

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 167, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 167, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 167, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A785
RGB	196, 167, 133
RGB Percent	77%, 65%, 52%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3451, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.32, 0.23
HSL	32°, 35%, 65%
HSV	32°, 32%, 77%
XYZ	40.8173, 41.0667, 27.9657
YIQ	171.7950, 28.1980, -4.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

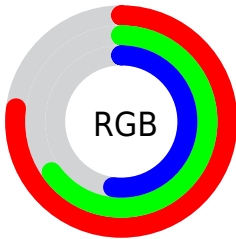
Format	Color
RYB	187, 196, 133
Decimal	12887941
CIELab	70.22, 5.58, 21.53
CIELCh	70, 22.240, 75.469
Yxy	41.0667, 0.3716, 0.3738
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078021 (0xFFC4A785)
YUV	171.7950, -19.1259, 21.2278
Hunter-Lab	64.0833, 1.5484, 18.9844

Details

The RGB color **196, 167, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **133, 162, 196**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 222, 186**, and **141, 115, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 158, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 176, 153**.

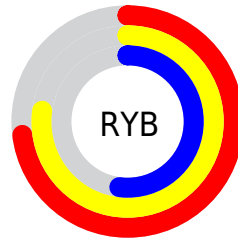
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (65%)

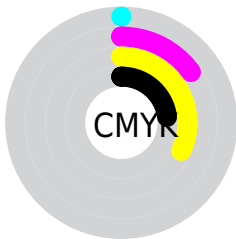
Blue (52%)



Red (73%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (52%)

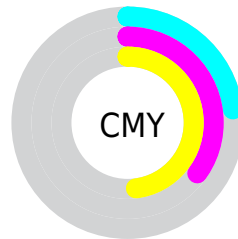


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 167, 133 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, 167, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 167, 133

255, 255, 255


 253, 222, 186

 255, 251, 214


 255, 255, 243

 196, 167, 133

 168, 141, 108

 141, 115, 83

 115, 91, 60

 90, 67, 38


 65, 45, 17

 42, 24, 0

 15, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 167, 133


 196, 167, 133

 196, 158, 113

 196, 176, 153

 196, 149, 94

 196, 185, 172

 196, 140, 74


 196, 194, 192

 196, 131, 55

 196, 203, 211

 196, 122, 35

 196, 212, 231

 196, 113, 15

 196, 221, 251

 196, 106, 0

 196, 230, 255

 196, 239, 255

 196, 248, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 161, 144



196, 167, 133



176, 174, 133

Triad

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



196, 167, 133



117, 183, 182



188, 163, 200

Complementary

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



196, 167, 133



133, 162, 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.



162, 170, 210



196, 167, 133



117, 181, 200

Square

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



196, 167, 133



131, 183, 161



135, 176, 210



206, 158, 182

Rectangle

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



196, 167, 133



161, 178, 138



135, 176, 210



180, 165, 205

Sweetspot

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



196, 167, 133



255, 243, 230



196, 133, 162



128, 120, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 167, 133



255, 209, 156



194, 196, 133



97, 92, 87



161, 87, 0



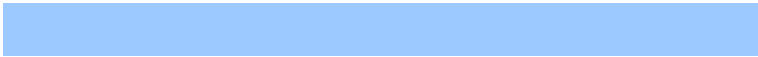
33, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 162, 196



156, 201, 255



135, 133, 196



87, 92, 97



0, 74, 161



0, 15, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 167, 133 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, 167, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

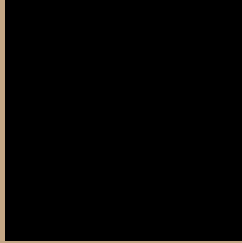
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 167, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 167, 133.

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, 167, 133

Protanopia
183, 172, 135

Deuteranopia
201, 165, 133



Tritanopia

201, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 167, 133

Protanomaly
188, 170, 134

Deuteranomaly
199, 166, 133

Tritanomaly
199, 163, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 167, 133

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
181, 170, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 167, 133 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, 167, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 167, 133)  
}
```

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, 167, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 167, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 167, 133 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

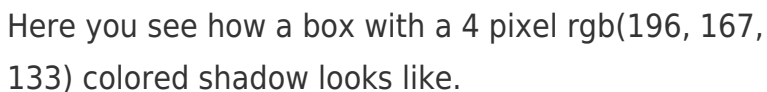
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 167, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 167, 133) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 167, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 167, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 167, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 167, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 167, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 167, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
167, 133) }
```

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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