

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 168, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 168, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 168, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A897
RGB	196, 168, 151
RGB Percent	77%, 66%, 59%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3412, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.23, 0.23
HSL	23°, 28%, 68%
HSV	23°, 23%, 77%
XYZ	42.3535, 41.9754, 35.1479
YIQ	174.4340, 22.1450, 0.6490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

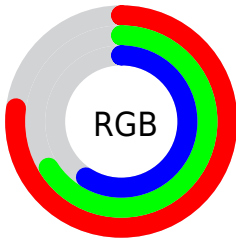
Format	Color
RYB	196, 178, 151
Decimal	12888215
CIELab	70.85, 7.53, 12.55
CIELCh	71, 14.639, 59.029
Yxy	41.9754, 0.3545, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078295 (0xFFC4A897)
YUV	174.4340, -11.5530, 18.9134
Hunter-Lab	64.7884, 3.3093, 13.1869

Details

The RGB color **196, 168, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 179, 196**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 223, 205**, and **142, 116, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 156, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 180, 171**.

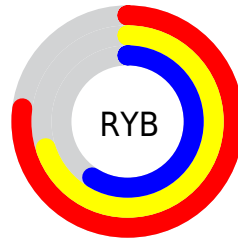
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (66%)

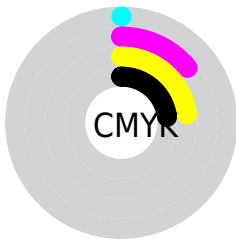
Blue (59%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (59%)

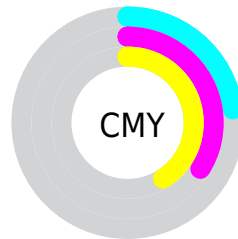


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 168, 151 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, 168, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 168, 151


255, 255, 255

 253, 223, 205


 255, 252, 233

 196, 168, 151

 168, 142, 125

 142, 116, 100

 116, 91, 76

 91, 68, 53

 66, 46, 32

 44, 25, 9

 21, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 168, 151


 196, 168, 151

 196, 156, 131


 196, 180, 171

 196, 144, 112


 196, 192, 190

 196, 131, 92

 196, 205, 210

 196, 119, 73

 196, 217, 229

 196, 107, 53

 196, 229, 249

 196, 95, 33

 196, 241, 255

 196, 83, 14

 196, 253, 255

 196, 74, 0

 196, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 165, 161



196, 168, 151



185, 172, 147

Triad

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



196, 168, 151



143, 181, 172



175, 170, 197

Complementary

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



196, 168, 151



151, 179, 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.



158, 175, 200



196, 168, 151



139, 181, 186

Square

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



196, 168, 151



155, 180, 159



145, 178, 196



191, 166, 187

Rectangle

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



196, 168, 151



175, 175, 148



145, 178, 196



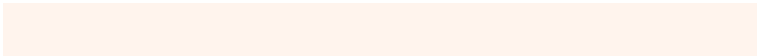
170, 172, 198

Sweetspot

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



196, 168, 151



255, 244, 237



196, 151, 180



128, 121, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 168, 151



255, 211, 184



196, 190, 151



97, 91, 87



161, 61, 0



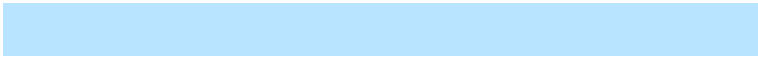
33, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 179, 196



184, 228, 255



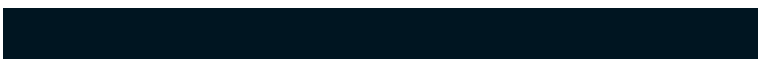
151, 157, 196



87, 93, 97



0, 100, 161



0, 21, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 168, 151 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, 168, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

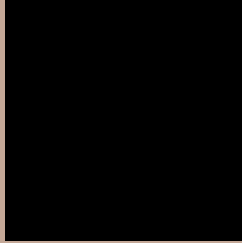
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 151.

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, 168, 151

Protanopia
181, 173, 154

Deuteranopia
198, 167, 151



Tritanopia
199, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 168, 151

Protanomaly

186, 171, 153

Deuteranomaly

197, 167, 151

Tritanomaly

198, 165, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 168, 151

Achromatopsia

174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly

182, 172, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 168, 151 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, 168, 151) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 168, 151)  
}
```

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, 168, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 168, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 168, 151 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, 168, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 168, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 168, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 168, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 168, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 168, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
168, 151) }
```

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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