

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 140, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 140, 100) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 140, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C18C64
RGB	193, 140, 100
RGB Percent	76%, 55%, 39%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4510, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.48, 0.24
HSL	26°, 43%, 57%
HSV	26°, 48%, 76%
XYZ	33.6707, 31.0137, 16.2682
YIQ	151.2870, 44.4280, -1.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

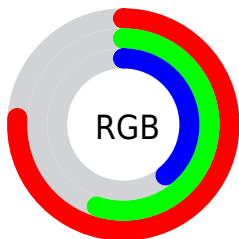
Format	Color
RYB	193, 170, 100
Decimal	12684388
CIELab	62.52, 15.34, 29.25
CIELCh	63, 33.031, 62.325
Yxy	31.0137, 0.4159, 0.3831
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290874468 (0xFFC18C64)
YUV	151.2870, -25.2845, 36.5823
Hunter-Lab	55.6900, 10.4653, 21.6631

Details

The RGB color **193, 140, 100** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 153, 193**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 194, 151**, and **137, 90, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 129, 81**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 151, 119**.

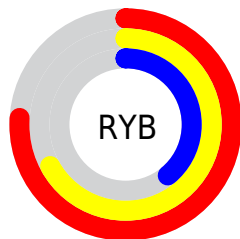
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (55%)

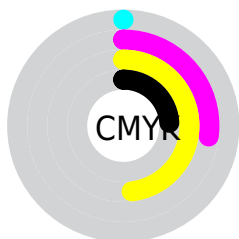
Blue (39%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (39%)

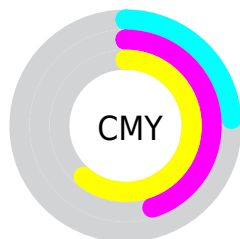


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (48%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 140, 100 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, 140, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 140, 100

255, 255, 255


 251, 194, 151

 255, 222, 178

 255, 250, 206

 255, 255, 234

 193, 140, 100

 165, 114, 76

 137, 90, 52

 110, 66, 30

 83, 44, 7

 58, 23, 0

 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 140, 100

 193, 129, 81

 193, 140, 100

 193, 151, 119

193, 118, 61

193, 162, 139

193, 107, 42

193, 173, 158

193, 96, 23

193, 184, 177

193, 85, 3

193, 195, 197

193, 83, 0

193, 206, 216

193, 217, 235

193, 228, 254

193, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 131, 121



193, 140, 100



169, 150, 92

Triad

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



193, 140, 100



64, 167, 153



158, 143, 201

Complementary

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



193, 140, 100



100, 153, 193

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.



113, 153, 209



193, 140, 100



36, 166, 182

Square

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



193, 140, 100



102, 165, 123



64, 161, 202



190, 133, 179

Rectangle

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



193, 140, 100



148, 156, 96



64, 161, 202



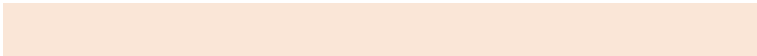
144, 146, 205

Sweetspot

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



193, 140, 100



250, 230, 215



193, 100, 154



125, 113, 104



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 140, 100



250, 167, 105



193, 185, 100



97, 91, 87



161, 69, 0



33, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 153, 193



105, 188, 250



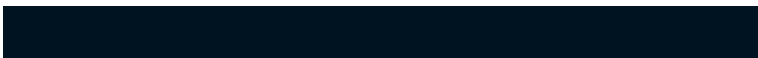
100, 108, 193



87, 93, 97



0, 92, 161



0, 19, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 140, 100 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, 140, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

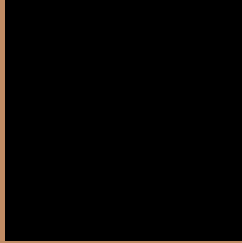
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 140, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 140, 100.

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, 140, 100

Protanopia
164, 151, 105

Deuteranopia
182, 145, 99



Tritanopia
197, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 140, 100

Protanomaly

175, 147, 103

Deuteranomaly

186, 143, 99

Tritanomaly

196, 136, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 140, 100

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

166, 147, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 140, 100 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, 140, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 140, 100)  
}
```

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, 140, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 140, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 140, 100 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, 140, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 140, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 140, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 140, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 140, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 140,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 140, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 140, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
140, 100) }
```

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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