

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 169, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 169, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 169, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1A9A1
RGB	193, 169, 161
RGB Percent	76%, 66%, 63%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3373, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.17, 0.24
HSL	15°, 21%, 69%
HSV	15°, 17%, 76%
XYZ	42.6133, 42.2866, 39.6344
YIQ	175.2640, 16.8720, 2.6000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

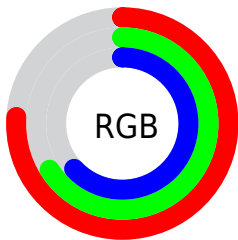
Format	Color
RYB	193, 172, 161
Decimal	12691873
CIELab	71.07, 7.39, 7.32
CIELCh	71, 10.398, 44.712
Yxy	42.2866, 0.3422, 0.3396
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290881953 (0xFFC1A9A1)
YUV	175.2640, -7.0322, 15.5545
Hunter-Lab	65.0281, 3.1728, 9.3827

Details

The RGB color **193, 169, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 185, 193**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 224, 216**, and **139, 117, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 155, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 183, 180**.

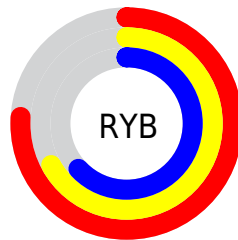
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (66%)

Blue (63%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (63%)

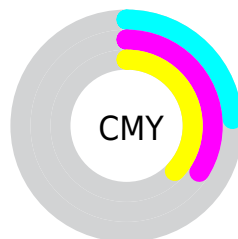


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 169, 161 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, 169, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 193, 169, 161

255, 255, 255


 250, 224, 216

 255, 253, 244

 193, 169, 161

 166, 143, 135

 139, 117, 110

 113, 92, 85

 89, 69, 62

 65, 46, 40

 42, 26, 20

 21, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 193, 169, 161

 193, 169, 161

 193, 155, 142


 193, 183, 180

 193, 140, 122

 193, 198, 200

 193, 126, 103

 193, 212, 219

 193, 111, 84

 193, 227, 238

 193, 97, 65

 193, 241, 255

 193, 82, 45

 193, 255, 255

 193, 68, 26

 193, 53, 7

 193, 48, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 168, 170



193, 169, 161



187, 172, 156

Triad

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



193, 169, 161



156, 179, 169



170, 173, 192

Complementary

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



193, 169, 161



161, 185, 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.



159, 176, 192



193, 169, 161



151, 180, 178

Square

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



193, 169, 161



166, 178, 160



152, 179, 187



182, 170, 187

Rectangle

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



193, 169, 161



180, 174, 155



152, 179, 187



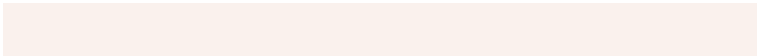
166, 174, 193

Sweetspot

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



193, 169, 161



250, 241, 237



193, 161, 185



125, 119, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 169, 161



250, 212, 200



193, 185, 161



97, 90, 87



161, 40, 0



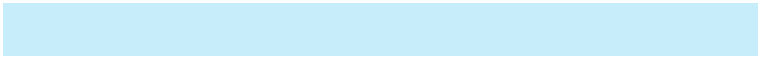
33, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



161, 185, 193



200, 237, 250



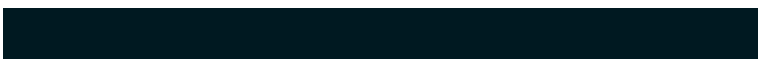
161, 169, 193



87, 94, 97



0, 120, 161



0, 25, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 169, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

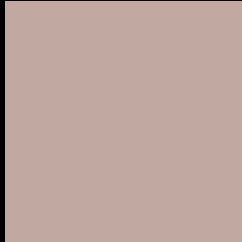
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 161 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, 169, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 169, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 169, 161.

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, 169, 161

Protanopia
180, 173, 163

Deuteranopia
196, 168, 161



Tritanopia
195, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 169, 161

Protanomaly
185, 172, 162

Deuteranomaly
195, 168, 161

Tritanomaly
194, 167, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 169, 161

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
182, 173, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 169, 161 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, 169, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 169, 161)  
}
```

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, 169, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 169, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 169, 161 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, 169, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 169, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(193, 169, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 169, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 169, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 169,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 169, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 169, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
169, 161) }
```

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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