

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 158, 96)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 158, 96) contains.

RGB(193, 158, 96)	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(193, 158, 96)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19E60
RGB	193, 158, 96
RGB Percent	76%, 62%, 38%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3804, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.50, 0.24
HSL	38°, 44%, 57%
HSV	38°, 50%, 76%
XYZ	36.3305, 36.6357, 16.2229
YIQ	161.3970, 40.7620, -11.8620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

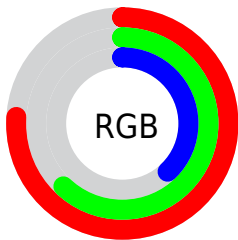
Format	Color
RYB	151, 193, 96
Decimal	12688992
CIELab	67.00, 5.10, 37.08
CIElCh	67, 37.429, 82.174
Yxy	36.6357, 0.4073, 0.4108
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290879072 (0xFFC19E60)
YUV	161.3970, -32.2407, 27.7158
Hunter-Lab	60.5274, 1.2184, 26.4780

Details

The RGB color **193, 158, 96** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **96, 131, 193**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 212, 148**, and **137, 107, 47** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 151, 77**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 165, 115**.

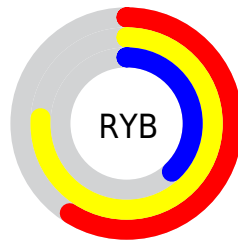
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (62%)

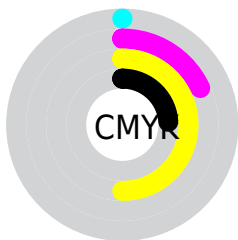
Blue (38%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (38%)

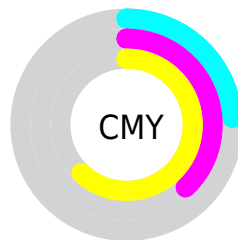


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)


Magenta (38%)


Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 158, 96 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, 158, 96 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 158, 96

 193, 158, 96


255, 255, 255

 165, 132, 71

 251, 212, 148

 137, 107, 47

 255, 241, 175

 110, 83, 24

 255, 255, 202


 84, 60, 0

 255, 255, 231

 59, 38, 0


 34, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 158, 96

 193, 158, 96

 193, 151, 77

 193, 165, 115

■ 193, 144, 57

■ 193, 172, 135

■ 193, 137, 38

■ 193, 179, 154

■ 193, 130, 19

■ 193, 186, 173

■ 193, 123, 0

■ 193, 193, 193

■ 193, 200, 212

■ 193, 207, 231

■ 193, 214, 250

■ 193, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 146, 111



193, 158, 96



160, 169, 99

Triad

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



193, 158, 96



14, 181, 187



197, 145, 205

Complementary

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



193, 158, 96



96, 131, 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.



154, 158, 225



193, 158, 96



29, 177, 215

Square

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



193, 158, 96



75, 180, 153



97, 169, 229



222, 137, 173

Rectangle

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



193, 158, 96



134, 174, 112



97, 169, 229



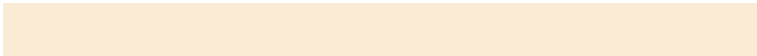
184, 149, 213

Sweetspot

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



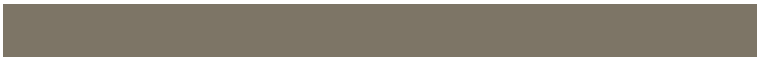
193, 158, 96



250, 236, 212



193, 96, 132



125, 117, 102



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 158, 96



250, 196, 100



180, 193, 96



97, 93, 87



161, 103, 0



33, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



96, 131, 193



100, 154, 250



109, 96, 193



87, 91, 97



0, 58, 161



0, 12, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 158, 96 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, 158, 96 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, 158, 96 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 158, 96.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 158, 96.

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, 158, 96

Protanopia

179, 163, 98

Deuteranopia

198, 156, 96



Tritanopia
199, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 158, 96

Protanomaly

184, 161, 97

Deuteranomaly

196, 157, 96

Tritanomaly

197, 153, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 158, 96

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

173, 160, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 158, 96 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, 158, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 158, 96)  
}
```

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, 158, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 158, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 158, 96 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, 158, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 158, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 158, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 158, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 158, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 158,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 158, 96 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 158, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
158, 96) }
```

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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