

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 172, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 172, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 172, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4AC86
RGB	196, 172, 134
RGB Percent	77%, 67%, 53%
CMY	0.2314, 0.3255, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.32, 0.23
HSL	37°, 34%, 65%
HSV	37°, 32%, 77%
XYZ	41.8206, 42.9620, 28.6426
YIQ	174.8440, 26.5020, -6.7300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

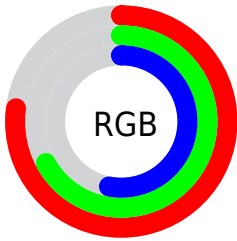
Format	Color
RYB	173, 196, 134
Decimal	12889222
CIELab	71.53, 3.01, 22.76
CIElCh	72, 22.962, 82.458
Yxy	42.9620, 0.3687, 0.3788
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291079302 (0xFFC4AC86)
YUV	174.8440, -20.1361, 18.5538
Hunter-Lab	65.5454, -0.8145, 19.9728

Details

The RGB color **196, 172, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **134, 158, 196**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 227, 187**, and **141, 120, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 164, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 180, 154**.

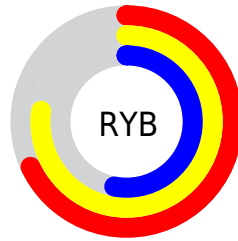
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (67%)

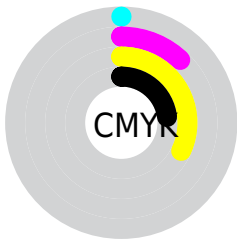
Blue (53%)



Red (68%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (53%)

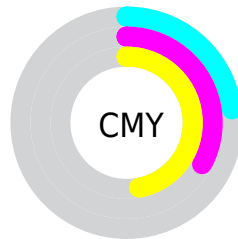


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 172, 134 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, 172, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 172, 134


255, 255, 255


 253, 227, 187


 255, 255, 215


 255, 255, 244

 196, 172, 134

 168, 145, 109

 141, 120, 84

 115, 95, 61

 90, 72, 38


 65, 49, 17

 43, 28, 0

 16, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 172, 134


 196, 172, 134

 196, 164, 114

 196, 180, 154

 196, 157, 95


 196, 187, 173

 196, 149, 75


 196, 195, 193

 196, 142, 56

 196, 202, 212

 196, 134, 36

 196, 210, 232

 196, 126, 16

 196, 218, 252

 196, 120, 0

 196, 225, 255

 196, 233, 255

 196, 240, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 165, 143



196, 172, 134



174, 179, 136

Triad

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



196, 172, 134



116, 187, 190



197, 165, 201

Complementary

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



196, 172, 134



134, 158, 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.



172, 172, 214



196, 172, 134



121, 184, 208

Square

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



196, 172, 134



129, 187, 169



143, 179, 216



214, 161, 181

Rectangle

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



196, 172, 134



158, 182, 144



143, 179, 216



189, 167, 206

Sweetspot

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



196, 172, 134



255, 246, 232



196, 134, 159



128, 122, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 172, 134



255, 217, 158



190, 196, 134



97, 93, 87



161, 98, 0



33, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



134, 158, 196



158, 196, 255



140, 134, 196



87, 91, 97



0, 62, 161



0, 13, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 172, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

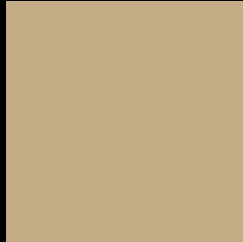
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

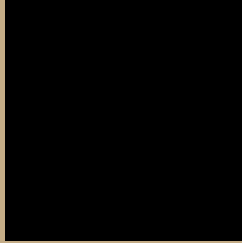
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 172, 134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 172, 134.

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, 172, 134

Protanopia
187, 175, 135

Deuteranopia
206, 168, 135



Tritanopia
201, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 172, 134

Protanomaly

190, 174, 135

Deuteranomaly

202, 169, 135

Tritanomaly

199, 168, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 172, 134

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

183, 174, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 172, 134 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, 172, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 172, 134)  
}
```

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, 172, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 172, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 172, 134 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, 172, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 172, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 172, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 172, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 172, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 172,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 172, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 172, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
172, 134) }
```

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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