 207

 195, 91, 70

 195, 221, 226

 195, 75, 51

 195, 237, 246

 195, 59, 31

 195, 253, 255

 195, 43, 12

 195, 255, 255

 195, 33, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 155, 162



195, 156, 148



187, 160, 138

Triad

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



195, 156, 148



140, 172, 152



152, 165, 194

Complementary

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



195, 156, 148



148, 187, 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.



135, 170, 191



195, 156, 148



129, 174, 167

Square

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



195, 156, 148



157, 169, 141



126, 173, 182



171, 160, 189

Rectangle

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



195, 156, 148



178, 163, 136



126, 173, 182



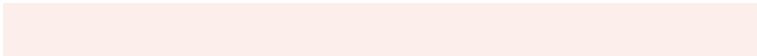
146, 167, 194

Sweetspot

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



195, 156, 148



252, 238, 235



195, 148, 187



128, 119, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 156, 148



252, 192, 179



195, 179, 148



97, 89, 87



161, 27, 0



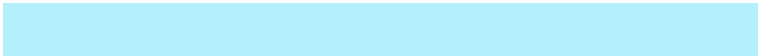
33, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 187, 195



179, 240, 252



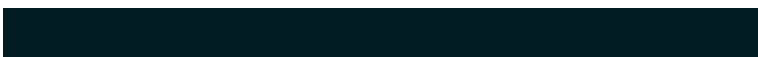
148, 164, 195



87, 95, 97



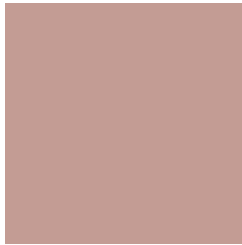
0, 133, 161



0, 28, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 156, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

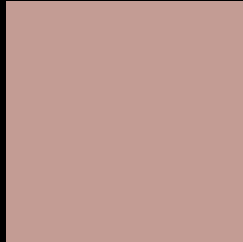
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 148 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, 156, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 156, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 156, 148.

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, 156, 148

Protanopia
171, 164, 152

Deuteranopia
187, 159, 147



Tritanopia
197, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

195, 156, 148

Protanomaly

180, 161, 151

Deuteranomaly

190, 158, 147

Tritanomaly

196, 154, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

195, 156, 148

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

177, 163, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 156, 148 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, 156, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 156, 148)  
}
```

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, 156, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 156, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 156, 148 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

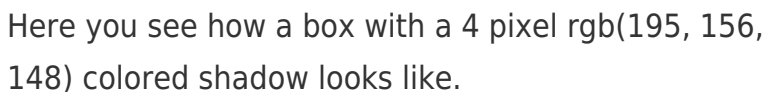
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(195, 156, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 156, 148) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 156, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 156, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 156, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 156, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 156, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 156, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
156, 148) }
```

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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