

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 171, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 171, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 171, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1AB9E
RGB	193, 171, 158
RGB Percent	76%, 67%, 62%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3294, 0.3804
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.18, 0.24
HSL	22°, 22%, 69%
HSV	22°, 18%, 76%
XYZ	42.7268, 42.9319, 38.3825
YIQ	176.0960, 17.2850, 0.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

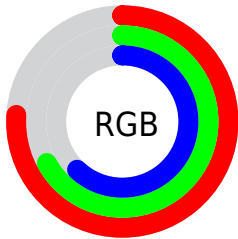
Format	Color
RYB	193, 179, 158
Decimal	12692382
CIELab	71.51, 5.83, 9.59
CIELCh	72, 11.227, 58.719
Yxy	42.9319, 0.3445, 0.3461
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290882462 (0xFFC1AB9E)
YUV	176.0960, -8.9213, 14.8248
Hunter-Lab	65.5224, 1.7345, 11.1341

Details

The RGB color **193, 171, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **158, 180, 193**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 226, 213**, and **139, 119, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 159, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 183, 177**.

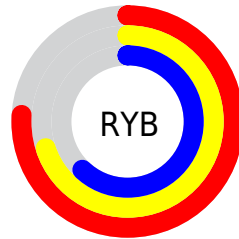
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (67%)

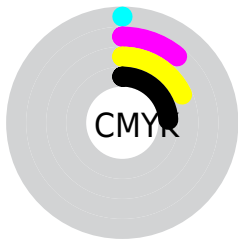
Blue (62%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (62%)

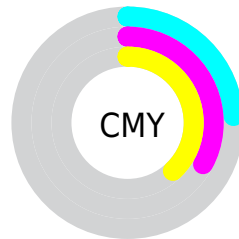


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 171, 158 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, 171, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 171, 158

255, 255, 255

 250, 226, 213

 255, 255, 241

 193, 171, 158

 166, 144, 132

 139, 119, 107

 113, 94, 82

 89, 71, 59

 65, 48, 38

 42, 27, 17

 20, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 171, 158

 193, 171, 158

■ 193, 159, 139

■ 193, 183, 177

■ 193, 147, 119

■ 193, 195, 197

■ 193, 135, 100

■ 193, 207, 216

■ 193, 122, 81

■ 193, 220, 235

■ 193, 110, 62

■ 193, 232, 255

■ 193, 98, 42

■ 193, 244, 255

■ 193, 86, 23

■ 193, 255, 255

■ 193, 74, 4

■ 193, 72, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 169, 166



193, 171, 158



184, 174, 155

Triad

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



193, 171, 158



152, 181, 174



177, 173, 193

Complementary

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



193, 171, 158



158, 180, 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.



164, 176, 195



193, 171, 158



149, 181, 185

Square

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



193, 171, 158



161, 180, 164



154, 179, 192



188, 170, 186

Rectangle

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



193, 171, 158



177, 176, 156



154, 179, 192



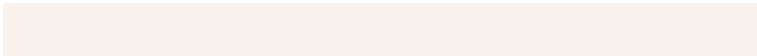
172, 174, 194

Sweetspot

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



193, 171, 158



250, 242, 237



193, 158, 180



125, 120, 117



252, 252, 252



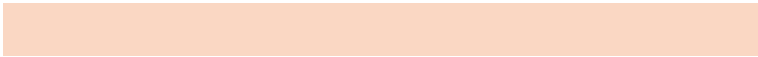
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 171, 158



250, 215, 195



193, 188, 158



97, 91, 87



161, 60, 0



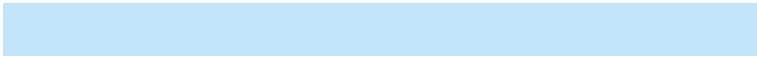
33, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



158, 180, 193



195, 229, 250



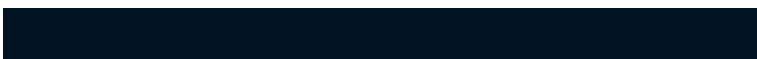
158, 163, 193



87, 93, 97



0, 101, 161



0, 21, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 171, 158 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, 171, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

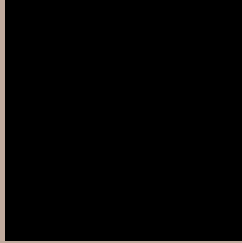
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 171, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 171, 158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 171, 158.

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, 171, 158

Protanopia
182, 175, 160

Deuteranopia
198, 169, 158



Tritanopia
196, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 171, 158

Protanomaly
186, 174, 159

Deuteranomaly
196, 170, 158

Tritanomaly
195, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 171, 158

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
182, 174, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 171, 158 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, 171, 158) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 171, 158)  
}
```

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, 171, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 171, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 171, 158 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

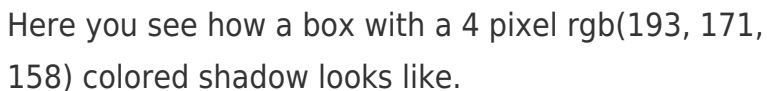
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(193, 171, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 171, 158) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 171, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 171, 158); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 171, 158); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 171, 158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 171, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 171, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
171, 158) }
```

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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