

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 162, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 162, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 162, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A274
RGB	196, 162, 116
RGB Percent	77%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3647, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.41, 0.23
HSL	34°, 40%, 61%
HSV	34°, 41%, 77%
XYZ	38.8377, 38.8374, 21.9724
YIQ	166.9220, 35.0300, -7.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

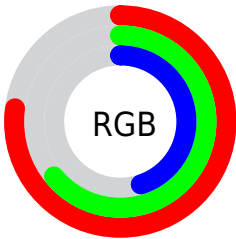
Format	Color
RYB	175, 196, 116
Decimal	12886644
CIELab	68.63, 6.23, 28.61
CIELCh	69, 29.280, 77.714
Yxy	38.8374, 0.3898, 0.3897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291076724 (0xFFC4A274)
YUV	166.9220, -25.1045, 25.5014
Hunter-Lab	62.3196, 2.1820, 22.7195

Details

The RGB color **196, 162, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 150, 196**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 217, 168**, and **141, 111, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 154, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 170, 136**.

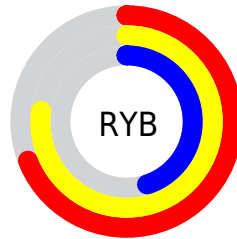
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (64%)

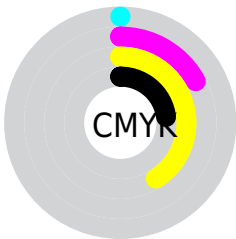
Blue (45%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (45%)

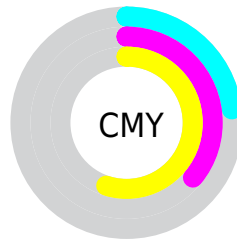


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (41%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 162, 116 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, 162, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 162, 116

255, 255, 255

 254, 217, 168


 255, 245, 196


 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 196, 162, 116

 196, 162, 116

 168, 136, 91

 141, 111, 67

 114, 86, 44

 88, 63, 22

 64, 41, 0

 39, 21, 0

 1, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 162, 116

 196, 154, 96

 196, 170, 136

 196, 145, 77

 196, 179, 155

 196, 137, 57

 196, 187, 175

 196, 129, 38

 196, 195, 194

 196, 120, 18

 196, 204, 214

 196, 113, 0

 196, 212, 234

 196, 220, 253

 196, 229, 255

 196, 237, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 153, 129



196, 162, 116



170, 171, 117

Triad

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



196, 162, 116



86, 182, 183



190, 155, 203

Complementary

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



196, 162, 116



116, 150, 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.



156, 164, 218



196, 162, 116



87, 179, 206

Square

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



196, 162, 116



109, 181, 155



117, 173, 219



213, 149, 179

Rectangle

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



196, 162, 116



150, 176, 125



117, 173, 219



180, 158, 209

Sweetspot

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



196, 162, 116



255, 242, 224



196, 116, 151



128, 120, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 162, 116



255, 202, 130



191, 196, 116



97, 93, 87



161, 92, 0



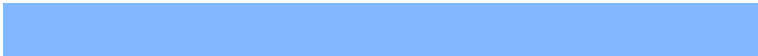
33, 19, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 150, 196



130, 183, 255



121, 116, 196



87, 91, 97



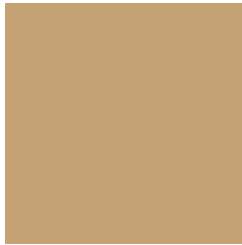
0, 68, 161



0, 14, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 162, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

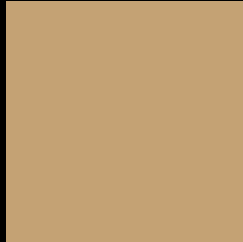
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

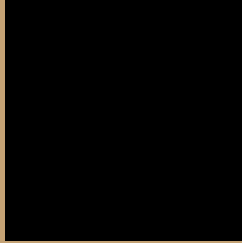
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 162, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 162, 116.

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, 162, 116

Protanopia
181, 167, 118

Deuteranopia
200, 160, 116



Tritanopia

201, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 162, 116

Protanomaly

186, 165, 117

Deuteranomaly

199, 161, 116

Tritanomaly

199, 158, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 162, 116

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

178, 165, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 162, 116 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, 162, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 162, 116)  
}
```

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, 162, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 162, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 162, 116 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, 162, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 162, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 162, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 162, 116); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 162, 116); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 162, 116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 162, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 162, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
162, 116) }
```

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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