

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 160, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 160, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 160, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1A097
RGB	193, 160, 151
RGB Percent	76%, 63%, 59%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3725, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.22, 0.24
HSL	13°, 25%, 67%
HSV	13°, 22%, 76%
XYZ	40.1490, 38.7134, 34.6345
YIQ	168.8410, 22.5570, 4.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

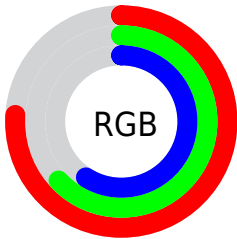
Format	Color
RYB	193, 162, 151
Decimal	12689559
CIELab	68.54, 10.75, 9.24
CIElCh	69, 14.174, 40.679
Yxy	38.7134, 0.3537, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290879639 (0xFFC1A097)
YUV	168.8410, -8.7956, 21.1874
Hunter-Lab	62.2201, 6.2962, 10.5506

Details

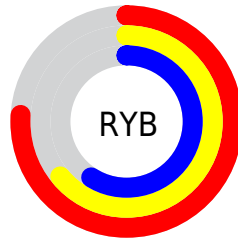
The RGB color **193, 160, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **151, 184, 193**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 215, 205**, and **139, 108, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 145, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 175, 170**.

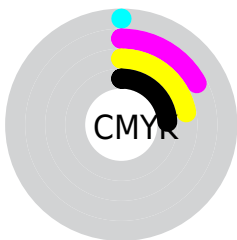
Distribution



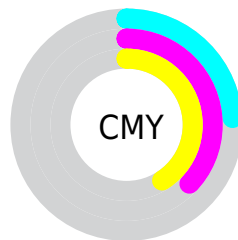
- Red (76%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 160, 151 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, 160, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 160, 151

 193, 160, 151

255, 255, 255

 166, 134, 125

 250, 215, 205


 139, 108, 100

 255, 243, 233

 113, 84, 76

 88, 61, 54


 64, 39, 32

 41, 18, 9

 12, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 160, 151


 193, 160, 151

 193, 145, 132

 193, 175, 170

 193, 130, 112

 193, 190, 190

 193, 115, 93

 193, 205, 209

 193, 99, 74

 193, 221, 228

 193, 84, 55

 193, 236, 248

 193, 69, 35

 193, 251, 255

 193, 54, 16

 193, 255, 255

 193, 41, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 158, 163



193, 160, 151



185, 164, 143

Triad

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



193, 160, 151



144, 174, 158



159, 167, 192

Complementary

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



193, 160, 151



151, 184, 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.



144, 171, 191



193, 160, 151



135, 175, 171

Square

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



193, 160, 151



158, 172, 148



135, 174, 183



175, 162, 187

Rectangle

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



193, 160, 151



177, 166, 142



135, 174, 183



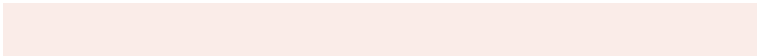
154, 168, 192

Sweetspot

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



193, 160, 151



250, 236, 232



193, 151, 185



125, 117, 115



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 160, 151



250, 199, 185



193, 180, 151



97, 89, 87



161, 34, 0



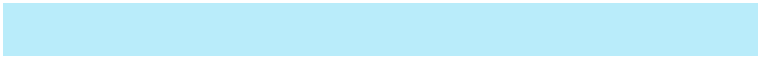
33, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 184, 193



185, 236, 250



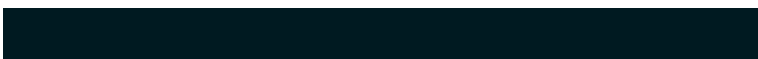
151, 164, 193



87, 95, 97



0, 126, 161



0, 26, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 160, 151 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, 160, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

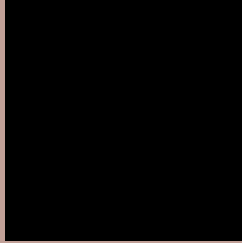
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 160, 151.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 160, 151.

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, 160, 151
	Protanopia 173, 167, 155
	Deuteranopia 190, 161, 151



Tritanopia
195, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 160, 151

Protanomaly

180, 164, 154

Deuteranomaly

191, 161, 151

Tritanomaly

194, 158, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 160, 151

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

178, 166, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 160, 151 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, 160, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 160, 151)  
}
```

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, 160, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 160, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 160, 151 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, 160, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 160, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 160, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 160, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 160, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 160,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 160, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 160, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
160, 151) }
```

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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