

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 136, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 136, 145) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 136, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C18891
RGB	193, 136, 145
RGB Percent	76%, 53%, 57%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4667, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.25, 0.24
HSL	351°, 31%, 65%
HSV	351°, 30%, 76%
XYZ	35.9073, 30.9901, 30.8772
YIQ	154.0690, 31.0830, 14.8830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

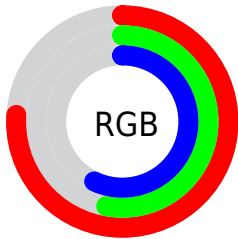
Format	Color
RYB	193, 136, 145
Decimal	12683409
CIELab	62.50, 23.09, 3.95
CIELCh	62, 23.428, 9.695
Yxy	30.9901, 0.3672, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290873489 (0xFFC18891)
YUV	154.0690, -4.4710, 34.1425
Hunter-Lab	55.6688, 17.7153, 6.0823

Details

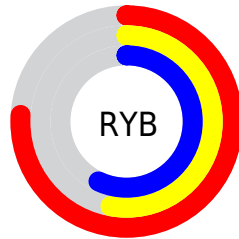
The RGB color **193, 136, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 193, 184**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 190, 199**, and **138, 86, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 117, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 155, 161**.

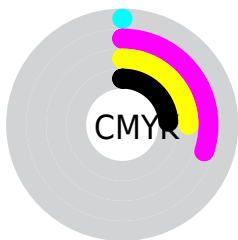
Distribution



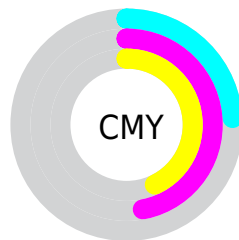
- Red (76%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (43%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 136, 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 193, 136, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 136, 145


255, 255, 255

 250, 190, 199

 255, 218, 227


 255, 246, 255

 193, 136, 145

 165, 110, 119

 138, 86, 95

 112, 62, 71

 86, 39, 49

 62, 17, 28

 41, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 193, 136, 145

 193, 117, 129


 193, 136, 145

 193, 155, 161

 193, 97, 112

 193, 175, 178

 193, 78, 96

 193, 194, 194

 193, 59, 80

 193, 213, 210

 193, 39, 64

 193, 233, 226

 193, 20, 47

 193, 252, 243

 193, 1, 31

 193, 255, 255

 193, 0, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 138, 166



193, 136, 145



191, 139, 126

Triad

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



193, 136, 145



136, 158, 119



107, 157, 190

Complementary

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



193, 136, 145



136, 193, 184

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.



90, 161, 177



193, 136, 145



113, 162, 136

Square

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



193, 136, 145



160, 152, 110



94, 163, 157



135, 151, 192

Rectangle

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



193, 136, 145



184, 143, 116



94, 163, 157



99, 159, 186

Sweetspot

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



193, 136, 145



250, 227, 231



184, 136, 193



125, 111, 113



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 136, 145



250, 162, 176



193, 155, 136



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 25



33, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



193, 136, 145



250, 162, 176



136, 174, 193



97, 87, 89



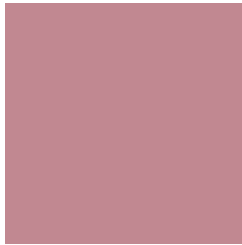
161, 0, 25



33, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 136, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

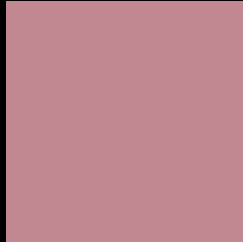
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 193, 136, 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 193, 136, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 136, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 136, 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
193, 136, 145

Protanopia
154, 151, 153

Deuteranopia
169, 146, 143



Tritanopia
193, 136, 146

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 136, 145

Protanomaly
168, 146, 150

Deuteranomaly
178, 142, 144

Tritanomaly
193, 136, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 136, 145

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
168, 147, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 136, 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(193, 136, 145)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 136, 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(193, 136, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 136, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 136, 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(193, 136, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 136, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 136, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 136, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 136, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 136,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 136, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 136, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
136, 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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