

Converting Colors

`RYB(193, 144, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(193, 144, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(193, 144, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C19094
RGB	193, 144, 148
RGB Percent	76%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.2431, 0.4353, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.23, 0.24
HSL	355°, 28%, 66%
HSV	355°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	37.3109, 33.4221, 32.5016
YIQ	159.1070, 27.9200, 11.6320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

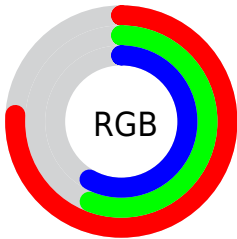
Format	Color
RYB	193, 144, 148
Decimal	12685460
CIELab	64.50, 19.11, 5.13
CIElCh	65, 19.791, 15.029
Yxy	33.4221, 0.3614, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290875540 (0xFFC19094)
YUV	159.1070, -5.4758, 29.7242
Hunter-Lab	57.8118, 14.0304, 7.1357

Details

The RYB color **193, 144, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 170, 193**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 198, 202**, and **138, 93, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 125, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 163, 166**.

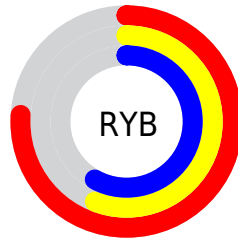
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (56%)

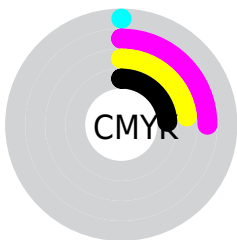
Blue (58%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

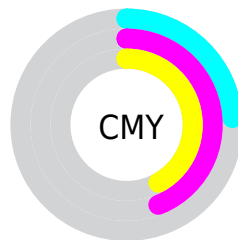


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 193, 144, 148 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 RYB color 193, 144, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 144, 148

255, 255, 255

 250, 198, 202

 255, 226, 230

 193, 144, 148

 165, 118, 122

 138, 93, 97

 112, 69, 74


 87, 46, 51

 63, 25, 30


 41, 1, 5

 0, 0, 0

 193, 144, 148

 193, 125, 130

 193, 144, 148

 193, 163, 166

■ 193, 105, 113

■ 193, 183, 183

■ 193, 86, 95

■ 193, 198, 202

■ 193, 67, 77

■ 193, 208, 221

■ 193, 47, 59

■ 193, 218, 241

■ 193, 28, 42

■ 193, 224, 255

■ 193, 9, 24

■ 193, 224, 255

■ 193, 0, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 145, 166



193, 144, 148



190, 152, 132

Triad

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



193, 144, 148



131, 163, 154



125, 148, 190

Complementary

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



193, 144, 148



144, 170, 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.



109, 141, 181



193, 144, 148



121, 150, 166

Square

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



193, 144, 148



125, 161, 122



109, 139, 167



148, 154, 190

Rectangle

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



193, 144, 148



183, 169, 125



109, 139, 167



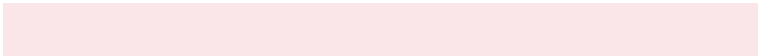
118, 145, 188

Sweetspot

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



193, 144, 148



250, 230, 232



189, 144, 193



125, 112, 113



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 144, 148



250, 175, 181



193, 178, 144



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 13



33, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



193, 144, 148



250, 175, 181



144, 162, 193



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 13



33, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 193, 144, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

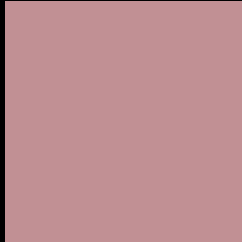
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 193, 144, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

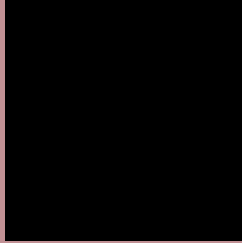
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 193, 144, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 144, 148.

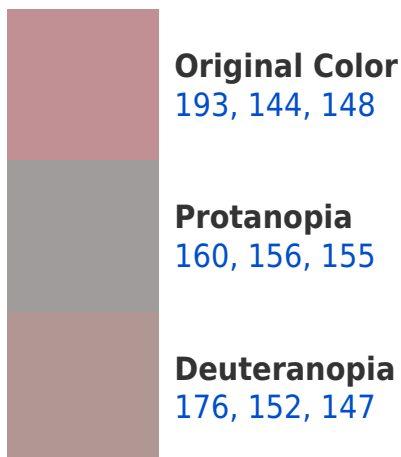



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 144, 148.

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
194, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 144, 148

Protanomaly

172, 152, 152

Deuteranomaly

182, 148, 147

Tritanomaly

194, 143, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 144, 148

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

171, 154, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 193, 144, 148 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, 144, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 144, 148)  
}
```

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, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 144, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 193, 144, 148 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, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 144, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 144, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 144, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 144, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 144,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 193, 144, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
144, 148) }
```

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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