

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 142, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 142, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 142, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C18E6A
RGB	193, 142, 106
RGB Percent	76%, 56%, 42%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4431, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.45, 0.24
HSL	25°, 41%, 59%
HSV	25°, 45%, 76%
XYZ	34.2668, 31.7241, 17.9530
YIQ	153.1450, 41.9520, -0.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

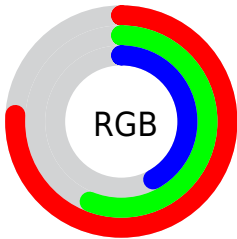
Format	Color
RYB	193, 167, 106
Decimal	12684906
CIELab	63.11, 14.85, 26.73
CIELCh	63, 30.582, 60.944
Yxy	31.7241, 0.4082, 0.3779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290874986 (0xFFC18E6A)
YUV	153.1450, -23.2425, 34.9528
Hunter-Lab	56.3241, 10.0298, 20.5286

Details

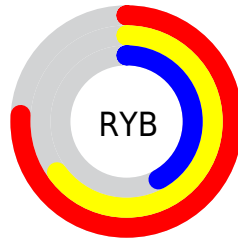
The RGB color **193, 142, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 157, 193**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 196, 158**, and **137, 92, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 131, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 153, 125**.

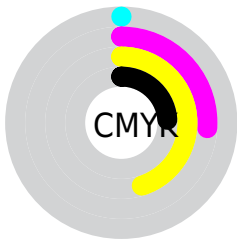
Distribution



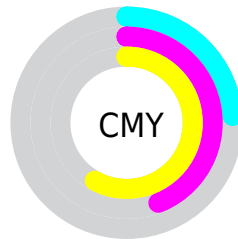
- Red (76%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (58%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 142, 106 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, 142, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 142, 106

255, 255, 255

 251, 196, 158

 255, 224, 185


 255, 252, 212

 255, 255, 241

 193, 142, 106

 165, 116, 82

 137, 92, 58

 110, 68, 36


 84, 46, 14

 59, 24, 0


 35, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 142, 106

 193, 131, 87

 193, 142, 106

 193, 153, 125

193, 119, 67

193, 165, 145

193, 108, 48

193, 176, 164

193, 97, 29

193, 187, 183

193, 85, 9

193, 199, 203

193, 80, 0

193, 210, 222

193, 221, 241

193, 233, 255

193, 244, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 134, 126



193, 142, 106



171, 151, 98

Triad

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



193, 142, 106



78, 168, 153



157, 145, 199

Complementary

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



193, 142, 106



106, 157, 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.



117, 155, 207



193, 142, 106



58, 167, 180

Square

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



193, 142, 106



110, 165, 125



76, 163, 200



188, 137, 180

Rectangle

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



193, 142, 106



152, 157, 101



76, 163, 200



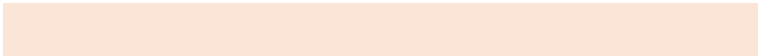
145, 149, 203

Sweetspot

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



193, 142, 106



250, 229, 215



193, 106, 158



125, 112, 104



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 142, 106



250, 171, 115



193, 184, 106



97, 91, 87



161, 66, 0



33, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 157, 193



115, 194, 250



106, 115, 193



87, 93, 97



0, 94, 161



0, 19, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 142, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

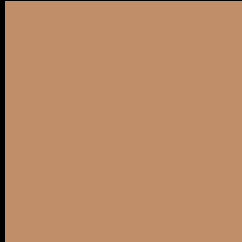
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

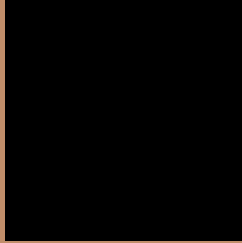
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 142, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 142, 106.

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, 142, 106

Protanopia
165, 153, 111

Deuteranopia
183, 146, 105



Tritanopia
197, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 142, 106

Protanomaly

175, 149, 109

Deuteranomaly

187, 145, 105

Tritanomaly

196, 139, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 142, 106

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

168, 149, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 142, 106 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, 142, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 142, 106)  
}
```

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, 142, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 142, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 142, 106 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, 142, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 142, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 142, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 142, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 142, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 142,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 142, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 142, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
142, 106) }
```

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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