

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 157, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 157, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 157, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49D9C
RGB	196, 157, 156
RGB Percent	77%, 62%, 61%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3843, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.20, 0.23
HSL	1°, 25%, 69%
HSV	1°, 20%, 77%
XYZ	40.8227, 38.2500, 36.6839
YIQ	168.5470, 23.5650, 7.9570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

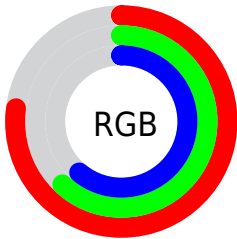
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 157, 156
Decimal	12885404
CIE Lab	68.20, 14.30, 6.01
CIE LCh	68, 15.509, 22.814
Yxy	38.2500, 0.3527, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291075484 (0xFFC49D9C)
YUV	168.5470, -6.1857, 24.0763
Hunter-Lab	61.8466, 9.5898, 8.1251

Details

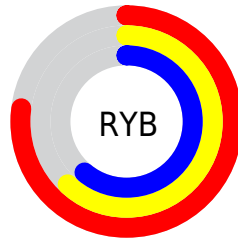
The RGB color **196, 157, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 195, 196**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 212, 210**, and **142, 106, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 138, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 176, 176**.

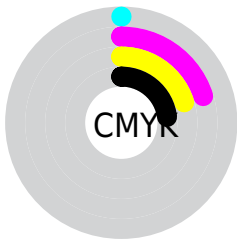
Distribution



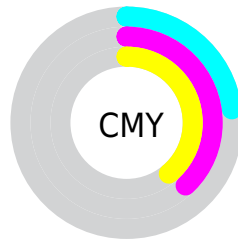
- Red (77%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 157, 156 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, 157, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 157, 156

 196, 157, 156

255, 255, 255


 168, 131, 130

 253, 212, 210


 142, 106, 105

 255, 240, 239

 116, 81, 81

 90, 58, 58


 66, 36, 36

 43, 16, 15

 16, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 196, 157, 156

 196, 157, 156

 196, 138, 136

 196, 176, 176

 196, 119, 117

 196, 195, 195

 196, 100, 97

 196, 214, 215

 196, 81, 78

 196, 233, 234

 196, 61, 58

 196, 253, 254

 196, 42, 38

 196, 255, 255

 196, 23, 19

 196, 5, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 157, 170



196, 157, 156



192, 160, 144

Triad

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



196, 157, 156



150, 172, 149



147, 169, 194

Complementary

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



196, 157, 156



156, 195, 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.



133, 172, 188



196, 157, 156



136, 174, 162

Square

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



196, 157, 156



166, 169, 140



130, 174, 177



165, 164, 192

Rectangle

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



196, 157, 156



185, 163, 140



130, 174, 177



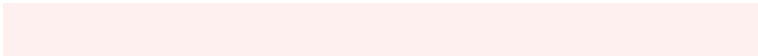
141, 170, 193

Sweetspot

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



196, 157, 156



255, 240, 240



196, 156, 195



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 157, 156



255, 195, 194



196, 177, 156



97, 87, 87



161, 4, 0



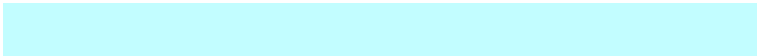
33, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 195, 196



194, 253, 255



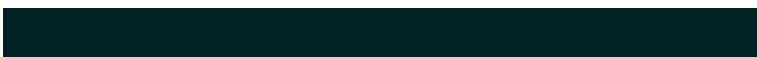
156, 175, 196



87, 97, 97



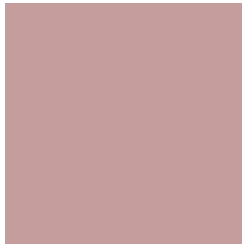
0, 157, 161



0, 32, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 157, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

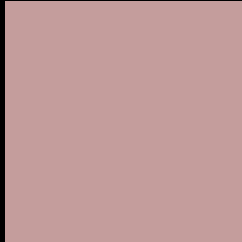
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

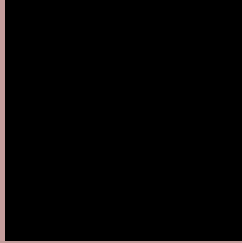
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 157, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 157, 156.

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
197, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 157, 156

Protanomaly

180, 163, 159

Deuteranomaly

190, 160, 155

Tritanomaly

197, 156, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 157, 156

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

179, 165, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 157, 156 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, 157, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 157, 156)  
}
```

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, 157, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 157, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 157, 156 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, 157, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 157, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 157, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 157, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 157, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 157,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 157, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 157, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
157, 156) }
```

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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