

Converting Colors

RGB(199, 160, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(199, 160, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(199, 160, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7A090
RGB	199, 160, 144
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 56%
CMY	0.2196, 0.3725, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	17°, 33%, 67%
HSV	17°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	41.1580, 39.2973, 31.8014
YIQ	169.8370, 28.3800, 3.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

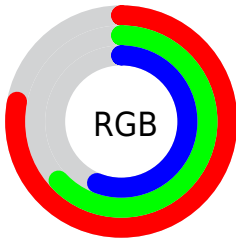
Format	Color
RYB	199, 167, 144
Decimal	13082768
CIELab	68.97, 12.04, 13.80
CIElCh	69, 18.313, 48.884
Yxy	39.2973, 0.3666, 0.3501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291272848 (0xFFC7A090)
YUV	169.8370, -12.7376, 25.5760
Hunter-Lab	62.6876, 7.4923, 13.8035

Details

The RGB color **199, 160, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 183, 199**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 198**, and **144, 108, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **199, 146, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 174, 164**.

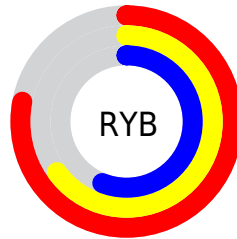
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (63%)

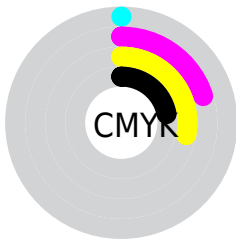
Blue (56%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (56%)

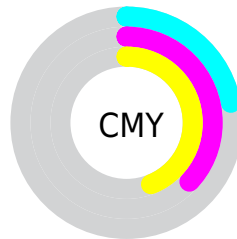


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 199, 160, 144 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, 160, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 199, 160, 144

 199, 160, 144


255, 255, 255

 171, 134, 118

 255, 215, 198

 144, 108, 94

 255, 243, 226

 118, 84, 70

255, 255, 254


 92, 61, 48

 68, 39, 27

 45, 18, 0

 18, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 199, 160, 144


 199, 160, 144

 199, 146, 124

 199, 174, 164

 199, 132, 104


 199, 188, 184

 199, 118, 84


 199, 202, 204

 199, 104, 64

 199, 216, 224

 199, 89, 44

 199, 231, 244

 199, 75, 25

 199, 245, 255

 199, 61, 5

 199, 255, 255

 199, 58, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 157, 158



199, 160, 144



187, 165, 136

Triad

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



199, 160, 144



134, 178, 161



163, 166, 199

Complementary

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



199, 160, 144



144, 183, 199

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.



142, 172, 200



199, 160, 144



124, 178, 178

Square

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



199, 160, 144



151, 175, 146



127, 176, 193



184, 161, 190

Rectangle

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



199, 160, 144



176, 169, 136



127, 176, 193



156, 168, 201

Sweetspot

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



199, 160, 144



255, 241, 235



199, 144, 183



128, 118, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



199, 160, 144



255, 195, 171



199, 187, 144



99, 92, 90



163, 47, 0



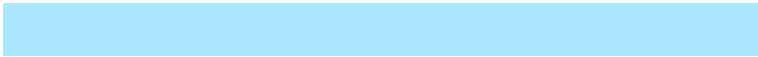
36, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



144, 183, 199



171, 231, 255



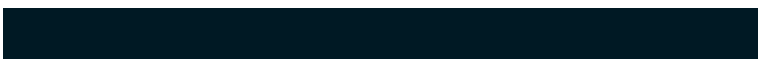
144, 156, 199



90, 97, 99



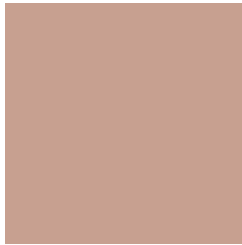
0, 116, 163



0, 25, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 199, 160, 144 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, 160, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

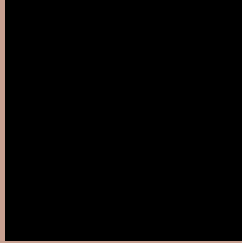
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 160, 144.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 199, 160, 144.

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, 160, 144

Protanopia
176, 168, 148

Deuteranopia
194, 162, 144



Tritanopia

202, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

199, 160, 144

Protanomaly

184, 165, 147

Deuteranomaly

196, 161, 144

Tritanomaly

201, 157, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

199, 160, 144

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

181, 166, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 199, 160, 144 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, 160, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 160, 144)  
}
```

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, 160, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 160, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 199, 160, 144 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, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 160, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 160, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 160, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 160, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 160,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 199, 160, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 160, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
160, 144) }
```

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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