

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 213, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 213, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 213, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D588
RGB	193, 213, 136
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 53%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1647, 0.4667
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.36, 0.16
HSL	76°, 48%, 68%
HSV	76°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	50.2305, 60.7035, 32.3621
YIQ	198.2420, 12.7970, -28.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

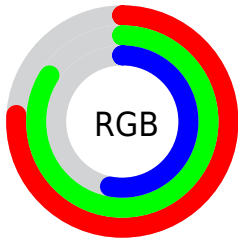
Format	Color
RYB	136, 213, 156
Decimal	12703112
CIELab	82.22, -19.11, 35.87
CIElCh	82, 40.645, 118.048
Yxy	60.7035, 0.3505, 0.4236
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893192 (0xFFC1D588)
YUV	198.2420, -30.6853, -4.5972
Hunter-Lab	77.9125, -21.2671, 29.9118

Details

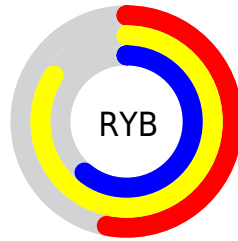
The RGB color **193, 213, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 136, 213**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 190**, and **138, 158, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **187, 213, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **199, 213, 157**.

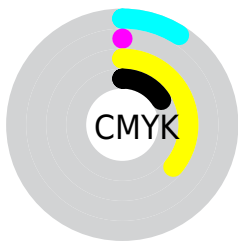
Distribution



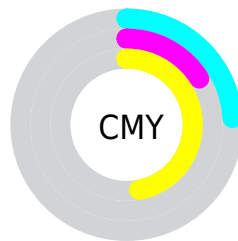
- Red (76%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 213, 136 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, 213, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 213, 136


255, 255, 255

 250, 255, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 193, 213, 136

 165, 185, 110


 138, 158, 85

 112, 132, 60

 87, 107, 37

 62, 83, 11

 39, 59, 0

 14, 38, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 213, 136

 193, 213, 136

 187, 213, 115


 199, 213, 157

 182, 213, 93


 204, 213, 179

 176, 213, 72

 210, 213, 200

 171, 213, 51

 215, 213, 221

 165, 213, 30

 221, 213, 243

 160, 213, 8

 226, 213, 255

 158, 213, 0

 232, 213, 255

 237, 213, 255

 243, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



232, 201, 128



193, 213, 136



148, 221, 163

Triad

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



193, 213, 136



85, 219, 255



255, 175, 209

Complementary

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



193, 213, 136



156, 136, 213

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.



250, 183, 245



193, 213, 136



147, 209, 255

Square

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



193, 213, 136



61, 224, 239



206, 196, 255



255, 178, 171

Rectangle

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



193, 213, 136



116, 224, 187



206, 196, 255



255, 177, 221

Sweetspot

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



193, 213, 136



248, 255, 227



213, 155, 136



123, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



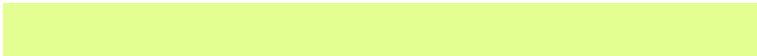
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 213, 136



227, 255, 145



155, 213, 136



104, 107, 96



126, 171, 0



32, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 136, 213



174, 145, 255



194, 136, 213



99, 96, 107



44, 0, 171



11, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 213, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

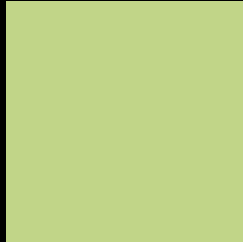
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

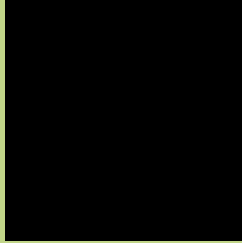
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 213, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 213, 136.

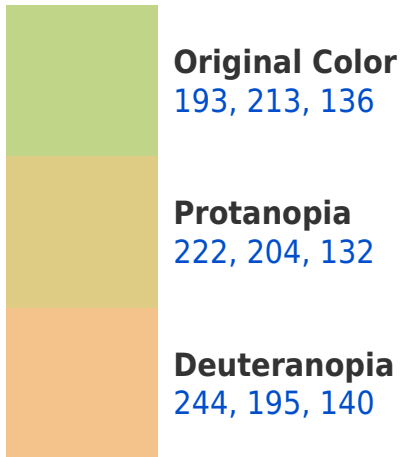


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 213, 136.

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](#).

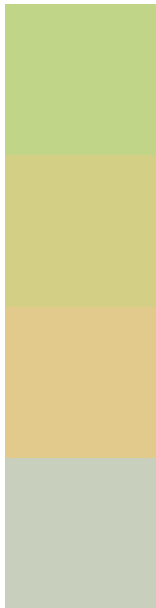
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
204, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 213, 136

Protanomaly
211, 207, 133

Deuteranomaly
225, 202, 139

Tritanomaly
200, 207, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 213, 136

Achromatopsia
198, 198, 198

Achromatomaly
196, 203, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 213, 136 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, 213, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 213, 136)  
}
```

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, 213, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 213, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 213, 136 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, 213, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 213, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 213, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 136); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 136); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 213, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 213, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
213, 136) }
```

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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