

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 166, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 166, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 166, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3A693
RGB	195, 166, 147
RGB Percent	76%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.2353, 0.3490, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.25, 0.24
HSL	24°, 29%, 67%
HSV	24°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	41.4084, 40.9811, 33.3315
YIQ	172.5050, 23.3830, 0.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

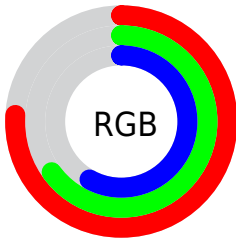
Format	Color
R_{YB}	195, 178, 147
Decimal	12822163
CIE _{Lab}	70.16, 7.65, 13.77
CIE _{LCh}	70, 15.748, 60.936
Yxy	40.9811, 0.3578, 0.3541
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291012243 (0xFFC3A693)
YUV	172.5050, -12.5740, 19.7281
Hunter-Lab	64.0165, 3.4318, 13.9410

Details

The RGB color **195, 166, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 176, 195**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 221, 201**, and **141, 114, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 154, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 178, 166**.

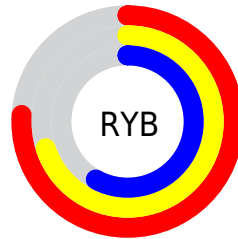
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (65%)

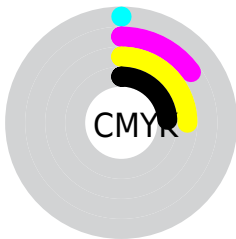
Blue (58%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (58%)

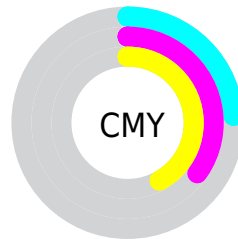


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 166, 147 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, 166, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 195, 166, 147


255, 255, 255

 252, 221, 201

 255, 250, 229

 195, 166, 147

 167, 140, 121

 141, 114, 96

 115, 90, 73

 90, 66, 50

 65, 44, 29

 43, 23, 4

 19, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 195, 166, 147


 195, 166, 147

 195, 154, 128


 195, 178, 166

 195, 142, 108


 195, 190, 186

 195, 131, 89

 195, 201, 206

 195, 119, 69

 195, 213, 225

 195, 107, 49

 195, 225, 244

 195, 95, 30

 195, 237, 255

 195, 84, 11

 195, 248, 255

 195, 77, 0

 195, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 163, 157



195, 166, 147



183, 171, 143

Triad

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



195, 166, 147



138, 180, 171



175, 168, 196

Complementary

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



195, 166, 147



147, 176, 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.



156, 173, 200



195, 166, 147



134, 179, 186

Square

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



195, 166, 147



151, 178, 157



141, 177, 196



191, 164, 186

Rectangle

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



195, 166, 147



172, 174, 145



141, 177, 196



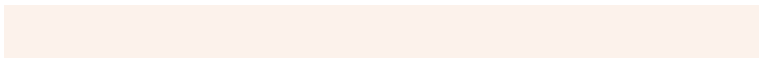
169, 169, 198

Sweetspot

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



195, 166, 147



252, 242, 235



195, 147, 177



128, 121, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 166, 147



252, 207, 177



195, 189, 147



97, 91, 87



161, 64, 0



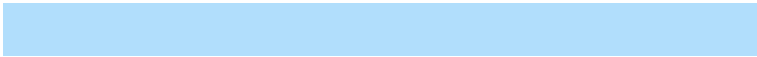
33, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 176, 195



177, 222, 252



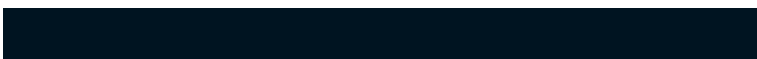
147, 153, 195



87, 93, 97



0, 97, 161



0, 20, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 166, 147 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, 166, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

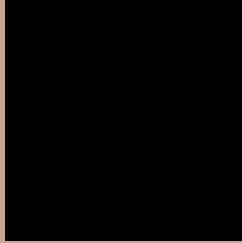
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 166, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 166, 147.

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, 166, 147

Protanopia
180, 171, 150

Deuteranopia
197, 165, 147



Tritanopia
198, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

195, 166, 147

Protanomaly

185, 169, 149

Deuteranomaly

196, 165, 147

Tritanomaly

197, 163, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

195, 166, 147

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

181, 170, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 166, 147 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, 166, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 166, 147)  
}
```

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, 166, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 166, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 166, 147 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, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 166, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 166, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 166, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 166, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 166,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 166, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 166, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
166, 147) }
```

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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