

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 158, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 158, 149) contains.

RGB(196, 158, 149)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(196, 158, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C49E95
RGB	196, 158, 149
RGB Percent	77%, 62%, 58%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3804, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.24, 0.23
HSL	11°, 28%, 68%
HSV	11°, 24%, 77%
XYZ	40.4166, 38.3594, 33.7077
YIQ	168.3360, 25.5370, 5.2570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

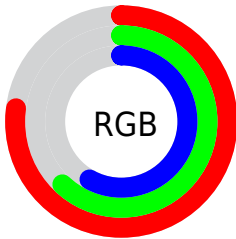
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 160, 149
Decimal	12885653
CIE Lab	68.28, 12.69, 10.02
CIE LCh	68, 16.174, 38.290
Yxy	38.3594, 0.3593, 0.3410
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291075733 (0xFFC49E95)
YUV	168.3360, -9.5326, 24.2613
Hunter-Lab	61.9350, 8.0967, 11.0863

Details

The RGB color **196, 158, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 187, 196**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 213, 203**, and **142, 107, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 142, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 174, 169**.

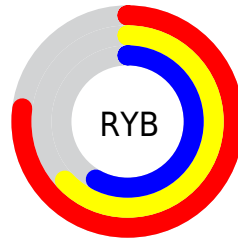
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (62%)

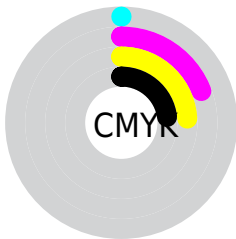
Blue (58%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (58%)

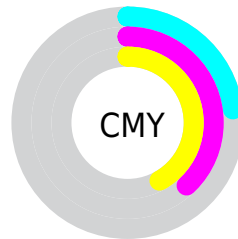


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 158, 149 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, 158, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 158, 149

255, 255, 255


 253, 213, 203


 255, 241, 231

 196, 158, 149

 168, 132, 123

 142, 107, 98

 115, 82, 75

 90, 59, 52

 66, 37, 31

 43, 17, 6

 13, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 158, 149


 196, 158, 149

 196, 142, 129

 196, 174, 169

 196, 126, 110

 196, 190, 188

 196, 110, 90

 196, 206, 208

 196, 95, 71

 196, 221, 227

 196, 79, 51

 196, 237, 247

 196, 63, 31

 196, 253, 255

 196, 47, 12

 196, 255, 255

 196, 38, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 156, 163



196, 158, 149



188, 162, 140

Triad

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



196, 158, 149



141, 174, 155



155, 166, 195

Complementary

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



196, 158, 149



149, 187, 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.



138, 171, 193



196, 158, 149



130, 175, 170

Square

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



196, 158, 149



157, 171, 143



129, 174, 184



174, 161, 189

Rectangle

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



196, 158, 149



179, 165, 137



129, 174, 184



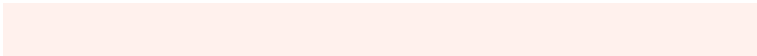
149, 168, 195

Sweetspot

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



196, 158, 149



255, 241, 237



196, 149, 187



128, 119, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 158, 149



255, 195, 181



196, 181, 149



97, 89, 87



161, 31, 0



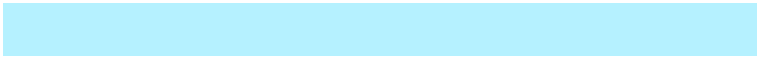
33, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 187, 196



181, 241, 255



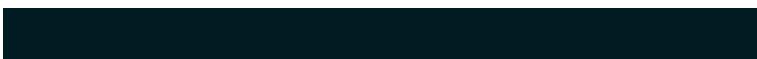
149, 164, 196



87, 95, 97



0, 130, 161



0, 27, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 158, 149 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, 158, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

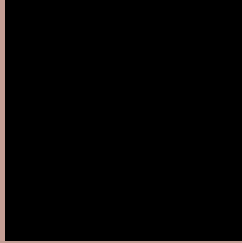
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 158, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 158, 149.

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, 158, 149

Protanopia
173, 166, 153

Deuteranopia
189, 161, 148



Tritanopia
198, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 158, 149

Protanomaly

181, 163, 152

Deuteranomaly

192, 160, 148

Tritanomaly

197, 156, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 158, 149

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

178, 164, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 158, 149 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, 158, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 158, 149)  
}
```

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, 158, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 158, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 158, 149 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, 158, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 158, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 158, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 158, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 158, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 158,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 158, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 158, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
158, 149) }
```

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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