

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 155, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 155, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 155, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49B99
RGB	196, 155, 153
RGB Percent	77%, 61%, 60%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3922, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.22, 0.23
HSL	3°, 27%, 68%
HSV	3°, 22%, 77%
XYZ	40.2361, 37.4784, 35.2504
YIQ	167.0310, 25.0780, 8.0700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

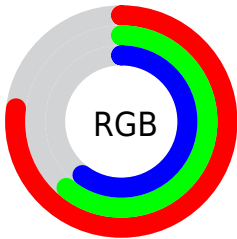
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 155, 153
Decimal	12884889
CIE _{Lab}	67.63, 14.94, 6.87
CIE _{LCh}	68, 16.440, 24.691
Yxy	37.4784, 0.3562, 0.3318
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291074969 (0xFFC49B99)
YUV	167.0310, -6.9173, 25.4058
Hunter-Lab	61.2196, 10.1834, 8.7144

Details

The RGB color **196, 155, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 194, 196**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 210, 207**, and **142, 104, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 136, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 174, 173**.

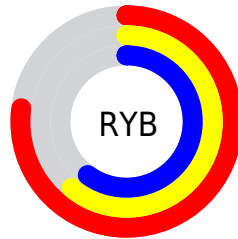
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (61%)

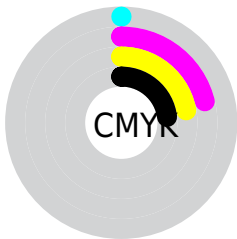
Blue (60%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (60%)

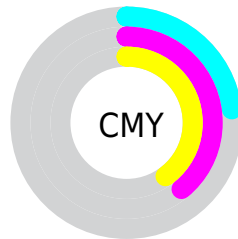


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 155, 153 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, 155, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 196, 155, 153


255, 255, 255


 253, 210, 207


 255, 238, 235

 196, 155, 153


 168, 129, 127

 142, 104, 102

 115, 79, 78

 90, 56, 55

 66, 34, 34

 43, 14, 12

 12, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 155, 153

 196, 155, 153

 196, 136, 133

 196, 174, 173

 196, 118, 114

 196, 192, 192

 196, 99, 94

 196, 211, 212

 196, 80, 75

 196, 230, 231

 196, 62, 55

 196, 248, 251

 196, 43, 35

 196, 255, 255

 196, 24, 16

 196, 9, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 155, 168



196, 155, 153



191, 158, 141

Triad

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



196, 155, 153



146, 171, 147



145, 167, 194

Complementary

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



196, 155, 153



153, 194, 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.



130, 171, 188



196, 155, 153



132, 173, 161

Square

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



196, 155, 153



163, 168, 138



125, 173, 177



164, 162, 192

Rectangle

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



196, 155, 153



184, 161, 137



125, 173, 177



139, 168, 193

Sweetspot

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



196, 155, 153



255, 238, 237



196, 153, 195



128, 118, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 155, 153



255, 192, 189



196, 176, 153



97, 88, 87



161, 7, 0



33, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 194, 196



189, 252, 255



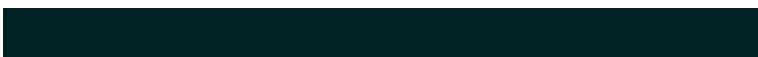
153, 173, 196



87, 96, 97



0, 153, 161



0, 32, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 155, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

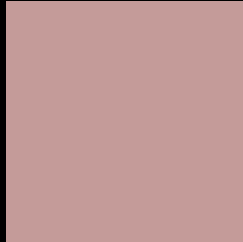
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 153 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, 155, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 155, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 155, 153.

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, 155, 153

Protanopia
170, 164, 158

Deuteranopia
186, 159, 152



Tritanopia
197, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 155, 153

Protanomaly
179, 161, 156

Deuteranomaly
190, 158, 152

Tritanomaly
197, 154, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 155, 153

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
178, 163, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 155, 153 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, 155, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 155, 153)  
}
```

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, 155, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 155, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 155, 153 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, 155, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 155, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 155, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 155, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 155, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 155,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 155, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 155, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
155, 153) }
```

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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