

Converting Colors

`RYB(196, 150, 114)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(196, 150, 114) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(196, 150, 114)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C48B72
RGB	196, 139, 114
RGB Percent	77%, 55%, 45%
CMY	0.2314, 0.4548, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.42, 0.23
HSL	18°, 41%, 61%
HSV	18°, 42%, 77%
XYZ	35.0373, 31.4208, 20.1377
YIQ	153.1930, 41.9970, 4.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

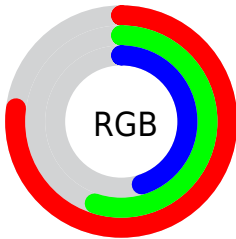
Format	Color
RYB	196, 150, 114
Decimal	12880754
CIELab	62.86, 18.59, 22.02
CIElCh	63, 28.816, 49.825
Yxy	31.4208, 0.4046, 0.3628
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291070834 (0xFFC48B72)
YUV	153.1930, -19.3221, 37.5417
Hunter-Lab	56.0543, 13.4782, 17.9378

Details

The RYB color **196, 150, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 148, 196**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 205, 166**, and **140, 99, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 139, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **196, 161, 134**.

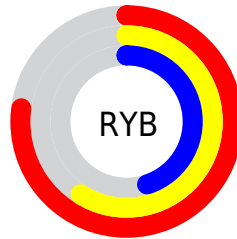
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (55%)

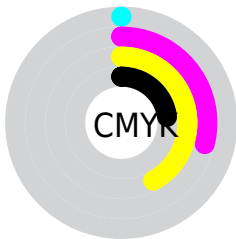
Blue (45%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (45%)

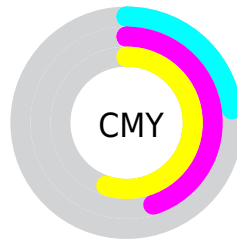


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 196, 150, 114 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 RYB color 196, 150, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 196, 150, 114


255, 255, 255

 254, 205, 166

 255, 244, 193

 228, 255, 221

 250, 255, 250

 196, 150, 114

 168, 123, 89

 140, 99, 66

 113, 75, 43


 87, 51, 22

 62, 32, 0

 38, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 196, 150, 114

 196, 139, 94


 196, 150, 114


 196, 161, 134

 196, 128, 75

 196, 172, 153

 196, 117, 55

 196, 183, 173

 196, 107, 36

 196, 193, 192

 196, 95, 16

 196, 203, 212

 196, 86, 0

 196, 211, 232

 196, 218, 251

 196, 224, 255

 196, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 134, 136



196, 150, 114



154, 178, 102

Triad

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



196, 150, 114



93, 137, 166



143, 148, 200

Complementary

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



196, 150, 114



114, 148, 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.



105, 139, 202



196, 150, 114



70, 119, 169

Square

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



196, 150, 114



118, 162, 157



73, 124, 190



176, 140, 185

Rectangle

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



196, 150, 114



112, 162, 101



73, 124, 190



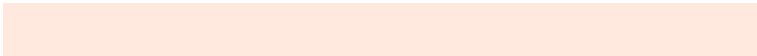
131, 147, 202

Sweetspot

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



196, 150, 114



255, 236, 222



196, 114, 171



128, 115, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 150, 114



255, 182, 128



134, 196, 114



97, 91, 87



161, 70, 0



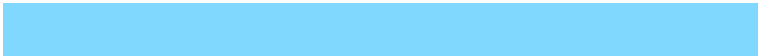
33, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 148, 196



128, 180, 255



114, 127, 196



87, 91, 97



0, 66, 161



0, 14, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 196, 150, 114 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 RYB color 196, 150, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

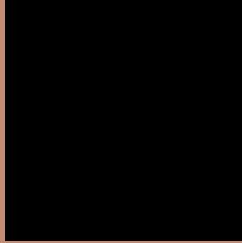
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 196, 150, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 150, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 150, 114.

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, 150, 114

Protanopia
133, 162, 120

Deuteranopia
180, 178, 113



Tritanopia
199, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

196, 150, 114

Protanomaly

170, 174, 118

Deuteranomaly

186, 164, 113

Tritanomaly

198, 136, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color

196, 150, 114

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

169, 152, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 196, 150, 114 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, 139, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 139, 114)  
}
```

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, 139, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 139, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 196, 150, 114 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, 139, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 139, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 139, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 139, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 139, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 139,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 196, 150, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 139, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
139, 114) }
```

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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