

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 156, 121)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 156, 121) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 156, 121)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49C79
RGB	196, 156, 121
RGB Percent	77%, 61%, 47%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3882, 0.5255
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.38, 0.23
HSL	28°, 39%, 62%
HSV	28°, 38%, 77%
XYZ	38.1046, 36.8932, 23.2019
YIQ	163.9700, 35.0750, -2.4050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

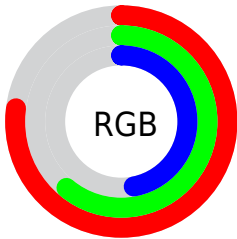
Format	Color
RYB	196, 187, 121
Decimal	12885113
CIELab	67.20, 10.07, 23.98
CIELCh	67, 26.013, 67.218
Yxy	36.8932, 0.3880, 0.3757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291075193 (0xFFC49C79)
YUV	163.9700, -21.1842, 28.0903
Hunter-Lab	60.7398, 5.6860, 19.8697

Details

The RGB color **196, 156, 121** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **121, 161, 196**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 210, 174**, and **141, 105, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 146, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 166, 141**.

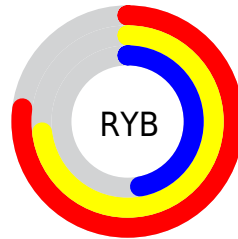
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (61%)

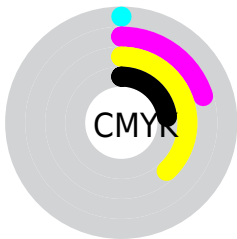
Blue (47%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (47%)

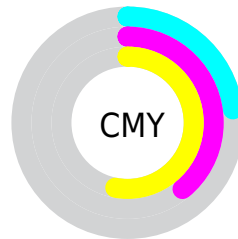


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 156, 121 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, 156, 121 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 156, 121

255, 255, 255


 254, 210, 174


 255, 239, 201


 255, 255, 229

 196, 156, 121

 168, 130, 96

 141, 105, 72

 114, 81, 49

 88, 58, 27

 64, 36, 3


 39, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 156, 121

 196, 146, 101

 196, 156, 121

 196, 166, 141

■ 196, 135, 82

■ 196, 177, 160

■ 196, 125, 62

■ 196, 187, 180

■ 196, 114, 43

■ 196, 198, 199

■ 196, 104, 23

■ 196, 208, 219

■ 196, 93, 3

■ 196, 219, 239

■ 196, 91, 0

■ 196, 229, 255

■ 196, 240, 255

■ 196, 250, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 149, 136



196, 156, 121



175, 164, 117

Triad

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



196, 156, 121



100, 177, 169



174, 156, 201

Complementary

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



196, 156, 121



121, 161, 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.



142, 164, 210



196, 156, 121



93, 175, 191

Square

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



196, 156, 121



122, 175, 145



111, 171, 206



198, 149, 182

Rectangle

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



196, 156, 121



158, 169, 122



111, 171, 206



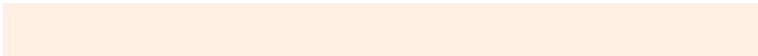
164, 158, 205

Sweetspot

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



196, 156, 121



255, 240, 227



196, 121, 161



128, 119, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 156, 121



255, 192, 138



196, 194, 121



97, 92, 87



161, 75, 0



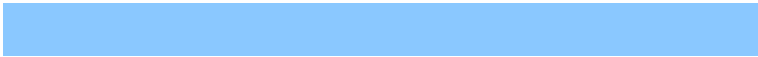
33, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



121, 161, 196



138, 200, 255



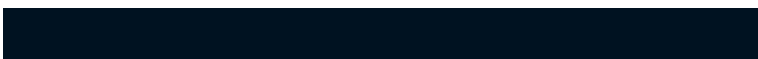
121, 124, 196



87, 92, 97



0, 86, 161



0, 18, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 156, 121 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, 156, 121 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

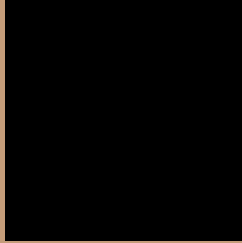
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 121 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 156, 121.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 156, 121.

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
200, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 156, 121

Protanomaly
183, 161, 123

Deuteranomaly
195, 157, 121

Tritanomaly
199, 152, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 156, 121

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
176, 161, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 156, 121 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, 156, 121)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 156, 121)  
}
```

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, 156, 121) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 156, 121) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 156, 121 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, 156, 121) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 156, 121) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 156, 121)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 156, 121); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 156, 121);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 156,  
121) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 156, 121 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 156, 121) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
156, 121) }
```

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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