

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 164, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 164, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 164, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1A49F
RGB	193, 164, 159
RGB Percent	76%, 64%, 62%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3569, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.18, 0.24
HSL	9°, 22%, 69%
HSV	9°, 18%, 76%
XYZ	41.5258, 40.3916, 38.4086
YIQ	172.1010, 18.8890, 4.5930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

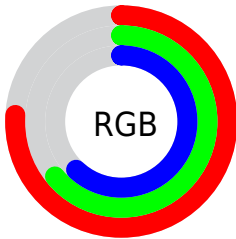
Format	Color
RYB	193, 165, 159
Decimal	12690591
CIELab	69.75, 9.80, 6.53
CIElCh	70, 11.772, 33.667
Yxy	40.3916, 0.3451, 0.3357
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290880671 (0xFFC1A49F)
YUV	172.1010, -6.4588, 18.3284
Hunter-Lab	63.5544, 5.4100, 8.6566

Details

The RGB color **193, 164, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 188, 193**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 219, 214**, and **139, 112, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 148, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 180, 178**.

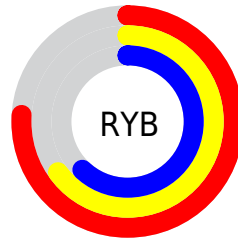
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (64%)

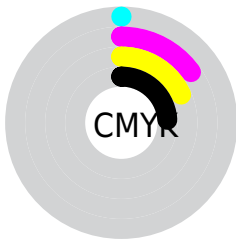
Blue (62%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (62%)

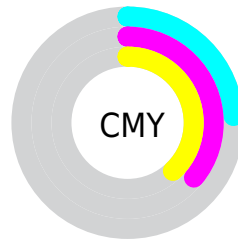


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 164, 159 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, 164, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 164, 159

255, 255, 255

 250, 219, 214

 255, 247, 242

 193, 164, 159

 166, 138, 133

 139, 112, 108

 113, 88, 83


 88, 64, 60


 65, 42, 39

 42, 22, 18

 20, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 164, 159

 193, 164, 159

 193, 148, 140

 193, 180, 178

 193, 131, 120

 193, 197, 198

 193, 115, 101

 193, 213, 217

 193, 98, 82

 193, 230, 236

 193, 82, 63

 193, 246, 255

 193, 65, 43

 193, 255, 255

 193, 49, 24

 193, 32, 5

 193, 28, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 163, 169



193, 164, 159



188, 167, 152

Triad

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



193, 164, 159



154, 176, 161



161, 171, 191

Complementary

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



193, 164, 159



159, 188, 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.



149, 174, 189



193, 164, 159



146, 177, 171

Square

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



193, 164, 159



166, 173, 153



144, 176, 182



174, 167, 188

Rectangle

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



193, 164, 159



182, 169, 149



144, 176, 182



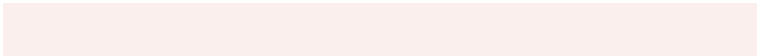
156, 172, 191

Sweetspot

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



193, 164, 159



250, 239, 237



193, 159, 188



125, 119, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 164, 159



250, 205, 197



193, 181, 159



97, 89, 87



161, 24, 0



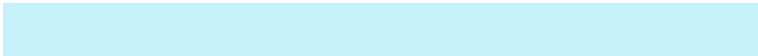
33, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



159, 188, 193



197, 242, 250



159, 171, 193



87, 95, 97



0, 137, 161



0, 28, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 164, 159 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, 164, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

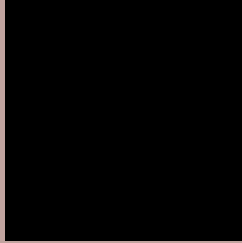
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 164, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 164, 159.

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, 164, 159

Protanopia

176, 170, 162

Deuteranopia

191, 165, 159



Tritanopia

195, 162, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 164, 159

Protanomaly
182, 168, 161

Deuteranomaly
192, 165, 159

Tritanomaly
194, 163, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 164, 159

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
180, 169, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 164, 159 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, 164, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 164, 159)  
}
```

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, 164, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 164, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 164, 159 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, 164, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 164, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 164, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 164, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 164, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 164,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 164, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 164, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
164, 159) }
```

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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