

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 213, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 213, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 213, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D5A1
RGB	193, 213, 161
RGB Percent	76%, 84%, 63%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1647, 0.3686
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.24, 0.16
HSL	83°, 38%, 73%
HSV	83°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	52.2196, 61.4992, 42.8365
YIQ	201.0920, 4.7720, -20.4120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

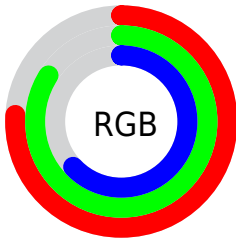
Format	Color
RYB	161, 213, 181
Decimal	12703137
CIELab	82.65, -15.69, 23.53
CIElCh	83, 28.281, 123.688
Yxy	61.4992, 0.3336, 0.3928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893217 (0xFFC1D5A1)
YUV	201.0920, -19.7654, -7.0967
Hunter-Lab	78.4214, -18.3771, 22.5087

Details

The RGB color **193, 213, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **181, 161, 213**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 216**, and **139, 158, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **185, 213, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 213, 182**.

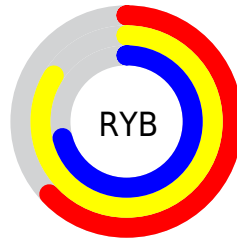
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (84%)

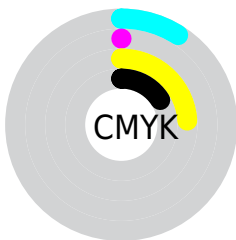
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (71%)

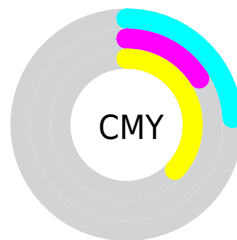


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 213, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 193, 213, 161

255, 255, 255


 250, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245

 193, 213, 161


 166, 185, 135


 139, 158, 109

 113, 132, 84

 88, 107, 61

 64, 83, 38

 41, 60, 17

 21, 38, 0


 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 213, 161


 193, 213, 161

 185, 213, 140


 201, 213, 182

 177, 213, 118

 209, 213, 204

 168, 213, 97


 218, 213, 225

 160, 213, 76


 226, 213, 246

 152, 213, 54


 234, 213, 255

 144, 213, 33

 242, 213, 255

 136, 213, 12

 250, 213, 255

 131, 213, 0

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 205, 153



193, 213, 161



163, 218, 181

Triad

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



193, 213, 161



144, 215, 253



255, 186, 203

Complementary

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



193, 213, 161



181, 161, 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.



243, 190, 230



193, 213, 161



178, 207, 255

Square

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



193, 213, 161



128, 220, 234



214, 198, 250



255, 189, 177

Rectangle

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



193, 213, 161



145, 220, 199



214, 198, 250



255, 187, 212

Sweetspot

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



193, 213, 161



248, 255, 237



213, 181, 161



124, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



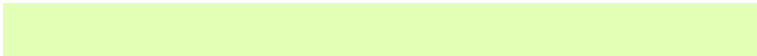
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 213, 161



227, 255, 181



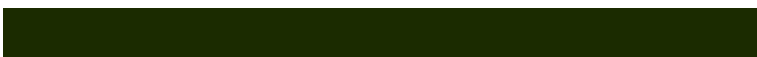
167, 213, 161



103, 107, 96



105, 171, 0



27, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



181, 161, 213



209, 181, 255



207, 161, 213



101, 96, 107



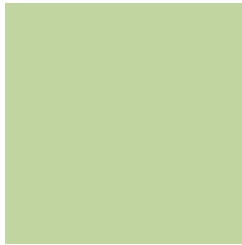
66, 0, 171



17, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 213, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

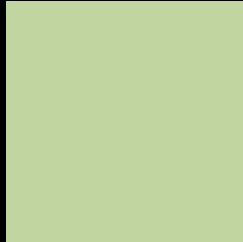
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

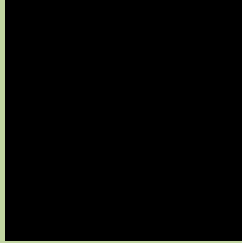
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

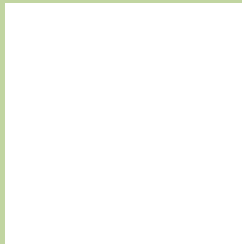
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 193, 213, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 213, 161.

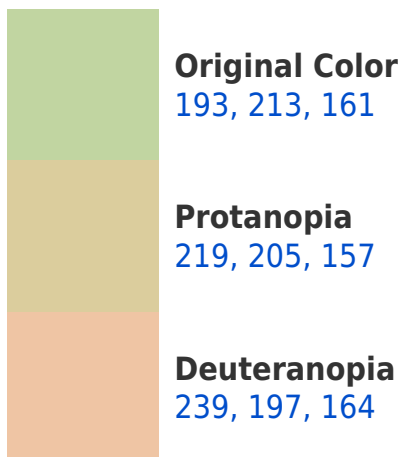


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 213, 161.

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
202, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 213, 161

Protanomaly
210, 208, 158

Deuteranomaly
222, 203, 163

Tritanomaly
199, 208, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 213, 161

Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201

Achromatomaly
198, 205, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 213, 161 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, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 213, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 213, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 213, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 213, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 161); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 161); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 213, 161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 213, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
213, 161) }
```

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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