

Converting Colors

RGB(193, 216, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(193, 216, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(193, 216, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1D8A5
RGB	193, 216, 165
RGB Percent	76%, 85%, 65%
CMY	0.2431, 0.1529, 0.3529
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.24, 0.15
HSL	87°, 40%, 75%
HSV	87°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	53.3397, 63.1658, 44.9782
YIQ	203.3090, 2.6630, -20.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

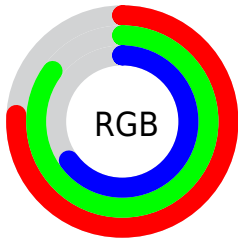
Format	Color
RYB	165, 216, 188
Decimal	12703909
CIELab	83.53, -16.59, 22.65
CIElCh	84, 28.074, 126.212
Yxy	63.1658, 0.3303, 0.3912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290893989 (0xFFC1D8A5)
YUV	203.3090, -18.8863, -9.0410
Hunter-Lab	79.4769, -19.2871, 22.0800

Details

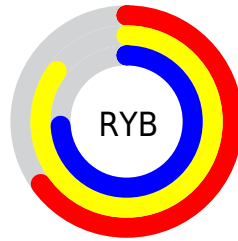
The RGB color **193, 216, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **188, 165, 216**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 255, 220**, and **139, 161, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 216, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 216, 187**.

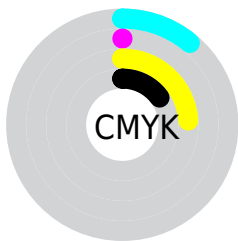
Distribution



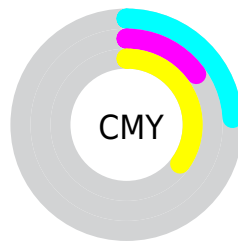
- Red (76%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 193, 216, 165 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, 216, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 193, 216, 165

255, 255, 255


 250, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249

 193, 216, 165


 166, 188, 139

 139, 161, 113

 113, 135, 88

 88, 110, 64

 64, 85, 42

 41, 62, 20

 22, 40, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 193, 216, 165

 193, 216, 165

 183, 216, 143

 203, 216, 187

 174, 216, 122


 212, 216, 208

 164, 216, 100


 222, 216, 230

 154, 216, 79


 232, 216, 251

 144, 216, 57


 242, 216, 255

 135, 216, 35

 251, 216, 255

 125, 216, 14

 255, 216, 255

 119, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 208, 156



193, 216, 165



163, 221, 186

Triad

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



193, 216, 165



150, 217, 255



255, 189, 204

Complementary

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



193, 216, 165



188, 165, 216

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.



247, 192, 230



193, 216, 165



184, 209, 255

Square

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



193, 216, 165



132, 222, 238



219, 200, 251



255, 192, 178

Rectangle

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



193, 216, 165



146, 223, 204



219, 200, 251



255, 189, 213

Sweetspot

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



193, 216, 165



247, 255, 237



216, 188, 165



123, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



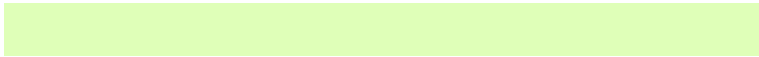
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



193, 216, 165



223, 255, 184



168, 216, 165



102, 107, 96



94, 171, 0



24, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



188, 165, 216



216, 184, 255



213, 165, 216



101, 96, 107



77, 0, 171



20, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 193, 216, 165 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, 216, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

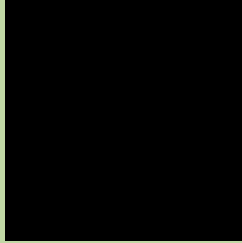
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 216, 165.

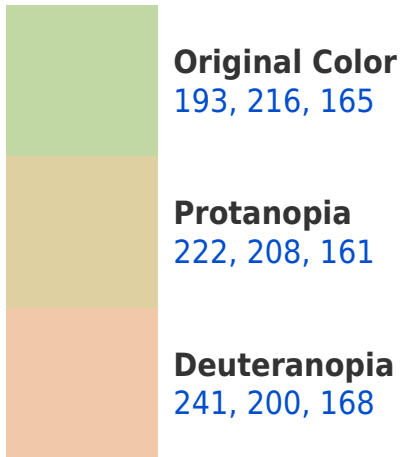


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 193, 216, 165.

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](#).

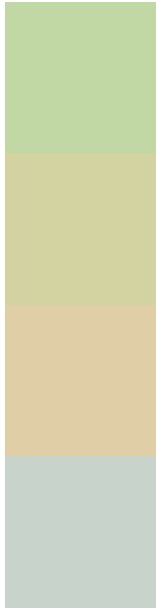
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
202, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
193, 216, 165

Protanomaly
211, 211, 162

Deuteranomaly
224, 206, 167

Tritanomaly
199, 211, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
193, 216, 165

Achromatopsia
203, 203, 203

Achromatomaly
199, 208, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 193, 216, 165 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, 216, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 216, 165)  
}
```

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, 216, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 216, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 193, 216, 165 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, 216, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 216, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 216, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 216, 165); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 216, 165); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 216, 165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 216, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 216, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
216, 165) }
```

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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