

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 168, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 168, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 168, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4A8A0
RGB	196, 168, 160
RGB Percent	77%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3412, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.18, 0.23
HSL	13°, 23%, 70%
HSV	13°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	43.1127, 42.2791, 39.1461
YIQ	175.4600, 19.2560, 3.4480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

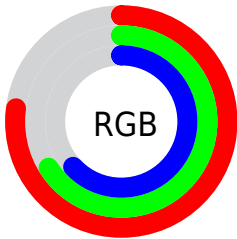
Format	Color
RYB	196, 170, 160
Decimal	12888224
CIELab	71.06, 8.90, 7.90
CIELCh	71, 11.898, 41.574
Yxy	42.2791, 0.3462, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291078304 (0xFFC4A8A0)
YUV	175.4600, -7.6218, 18.0136
Hunter-Lab	65.0224, 4.5643, 9.8207

Details

The RGB color **196, 168, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 188, 196**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 223, 215**, and **142, 116, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 153, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 183, 180**.

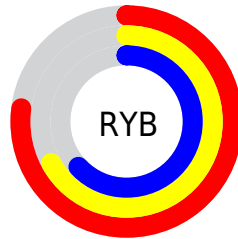
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (66%)

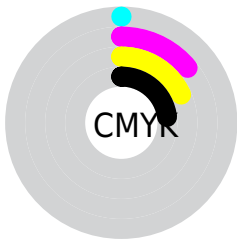
Blue (63%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (63%)

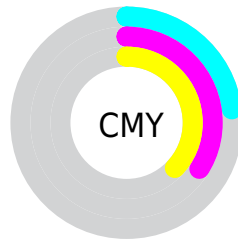


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 168, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 168, 160


255, 255, 255

 253, 223, 215


 255, 252, 243

 196, 168, 160

 169, 142, 134

 142, 116, 109

 116, 91, 84

 91, 68, 61

 67, 46, 39

 44, 25, 19

 24, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 168, 160

 196, 168, 160

 196, 153, 140


 196, 183, 180

 196, 138, 121

 196, 198, 199

 196, 122, 101

 196, 214, 219

 196, 107, 82

 196, 229, 238

 196, 92, 62

 196, 244, 255

 196, 77, 42

 196, 255, 255

 196, 61, 23

 196, 46, 3

 196, 44, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 167, 170



196, 168, 160



189, 171, 154

Triad

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



196, 168, 160



155, 180, 167



168, 173, 195

Complementary

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



196, 168, 160



160, 188, 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.



155, 177, 194



196, 168, 160



148, 180, 178

Square

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



196, 168, 160



166, 178, 158



148, 179, 188



181, 170, 190

Rectangle

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



196, 168, 160



182, 173, 152



148, 179, 188



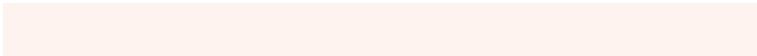
163, 175, 195

Sweetspot

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



196, 168, 160



255, 243, 240



196, 160, 188



128, 121, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 168, 160



255, 211, 199



196, 186, 160



97, 89, 87



161, 36, 0



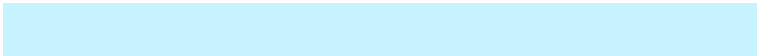
33, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 188, 196



199, 243, 255



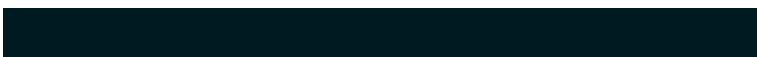
160, 170, 196



87, 95, 97



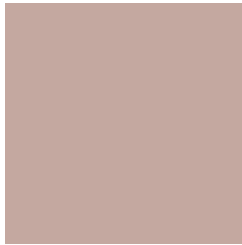
0, 125, 161



0, 26, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 168, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

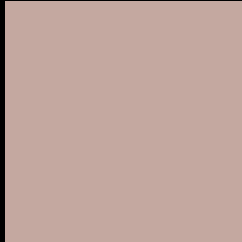
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

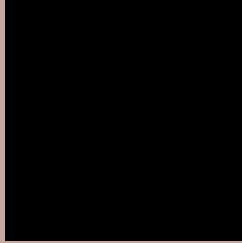
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 168, 160.

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, 160

Protanopia
180, 173, 163

Deuteranopia
196, 168, 160



Tritanopia
198, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
196, 168, 160

Protanomaly
186, 171, 162

Deuteranomaly
196, 168, 160

Tritanomaly
197, 166, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 168, 160

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
183, 172, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 168, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 168, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 168, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 168, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 168, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 168, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 168,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 168, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
168, 160) }
```

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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