

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 191, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 191, 116) contains.

RGB(193, 191, 116)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(193, 191, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1BF74
RGB	193, 191, 116
RGB Percent	76%, 75%, 45%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2510, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.40, 0.24
HSL	58°, 38%, 61%
HSV	58°, 40%, 76%
XYZ	43.7755, 49.8600, 23.8397
YIQ	183.0480, 25.2670, -22.9010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

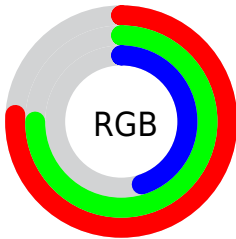
Format	Color
RYB	118, 193, 116
Decimal	12697460
CIELab	75.98, -10.35, 38.05
CIELCh	76, 39.431, 105.216
Yxy	49.8600, 0.3726, 0.4244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290887540 (0xFFC1BF74)
YUV	183.0480, -33.0547, 8.7279
Hunter-Lab	70.6116, -12.9097, 29.4108

Details

The RGB color **193, 191, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **116, 118, 193**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **251, 247, 169**, and **138, 138, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 190, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 192, 135**.

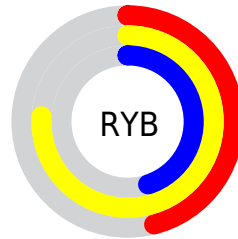
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (75%)

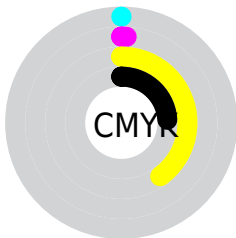
Blue (45%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (45%)

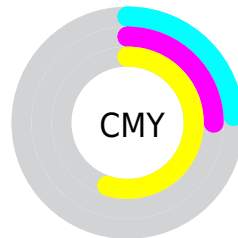


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (40%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 191, 116 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, 191, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 191, 116

255, 255, 255

 251, 247, 169

 255, 255, 197

 255, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 193, 191, 116

 193, 191, 116

 165, 164, 91

 138, 138, 66

 112, 112, 42

 86, 88, 17


 61, 65, 0

 37, 43, 0


 7, 23, 0


 0, 0, 0


 193, 191, 116

 193, 190, 97


 193, 192, 135

 193, 190, 77


 193, 192, 155

 193, 189, 58

 193, 193, 174

 193, 189, 39

 193, 193, 193

 193, 188, 20

 193, 194, 212

 193, 188, 0

 193, 194, 232

 193, 188, 0

 193, 195, 251

 193, 195, 255

 193, 196, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 179, 117



193, 191, 116



152, 200, 135

Triad

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



193, 191, 116



46, 204, 238



247, 161, 207

Complementary

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



193, 191, 116



116, 118, 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.



215, 171, 239



193, 191, 116



104, 196, 255

Square

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



193, 191, 116



57, 207, 205



165, 184, 255



255, 160, 170

Rectangle

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



193, 191, 116



122, 204, 156



165, 184, 255



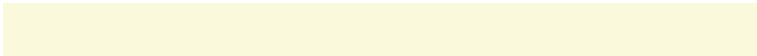
239, 164, 219

Sweetspot

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



193, 191, 116



250, 249, 220



193, 116, 119



125, 124, 107



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 191, 116



250, 247, 130



157, 193, 116



97, 97, 87



161, 156, 0



33, 32, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 118, 193



130, 133, 250



152, 116, 193



87, 87, 97



0, 4, 161



0, 1, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 191, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

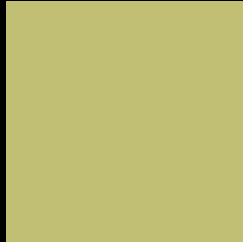
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 191, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

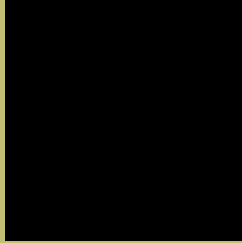
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 191, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 191, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 191, 116.

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, 191, 116

Protanopia
204, 187, 115

Deuteranopia
226, 179, 119



Tritanopia
202, 181, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 191, 116

Protanomaly
200, 188, 115

Deuteranomaly
214, 183, 118

Tritanomaly
199, 185, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 191, 116

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
187, 186, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 191, 116 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, 191, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 191, 116)  
}
```

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, 191, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 191, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 191, 116 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

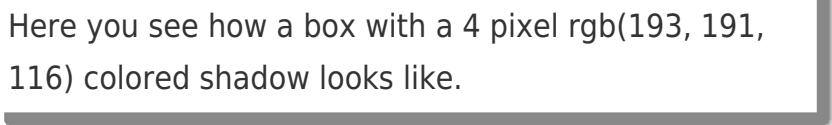
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(193, 191, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 191, 116) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 191, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 191, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 191, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 191,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 191, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 191, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
191, 116) }
```

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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