

Converting Colors

`RYB(193, 165, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(193, 165, 166) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(193, 165, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1A5A6
RGB	193, 165, 166
RGB Percent	76%, 65%, 65%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3529, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.14, 0.24
HSL	358°, 18%, 70%
HSV	358°, 15%, 76%
XYZ	42.3304, 41.0009, 41.7593
YIQ	173.4860, 16.3670, 6.2470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

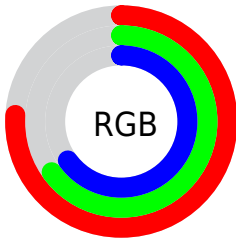
Format	Color
RYB	193, 165, 166
Decimal	12690854
CIELab	70.18, 10.38, 3.27
CIElCh	70, 10.886, 17.484
Yxy	41.0009, 0.3384, 0.3278
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290880934 (0xFFC1A5A6)
YUV	173.4860, -3.6906, 17.1138
Hunter-Lab	64.0319, 5.9473, 6.1556

Details

The RYB color **193, 165, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 179, 193**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 220, 221**, and **139, 113, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 146, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 184, 185**.

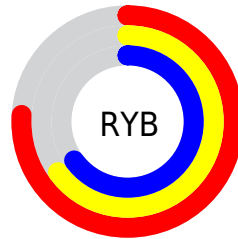
Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (65%)

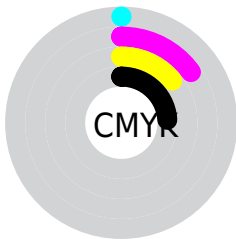
Blue (65%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (65%)

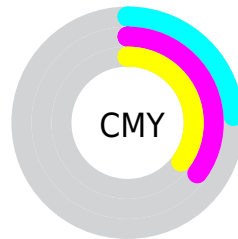


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 193, 165, 166 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, 165, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 193, 165, 166

 193, 165, 166

255, 255, 255

 166, 139, 140

 250, 220, 221

 139, 113, 114

 255, 249, 250

 113, 89, 90

 89, 65, 66


 65, 43, 44

 42, 22, 24

 23, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 193, 165, 166

 193, 165, 166

 193, 146, 147

 193, 184, 185

 193, 126, 129

 193, 199, 204

 193, 107, 110

 193, 208, 223

 193, 88, 92

 193, 218, 242

 193, 69, 73

 193, 224, 255

 193, 49, 54

 193, 30, 36

 193, 11, 17

 193, 0, 7

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 165, 176



193, 165, 166



191, 171, 157

Triad

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



193, 165, 166



158, 175, 171



157, 168, 191

Complementary

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



193, 165, 166



165, 179, 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.



149, 165, 186



193, 165, 166



152, 168, 177

Square

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



193, 165, 166



153, 173, 153



147, 162, 177



168, 170, 190

Rectangle

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



193, 165, 166



187, 178, 154



147, 162, 177



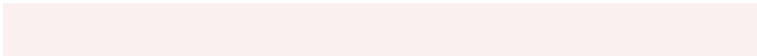
153, 167, 189

Sweetspot

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



193, 165, 166



250, 240, 240



192, 165, 193



125, 119, 119



252, 252, 252



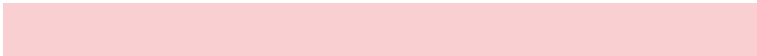
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



193, 165, 166



250, 207, 209



193, 189, 165



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 6



33, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



193, 165, 166



250, 207, 209



165, 175, 193



97, 87, 88



161, 0, 6



33, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 193, 165, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

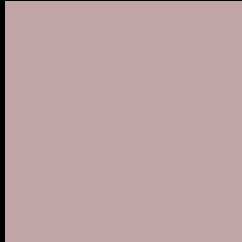
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

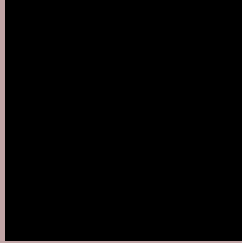
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 165, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 165, 166.

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, 165, 166

Protanopia
175, 172, 169

Deuteranopia
190, 166, 166



Tritanopia
194, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

193, 165, 166

Protanomaly

182, 169, 168

Deuteranomaly

191, 166, 166

Tritanomaly

194, 164, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

193, 165, 166

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

180, 170, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 193, 165, 166 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, 165, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 165, 166)  
}
```

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, 165, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 165, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 193, 165, 166 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, 165, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 165, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 165, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 165, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 165, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 165, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 193, 165, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 165, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
165, 166) }
```

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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