

Converting Colors

RGB(196, 180, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(196, 180, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(196, 180, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4B4A4
RGB	196, 180, 164
RGB Percent	77%, 71%, 64%
CMY	0.2314, 0.2941, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.16, 0.23
HSL	30°, 21%, 71%
HSV	30°, 16%, 77%
XYZ	45.7870, 47.0586, 41.7919
YIQ	182.9600, 14.6720, -1.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

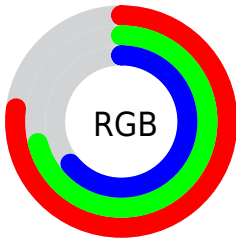
Format	Color
RYB	196, 196, 164
Decimal	12891300
CIELab	74.23, 3.05, 10.22
CIELCh	74, 10.661, 73.398
Yxy	47.0586, 0.3401, 0.3495
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291081380 (0xFFC4B4A4)
YUV	182.9600, -9.3473, 11.4361
Hunter-Lab	68.5993, -0.9077, 11.8989

Details

The RGB color **196, 180, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 180, 196**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 236, 219**, and **142, 127, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 170, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 190, 184**.

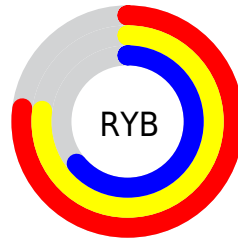
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (71%)

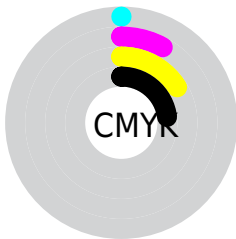
Blue (64%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (64%)

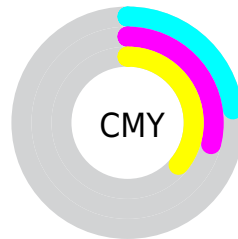


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 196, 180, 164 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, 180, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 180, 164

255, 255, 255

 253, 236, 219


 255, 255, 247


 196, 180, 164

 169, 153, 138

 142, 127, 112

 116, 102, 88

 91, 78, 64


 68, 56, 42

 45, 34, 22

 25, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0

 196, 180, 164


 196, 180, 164

 196, 170, 144


 196, 190, 184

 196, 160, 125


 196, 200, 203

 196, 151, 105


 196, 209, 223

 196, 141, 86

 196, 219, 242

 196, 131, 66

 196, 229, 255

 196, 121, 46

 196, 239, 255

 196, 111, 27

 196, 249, 255

 196, 102, 7

 196, 255, 255

 196, 98, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 177, 169



196, 180, 164



186, 183, 164

Triad

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



196, 180, 164



159, 188, 187



190, 179, 197

Complementary

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



196, 180, 164



164, 180, 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.



178, 182, 201



196, 180, 164



159, 187, 196

Square

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



196, 180, 164



165, 188, 177



166, 185, 201



199, 176, 188

Rectangle

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



196, 180, 164



178, 185, 166



166, 185, 201



186, 180, 199

Sweetspot

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



196, 180, 164



255, 249, 242



196, 164, 180



128, 124, 120



0, 0, 0



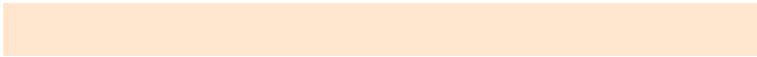
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 180, 164



255, 230, 204



196, 196, 164



97, 92, 87



161, 80, 0



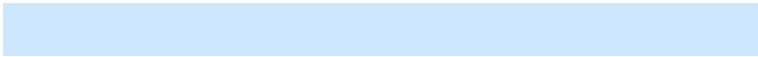
33, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 180, 196



204, 230, 255



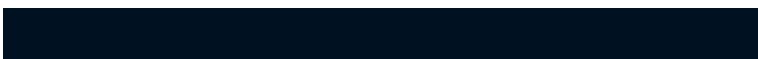
164, 164, 196



87, 92, 97



0, 80, 161



0, 17, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 196, 180, 164 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, 180, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

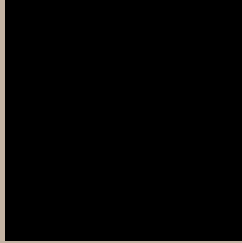
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

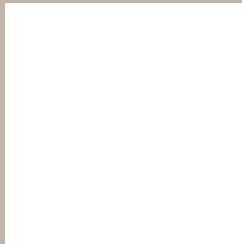
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 196, 180, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 180, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 196, 180, 164.

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, 180, 164

Protanopia
190, 182, 165

Deuteranopia
207, 176, 165



Tritanopia
199, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 180, 164

Protanomaly

192, 181, 165

Deuteranomaly

203, 177, 165

Tritanomaly

198, 177, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 180, 164

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

188, 182, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 196, 180, 164 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, 180, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 180, 164)  
}
```

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, 180, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 180, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 196, 180, 164 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, 180, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 180, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 180, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 180, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 180, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 180,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 196, 180, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 180, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
180, 164) }
```

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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