

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 161, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 161, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 161, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A184
RGB	196, 161, 132
RGB Percent	77%, 63%, 52%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3686, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.33, 0.23
HSL	27°, 35%, 64%
HSV	27°, 33%, 77%
XYZ	39.6747, 38.8914, 27.2455
YIQ	168.1590, 30.1690, -1.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

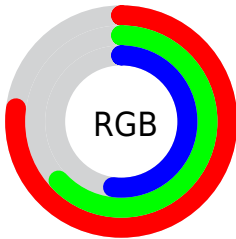
Format	Color
RYB	196, 185, 132
Decimal	12886404
CIELab	68.67, 8.71, 19.96
CIELCh	69, 21.774, 66.427
Yxy	38.8914, 0.3750, 0.3676
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076484 (0xFFC4A184)
YUV	168.1590, -17.8264, 24.4166
Hunter-Lab	62.3630, 4.4245, 17.7511

Details

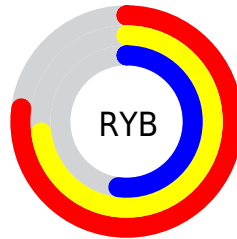
The RGB color **196, 161, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **132, 167, 196**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 216, 185**, and **141, 109, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 150, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 172, 152**.

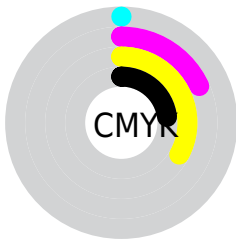
Distribution



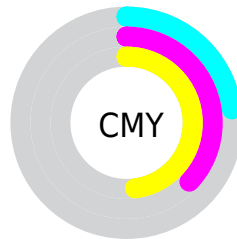
- Red (77%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 161, 132 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, 161, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 161, 132


255, 255, 255


 253, 216, 185


 255, 244, 213

 255, 255, 241

 196, 161, 132

 168, 135, 107

 141, 109, 82

 115, 85, 59

 89, 62, 37

 65, 40, 16

 42, 20, 0

 8, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 196, 161, 132


 196, 161, 132


 196, 150, 112

 196, 172, 152

 196, 140, 93


 196, 182, 171

 196, 129, 73

 196, 193, 191

 196, 118, 54

 196, 204, 210

 196, 107, 34

 196, 215, 230

 196, 97, 14

 196, 225, 250

 196, 89, 0

 196, 236, 255

 196, 247, 255

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 156, 145



196, 161, 132



178, 168, 128

Triad

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



196, 161, 132



117, 179, 171



176, 161, 199

Complementary

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



196, 161, 132



132, 167, 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.



150, 168, 206



196, 161, 132



112, 178, 190

Square

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



196, 161, 132



134, 177, 151



125, 174, 203



197, 156, 184

Rectangle

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



196, 161, 132



164, 172, 132



125, 174, 203



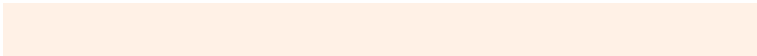
168, 163, 203

Sweetspot

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



196, 161, 132



255, 241, 230



196, 132, 167



128, 119, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 161, 132



255, 201, 156



196, 193, 132



97, 92, 87



161, 73, 0



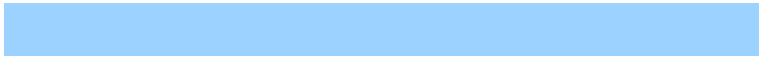
33, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 167, 196



156, 210, 255



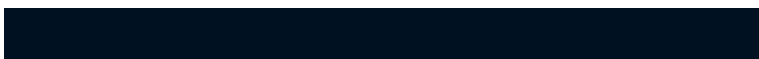
132, 135, 196



87, 93, 97



0, 88, 161



0, 18, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 161, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

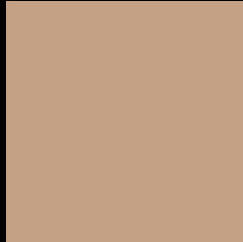
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

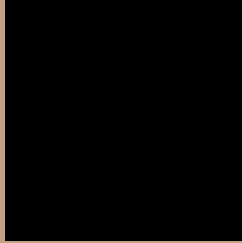
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 161, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 161, 132.

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, 161, 132

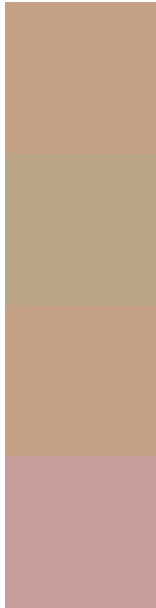
Protanopia
178, 167, 135

Deuteranopia
196, 161, 132



Tritanopia
200, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 161, 132

Protanomaly
185, 165, 134

Deuteranomaly
196, 161, 132

Tritanomaly
199, 158, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 161, 132

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
178, 165, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 161, 132 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, 161, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 161, 132)  
}
```

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, 161, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 161, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 161, 132 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, 161, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 161, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 161, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 132); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 132); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 161, 132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 161, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 161, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
161, 132) }
```

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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