

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 156, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 156, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 156, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C39C9D
RGB	195, 156, 157
RGB Percent	76%, 61%, 62%
CMY	0.2353, 0.3882, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.19, 0.24
HSL	358°, 25%, 69%
HSV	358°, 20%, 76%
XYZ	40.4799, 37.8134, 37.0635
YIQ	167.7750, 22.9230, 8.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

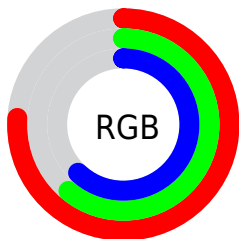
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 156, 157
Decimal	12819613
CIE _{Lab}	67.88, 14.62, 4.98
CIE _{LCh}	68, 15.448, 18.809
Yxy	37.8134, 0.3509, 0.3278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291009693 (0xFFC39C9D)
YUV	167.7750, -5.3121, 23.8763
Hunter-Lab	61.4926, 9.8928, 7.3089

Details

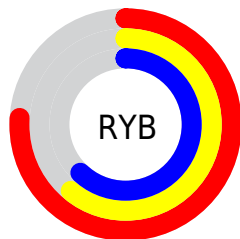
The RGB color **195, 156, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 195, 194**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 211, 212**, and **141, 105, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 137, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 176, 176**.

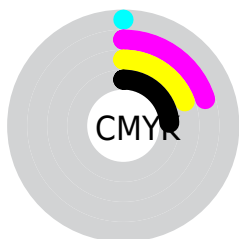
Distribution



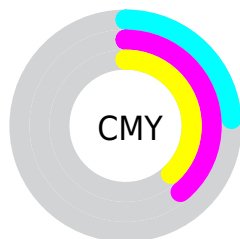
- Red (76%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 156, 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, 156, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 195, 156, 157

255, 255, 255

 252, 211, 212

 255, 239, 240

 195, 156, 157

 167, 130, 131


 141, 105, 106

 115, 80, 82

 90, 57, 59

 65, 35, 37

 42, 15, 16

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 156, 157


 195, 156, 157

 195, 137, 138

 195, 176, 176

 195, 117, 119

 195, 195, 195

 195, 98, 100

 195, 215, 214

 195, 78, 81

 195, 234, 233

 195, 59, 62

 195, 254, 252

 195, 39, 43

 195, 255, 255

 195, 20, 24

 195, 0, 5

 195, 0, 5

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 156, 171



195, 156, 157



192, 158, 145

Triad

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



195, 156, 157



151, 171, 147



144, 168, 192

Complementary

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



195, 156, 157



156, 195, 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.



132, 172, 186



195, 156, 157



137, 173, 160

Square

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



195, 156, 157



167, 167, 139



129, 173, 174



161, 164, 192

Rectangle

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



195, 156, 157



186, 161, 140



129, 173, 174



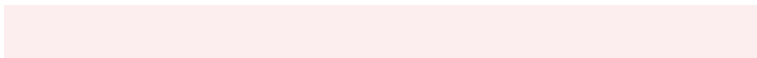
139, 170, 191

Sweetspot

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



195, 156, 157



252, 237, 238



194, 156, 195



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 156, 157



252, 192, 193



195, 174, 156



97, 87, 87



161, 0, 4



33, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



195, 156, 157



252, 192, 193



156, 177, 195



97, 87, 87



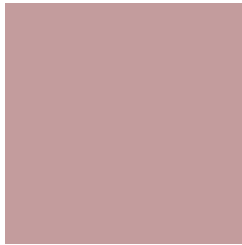
161, 0, 4



33, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 156, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

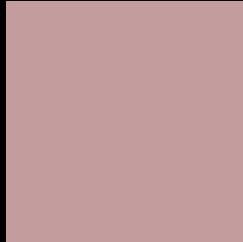
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 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, 156, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 156, 157.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 156, 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 195, 156, 157
	Protanopia 169, 165, 162
	Deuteranopia 185, 160, 156



Tritanopia
196, 155, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

195, 156, 157

Protanomaly

178, 162, 160

Deuteranomaly

189, 159, 156

Tritanomaly

196, 155, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

195, 156, 157

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

178, 164, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 156, 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, 156, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 156, 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, 156, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 156, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 156, 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, 156, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 156, 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, 156, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 156, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 156, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 156,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 156, 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, 156, 157) }
```

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

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