

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 138, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 138, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 138, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C48A8A
RGB	196, 138, 138
RGB Percent	77%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4588, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.23
HSL	0°, 33%, 65%
HSV	0°, 30%, 77%
XYZ	36.4409, 31.7477, 28.2520
YIQ	155.3420, 34.5680, 12.2960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

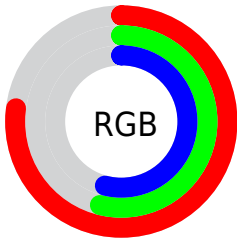
Format	Color
RYB	196, 138, 138
Decimal	12880522
CIELab	63.13, 22.14, 8.87
CIELCh	63, 23.852, 21.841
Yxy	31.7477, 0.3779, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291070602 (0xFFC48A8A)
YUV	155.3420, -8.5496, 35.6571
Hunter-Lab	56.3451, 16.8400, 9.7129

Details

The RGB color **196, 138, 138** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 196, 196**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 192, 191**, and **141, 87, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 118, 118**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 158, 158**.

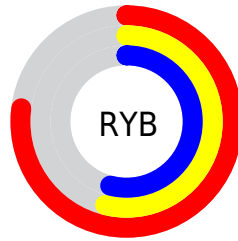
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (54%)

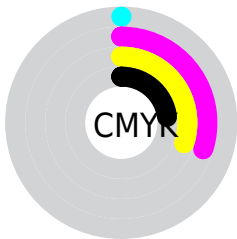
Blue (54%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (54%)

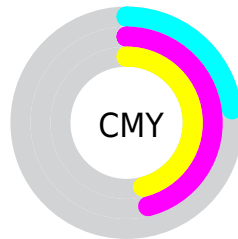


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 138, 138 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 196, 138, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 138, 138

255, 255, 255


 254, 192, 191


 255, 220, 219

 255, 248, 248

 196, 138, 138

 168, 112, 113

 141, 87, 88

 114, 64, 65

 88, 41, 43

 63, 19, 23


 42, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 138, 138

 196, 118, 118

 196, 138, 138

 196, 158, 158

 196, 99, 99

 196, 177, 177

 196, 79, 79

 196, 197, 197

 196, 60, 60

 196, 216, 216

 196, 40, 40

 196, 236, 236

 196, 20, 20

 196, 255, 255

 196, 1, 1

 196, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 138, 159



196, 138, 138



189, 143, 120

Triad

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



196, 138, 138



128, 162, 126



118, 157, 194

Complementary

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



196, 138, 138



138, 196, 196

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.



95, 162, 185



196, 138, 138



105, 164, 146

Square

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



196, 138, 138



152, 156, 113



90, 165, 168



148, 149, 192

Rectangle

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



196, 138, 138



180, 147, 113



90, 165, 168



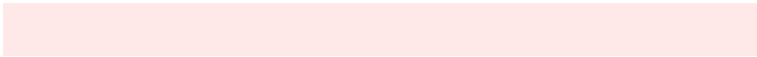
109, 159, 193

Sweetspot

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



196, 138, 138



255, 232, 232



196, 138, 196



128, 113, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 138, 138



255, 163, 163



196, 167, 138



97, 87, 87



161, 0, 0



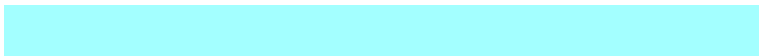
33, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 196, 196



163, 255, 255



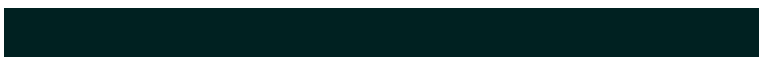
138, 167, 196



87, 97, 97



0, 161, 161



0, 33, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 138, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

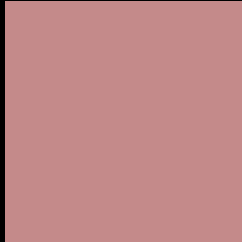
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196, 138, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

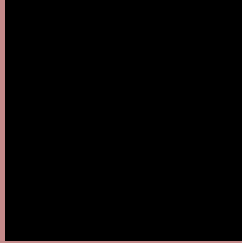
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 196, 138, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 138, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 138, 138.

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
196, 138, 138

Protanopia
158, 153, 146

Deuteranopia
174, 148, 136



Tritanopia
197, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 138, 138

Protanomaly

172, 148, 143

Deuteranomaly

182, 144, 137

Tritanomaly

197, 137, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 138, 138

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

170, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 138, 138 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(196, 138, 138)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 138, 138)  
}
```

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(196, 138, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 138, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 138, 138 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(196, 138, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 138, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 138, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 138, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 138, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 138,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 138, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 138, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
138, 138) }
```

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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