

Converting Colors

RGB(197, 196, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(197, 196, 156) contains.

RGB(197, 196, 156)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(197, 196, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C5C49C
RGB	197, 196, 156
RGB Percent	77%, 77%, 61%
CMY	0.2275, 0.2314, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.21, 0.23
HSL	59°, 26%, 69%
HSV	59°, 21%, 77%
XYZ	48.7666, 53.7505, 39.2571
YIQ	191.7390, 13.4360, -12.2280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

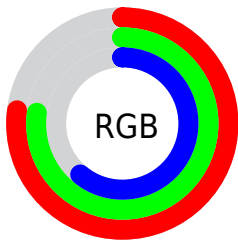
Format	Color
RYB	157, 197, 156
Decimal	12960924
CIELab	78.32, -6.25, 20.27
CIELCh	78, 21.209, 107.149
Yxy	53.7505, 0.3440, 0.3791
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291151004 (0xFFC5C49C)
YUV	191.7390, -17.6193, 4.6139
Hunter-Lab	73.3147, -9.5682, 19.5729

Details

The RGB color **197, 196, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **156, 157, 197**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 253, 211**, and **143, 142, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197, 196, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 196, 176**.

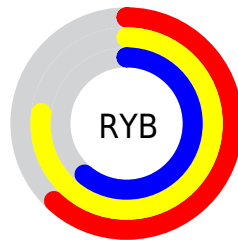
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (77%)

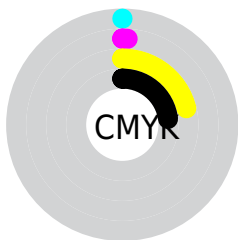
Blue (61%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (61%)

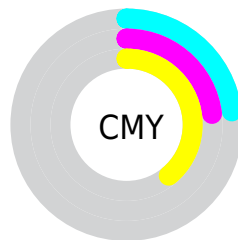


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 196, 156 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 197, 196, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 197, 196, 156

255, 255, 255

 254, 253, 211

 255, 255, 239

 197, 196, 156

 170, 169, 130

 143, 142, 105

 117, 117, 80


 92, 92, 57


 68, 69, 35


 45, 47, 14

 24, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0


 197, 196, 156

 197, 196, 156

 197, 196, 136

 197, 196, 176

 197, 195, 117

 197, 197, 195

 197, 195, 97

 197, 197, 215

 197, 194, 77

 197, 198, 235

 197, 194, 58

 197, 198, 255

 197, 193, 38

 197, 199, 255

 197, 193, 18

 197, 199, 255

 197, 192, 0

 197, 200, 255

 197, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 190, 156



197, 196, 156



174, 201, 166

Triad

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



197, 196, 156



143, 203, 222



228, 181, 203

Complementary

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



197, 196, 156



156, 157, 197

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.



211, 185, 221



197, 196, 156



161, 198, 232

Square

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



197, 196, 156



141, 205, 205



186, 192, 231



235, 180, 183

Rectangle

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



197, 196, 156



160, 204, 178



186, 192, 231



223, 182, 209

Sweetspot

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



197, 196, 156



255, 255, 240



197, 156, 157



128, 127, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



197, 196, 156



255, 253, 191



178, 197, 156



99, 99, 90



163, 159, 0



36, 35, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 157, 197



191, 193, 255



175, 156, 197



90, 90, 99



0, 4, 163



0, 1, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 196, 156 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 197, 196, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

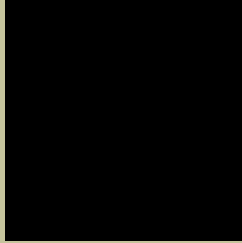
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

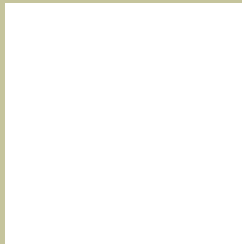
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 197, 196, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 196, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 196, 156.

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
197, 196, 156

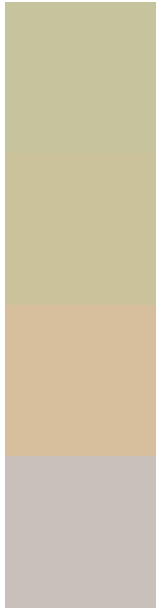
Protanopia
206, 193, 155

Deuteranopia
225, 186, 158



Tritanopia
203, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
197, 196, 156

Protanomaly
203, 194, 155

Deuteranomaly
215, 190, 157

Tritanomaly
201, 192, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
197, 196, 156

Achromatopsia
192, 192, 192

Achromatomaly
194, 193, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 196, 156 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(197, 196, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 196, 156)  
}
```

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(197, 196, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 196, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 196, 156 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(197, 196, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 196, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 196, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 196, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 196, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 196,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 196, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 196, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
196, 156) }
```

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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