

Converting Colors

RGB(195, 211, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(195, 211, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(195, 211, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3D392
RGB	195, 211, 146
RGB Percent	76%, 83%, 57%
CMY	0.2353, 0.1725, 0.4275
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.31, 0.17
HSL	75°, 42%, 70%
HSV	75°, 31%, 83%
XYZ	50.9882, 60.2660, 36.1393
YIQ	198.8060, 11.3290, -23.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

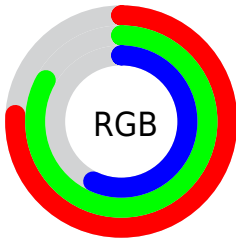
Format	Color
RYB	146, 211, 162
Decimal	12833682
CIELab	81.98, -16.07, 30.46
CIELCh	82, 34.440, 117.813
Yxy	60.2660, 0.3459, 0.4089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291023762 (0xFFC3D392)
YUV	198.8060, -26.0334, -3.3379
Hunter-Lab	77.6312, -18.6155, 26.7408

Details

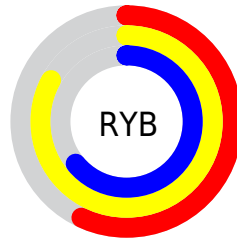
The RGB color **195, 211, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 146, 211**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 255, 200**, and **141, 156, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 211, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 211, 167**.

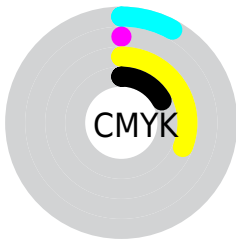
Distribution



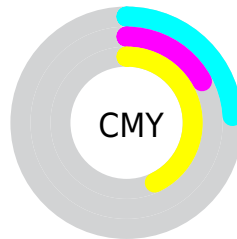
- Red (76%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 195, 211, 146 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, 211, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 195, 211, 146

 195, 211, 146

255, 255, 255

 167, 183, 120

 252, 255, 200

 141, 156, 95

 255, 255, 229

 114, 130, 70

 89, 105, 47

 65, 81, 24

 42, 58, 0

 19, 36, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 211, 146


 195, 211, 146

 190, 211, 125


 200, 211, 167

 185, 211, 104

 205, 211, 188


 179, 211, 83

 211, 211, 209

 174, 211, 62

 216, 211, 230

 169, 211, 40

 221, 211, 251

 164, 211, 19

 226, 211, 255

 159, 211, 0

 231, 211, 255

 237, 211, 255

 242, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



229, 201, 139



195, 211, 146



158, 218, 168

Triad

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



195, 211, 146



115, 216, 255



255, 180, 207

Complementary

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



195, 211, 146



162, 146, 211

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.



243, 186, 239



195, 211, 146



158, 208, 255

Square

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



195, 211, 146



100, 221, 233



205, 196, 255



255, 182, 175

Rectangle

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



195, 211, 146



133, 221, 189



205, 196, 255



255, 181, 218

Sweetspot

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



195, 211, 146



249, 255, 232



211, 161, 146



124, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



195, 211, 146



232, 255, 161



163, 211, 146



102, 105, 94



127, 168, 0



31, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 146, 211



184, 161, 255



194, 146, 211



97, 94, 105



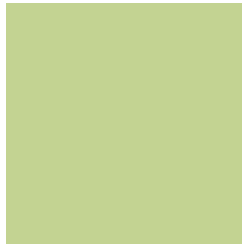
41, 0, 168



10, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 195, 211, 146 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, 211, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

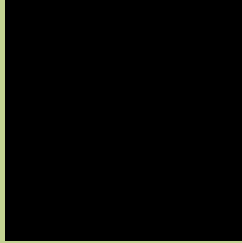
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

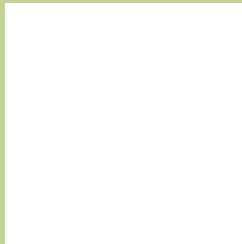
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 195, 211, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 211, 146.

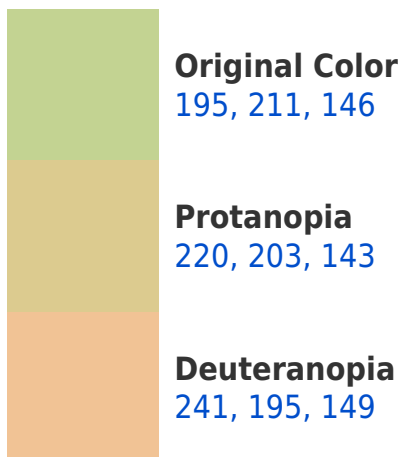


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 195, 211, 146.

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
205, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
195, 211, 146

Protanomaly
211, 206, 144

Deuteranomaly
224, 201, 148

Tritanomaly
201, 205, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
195, 211, 146

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
198, 203, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 195, 211, 146 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, 211, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 211, 146)  
}
```

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, 211, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 211, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 195, 211, 146 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, 211, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 211, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 211, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 211, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 211, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 211,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 195, 211, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 211, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
211, 146) }
```

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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