

Converting Colors

RGB(201, 147, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(201, 147, 150) contains.

RGB(201, 147, 150)	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(201, 147, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C99396
RGB	201, 147, 150
RGB Percent	79%, 58%, 59%
CMY	0.2118, 0.4235, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.25, 0.21
HSL	357°, 33%, 68%
HSV	357°, 27%, 79%
XYZ	40.0261, 35.4870, 33.5942
YIQ	163.4880, 31.2210, 12.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

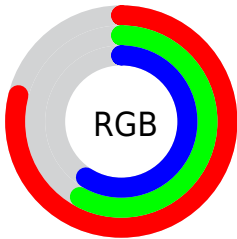
Format	Color
R_{YB}	201, 147, 150
Decimal	13210518
CIE _{Lab}	66.13, 20.78, 6.45
CIE _{LCh}	66, 21.763, 17.246
Yxy	35.4870, 0.3669, 0.3252
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291400598 (0xFFC99396)
YUV	163.4880, -6.6496, 32.8980
Hunter-Lab	59.5709, 15.6863, 8.2639

Details

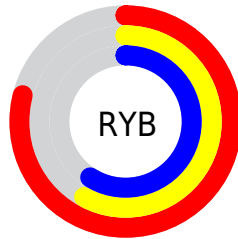
The RGB color **201, 147, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 201, 198**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 201, 204**, and **146, 96, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **201, 127, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 167, 169**.

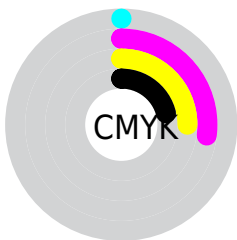
Distribution



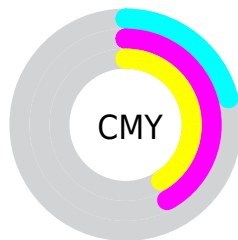
- Red (79%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 201, 147, 150 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 201, 147, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 201, 147, 150

255, 255, 255


 255, 201, 204


 255, 229, 232

 201, 147, 150

 173, 121, 124

 146, 96, 99

 119, 72, 75


 94, 49, 53


 69, 27, 32


 45, 4, 8


 11, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 201, 147, 150


 201, 147, 150


 201, 127, 131


 201, 167, 169

 201, 107, 112


 201, 187, 188

 201, 87, 93


 201, 207, 207

 201, 67, 74


 201, 227, 226

 201, 46, 55

 201, 248, 245

 201, 26, 36

 201, 255, 255

 201, 6, 17

 201, 0, 11

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 148, 170



201, 147, 150



197, 151, 133

Triad

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



201, 147, 150



141, 168, 134



127, 165, 198

Complementary

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



201, 147, 150



147, 201, 198

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.



108, 170, 189



201, 147, 150



120, 171, 151

Square

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



201, 147, 150



164, 163, 123



107, 172, 172



153, 159, 198

Rectangle

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



201, 147, 150



188, 154, 125



107, 172, 172



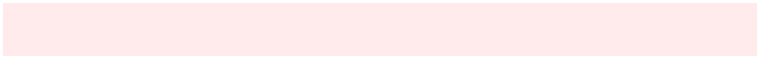
119, 167, 196

Sweetspot

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



201, 147, 150



255, 235, 236



197, 147, 201



128, 115, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



201, 147, 150



255, 173, 178



201, 170, 147



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 9



36, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



201, 147, 150



255, 173, 178



147, 178, 201



99, 90, 90



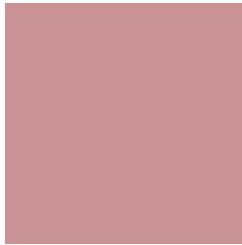
163, 0, 9



36, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 201, 147, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

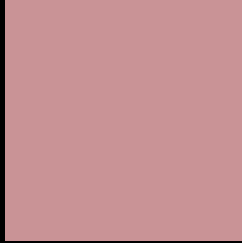
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201, 147, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

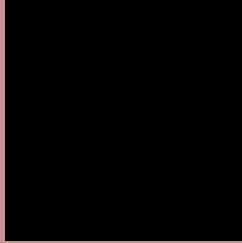
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 201, 147, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 201, 147, 150.

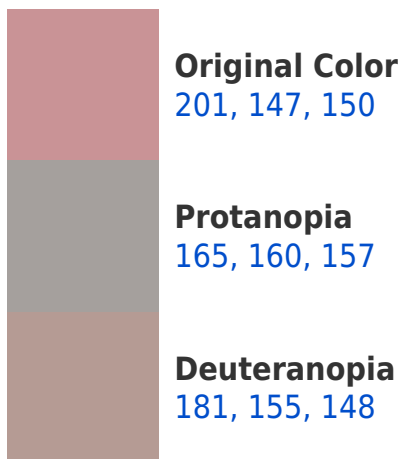


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 201, 147, 150.

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





Tritanopia
202, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

201, 147, 150

Protanomaly

178, 155, 154

Deuteranomaly

188, 152, 149

Tritanomaly

202, 146, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

201, 147, 150

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

177, 157, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 201, 147, 150 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(201, 147, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 147, 150)  
}
```

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(201, 147, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 147, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 201, 147, 150 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(201, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 147, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 147, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 147, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 147, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 147,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 201, 147, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 147, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
147, 150) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor