

Converting Colors

RGB(199, 143, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(199, 143, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(199, 143, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C78F91
RGB	199, 143, 145
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.2196, 0.4392, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.27, 0.22
HSL	358°, 33%, 67%
HSV	358°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	38.4865, 33.8314, 31.2897
YIQ	159.9720, 32.7340, 12.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

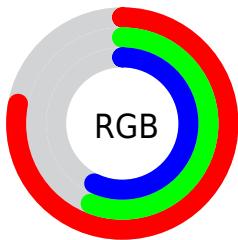
Format	Color
RYB	199, 143, 145
Decimal	13078417
CIELab	64.83, 21.51, 7.38
CIELCh	65, 22.739, 18.935
Yxy	33.8314, 0.3715, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291268497 (0xFFC78F91)
YUV	159.9720, -7.3812, 34.2276
Hunter-Lab	58.1647, 16.3217, 8.8203

Details

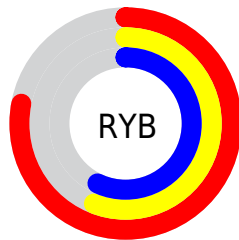
The RGB color **199, 143, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 199, 197**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 199**, and **144, 92, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 123, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 163, 164**.

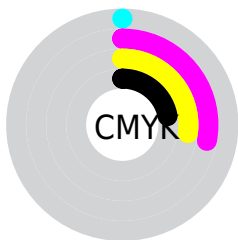
Distribution



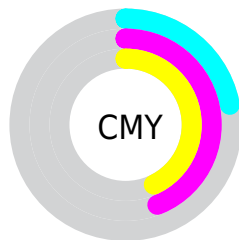
- Red (78%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 199, 143, 145 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 199, 143, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 199, 143, 145


255, 255, 255

 255, 197, 199

 255, 225, 227


255, 254, 255

 199, 143, 145

 171, 117, 119

 144, 92, 95

 117, 68, 71

 91, 45, 49


 67, 23, 28

 44, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 199, 143, 145

 199, 123, 126

 199, 143, 145

 199, 163, 164

 199, 103, 107

 199, 183, 183

 199, 83, 87

 199, 203, 203

 199, 63, 68

 199, 223, 222

 199, 44, 49

 199, 243, 241

 199, 24, 30

 199, 255, 255

 199, 4, 11

 199, 0, 7

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 143, 166



199, 143, 145



194, 147, 127

Triad

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



199, 143, 145



136, 165, 130



123, 161, 197

Complementary

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



199, 143, 145



143, 199, 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.



102, 166, 187



199, 143, 145



114, 168, 149

Square

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



199, 143, 145



159, 160, 119



100, 169, 170



150, 155, 196

Rectangle

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



199, 143, 145



185, 151, 120



100, 169, 170



114, 163, 195

Sweetspot

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



199, 143, 145



255, 235, 235



196, 143, 199



128, 115, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



199, 143, 145



255, 168, 171



199, 168, 143



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 6



36, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



199, 143, 145



255, 168, 171



143, 174, 199



99, 90, 90



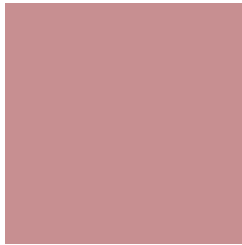
163, 0, 6



36, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 199, 143, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

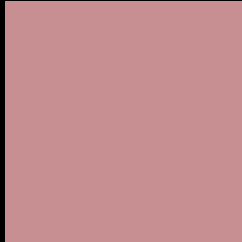
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 199, 143, 145 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 199, 143, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 143, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 143, 145.

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
199, 143, 145

Protanopia
162, 157, 153

Deuteranopia
178, 152, 143



Tritanopia
200, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

199, 143, 145

Protanomaly

175, 152, 150

Deuteranomaly

186, 149, 144

Tritanomaly

200, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

199, 143, 145

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

174, 154, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 199, 143, 145 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(199, 143, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 143, 145)  
}
```

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(199, 143, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 143, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 199, 143, 145 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(199, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 143, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 143, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 143, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 143, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 143,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 199, 143, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 143, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
143, 145) }
```

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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