

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 160, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 160, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 160, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A086
RGB	196, 160, 134
RGB Percent	77%, 63%, 53%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3725, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.32, 0.23
HSL	25°, 34%, 65%
HSV	25°, 32%, 77%
XYZ	39.6388, 38.5986, 27.9153
YIQ	167.8000, 29.8020, -0.4540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

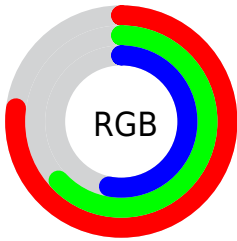
Format	Color
R _Y B	196, 179, 134
Decimal	12886150
CIE Lab	68.46, 9.51, 18.57
CIE LCh	68, 20.861, 62.867
Yxy	38.5986, 0.3734, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076230 (0xFFC4A086)
YUV	167.8000, -16.6634, 24.7314
Hunter-Lab	62.1278, 5.1632, 16.8492

Details

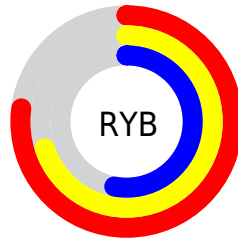
The RGB color **196, 160, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 170, 196**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 215, 187**, and **141, 109, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 149, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 171, 154**.

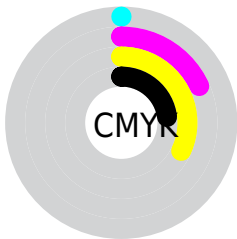
Distribution



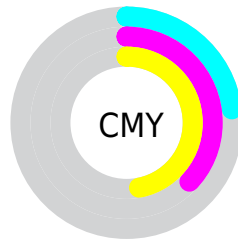
- Red (77%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 160, 134 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, 160, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 160, 134


255, 255, 255


 253, 215, 187


 255, 243, 215

 255, 255, 244

 196, 160, 134

 168, 134, 109

 141, 109, 84

 115, 84, 61

 89, 61, 39


 65, 39, 18

 42, 19, 0

 7, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 160, 134


 196, 160, 134

 196, 149, 114


 196, 171, 154

 196, 137, 95


 196, 183, 173

 196, 126, 75

 196, 194, 193

 196, 114, 56

 196, 206, 212

 196, 103, 36

 196, 217, 232

 196, 92, 16

 196, 228, 252

 196, 82, 0

 196, 240, 255

 196, 251, 255

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 155, 147



196, 160, 134



179, 166, 129

Triad

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



196, 160, 134



120, 178, 168



173, 162, 199

Complementary

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



196, 160, 134



134, 170, 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.



147, 168, 204



196, 160, 134



114, 177, 187

Square

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



196, 160, 134



137, 176, 149



125, 174, 200



193, 156, 184

Rectangle

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



196, 160, 134



166, 170, 132



125, 174, 200



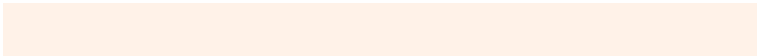
164, 164, 202

Sweetspot

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



196, 160, 134



255, 242, 232



196, 134, 170



128, 119, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 160, 134



255, 199, 158



196, 191, 134



97, 91, 87



161, 67, 0



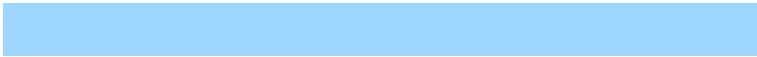
33, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 170, 196



158, 214, 255



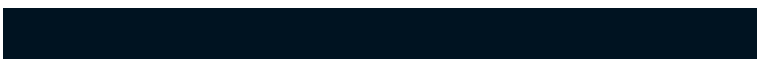
134, 139, 196



87, 93, 97



0, 93, 161



0, 19, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 160, 134 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, 160, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

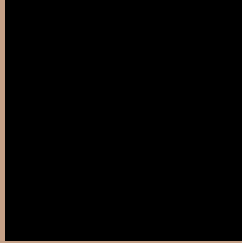
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 160, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 160, 134.

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, 160, 134

Protanopia
177, 167, 137

Deuteranopia
195, 161, 134



Tritanopia
200, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 160, 134

Protanomaly
184, 164, 136

Deuteranomaly
195, 161, 134

Tritanomaly
199, 157, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 160, 134

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
178, 165, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 160, 134 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, 160, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 160, 134)  
}
```

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, 160, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 160, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 160, 134 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, 160, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 160, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 160, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 160, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 160, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 160,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 160, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 160, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
160, 134) }
```

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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