

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 195, 50)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 195, 50) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 195, 50)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1C332
RGB	193, 195, 50
RGB Percent	76%, 76%, 20%
CMY	0.2431, 0.2353, 0.8039
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.74, 0.24
HSL	61°, 59%, 48%
HSV	61°, 74%, 76%
XYZ	42.0831, 50.5980, 10.5660
YIQ	177.8720, 45.3530, -45.5190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

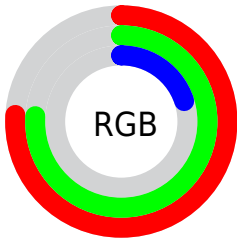
Format	Color
RYB	50, 195, 52
Decimal	12698418
CIELab	76.43, -17.34, 67.46
CIELCh	76, 69.656, 104.412
Yxy	50.5980, 0.4076, 0.4901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290888498 (0xFFC1C332)
YUV	177.8720, -63.0409, 13.2673
Hunter-Lab	71.1322, -18.8775, 40.9856

Details

The RGB color **193, 195, 50** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC33**. The color can be described as light muted yellow. A complement of this color would be **52, 50, 195**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **252, 251, 107**, and **136, 142, 0** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 195, 30**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 195, 69**.

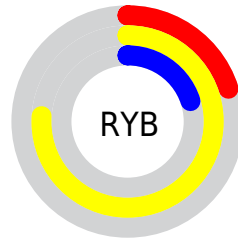
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (76%)

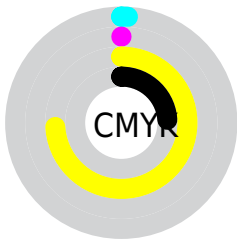
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (20%)

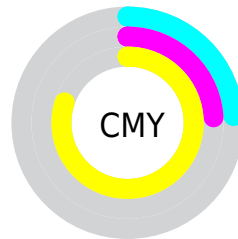


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (74%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 195, 50 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, 195, 50 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



193, 195, 50



193, 195, 50

255, 255, 255



164, 168, 10



252, 251, 107



136, 142, 0



255, 255, 135



108, 116, 0



255, 255, 163



81, 92, 0



255, 255, 192



54, 68, 0



255, 255, 221



28, 46, 0



255, 255, 250



0, 27, 0



0, 0, 0



193, 195, 50



193, 195, 50

■ 193, 195, 30

■ 193, 195, 69

■ 192, 195, 11

■ 194, 195, 89

■ 192, 195, 0

■ 194, 195, 109

■ 194, 195, 128

■ 194, 195, 147

■ 195, 195, 167

■ 195, 195, 186

■ 195, 195, 206

■ 195, 195, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



250, 173, 57



193, 195, 50



120, 210, 91

Triad

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



193, 195, 50



0, 216, 255



255, 134, 225

Complementary

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



193, 195, 50



52, 50, 195

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.



232, 158, 255



193, 195, 50



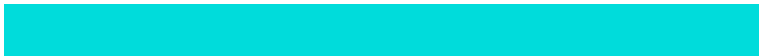
0, 205, 255

Square

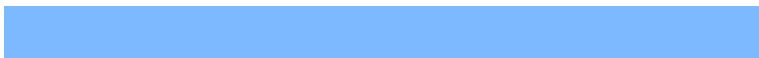
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



193, 195, 50



0, 220, 219



124, 185, 255



255, 129, 160

Rectangle

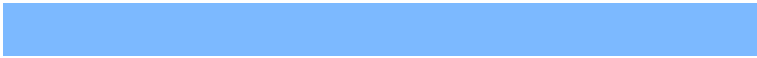
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



193, 195, 50



20, 215, 130



124, 185, 255



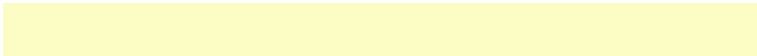
255, 141, 245

Sweetspot

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



193, 195, 50



252, 252, 197



195, 50, 50



127, 128, 94



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 195, 50



249, 252, 28



122, 195, 50



97, 97, 87



158, 161, 0



33, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



52, 50, 195



31, 28, 252



122, 50, 195



87, 87, 97



2, 0, 161



0, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 195, 50 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, 195, 50 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, 195, 50 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 195, 50.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 195, 50.

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, 195, 50

Protanopia
212, 189, 48

Deuteranopia
236, 179, 57



Tritanopia
205, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 195, 50

Protanomaly
205, 191, 49

Deuteranomaly
220, 185, 54

Tritanomaly
201, 187, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 195, 50

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
183, 184, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 195, 50 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, 195, 50)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 195, 50)  
}
```

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, 195, 50) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 195, 50) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 195, 50 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, 195, 50) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 195, 50) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 195, 50)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 195, 50); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 195, 50);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 195,  
50) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 195, 50 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 195, 50) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
195, 50) }
```

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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