

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 174, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 174, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 174, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1AEA4
RGB	193, 174, 164
RGB Percent	76%, 68%, 64%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3176, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.15, 0.24
HSL	21°, 19%, 70%
HSV	21°, 15%, 76%
XYZ	43.8292, 44.2899, 41.3607
YIQ	178.5410, 14.5340, 0.9180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

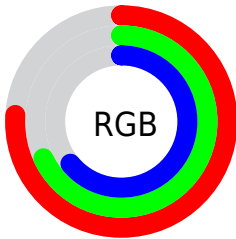
Format	Color
RYB	193, 179, 164
Decimal	12693156
CIELab	72.42, 5.16, 7.61
CIELCh	72, 9.191, 55.846
Yxy	44.2899, 0.3385, 0.3421
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290883236 (0xFFC1AEA4)
YUV	178.5410, -7.1687, 12.6805
Hunter-Lab	66.5507, 1.0936, 9.7372

Details

The RGB color **193, 174, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 183, 193**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 229, 219**, and **139, 122, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 161, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 187, 183**.

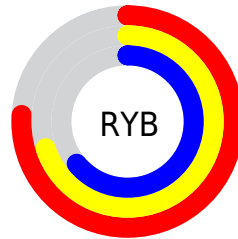
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (68%)

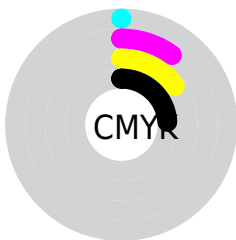
Blue (64%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (64%)

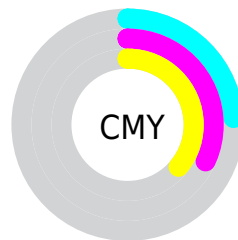


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 174, 164 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, 174, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 174, 164

255, 255, 255

 250, 229, 219

 255, 255, 247

 193, 174, 164

 166, 147, 138

 139, 122, 112

 114, 97, 88

 89, 73, 65

 65, 51, 43

 43, 30, 22

 22, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 174, 164


 193, 174, 164

 193, 161, 145


 193, 187, 183

 193, 149, 125


 193, 199, 203

 193, 136, 106

 193, 212, 222

 193, 123, 87

 193, 225, 241

 193, 111, 68

 193, 237, 255

 193, 98, 48

 193, 250, 255

 193, 85, 29

 193, 255, 255

 193, 73, 10

 193, 67, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 172, 171



193, 174, 164



186, 177, 161

Triad

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



193, 174, 164



160, 183, 176



178, 176, 193

Complementary

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



193, 174, 164



164, 183, 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.



168, 179, 194



193, 174, 164



157, 182, 185

Square

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



193, 174, 164



167, 181, 168



160, 181, 191



188, 173, 187

Rectangle

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



193, 174, 164



180, 178, 161



160, 181, 191



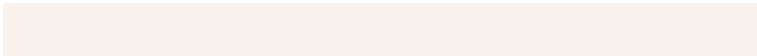
174, 177, 194

Sweetspot

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



193, 174, 164



250, 242, 237



193, 164, 183



125, 120, 117



252, 252, 252



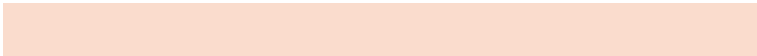
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 174, 164



250, 220, 205



193, 188, 164



97, 91, 87



161, 55, 0



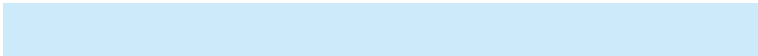
33, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 183, 193



205, 234, 250



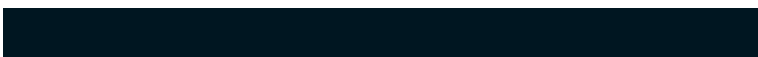
164, 169, 193



87, 94, 97



0, 105, 161



0, 22, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 174, 164 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, 174, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

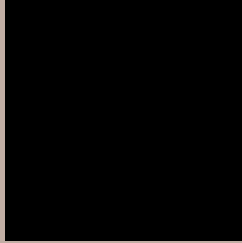
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 174, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 174, 164.

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, 174, 164

Protanopia
184, 177, 166

Deuteranopia
200, 171, 164



Tritanopia
196, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 174, 164

Protanomaly
187, 176, 165

Deuteranomaly
197, 172, 164

Tritanomaly
195, 172, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 174, 164

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
184, 177, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 174, 164 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, 174, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 174, 164)  
}
```

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, 174, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 174, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 174, 164 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, 174, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 174, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 174, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 174, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 174, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 174, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 174, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 174, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
174, 164) }
```

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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