

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 116, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 116, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 116, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C074A2
RGB	192, 116, 162
RGB Percent	75%, 45%, 64%
CMY	0.2471, 0.5451, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.16, 0.25
HSL	324°, 38%, 60%
HSV	324°, 40%, 75%
XYZ	34.5052, 26.3059, 37.4413
YIQ	143.9680, 30.5300, 30.4180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

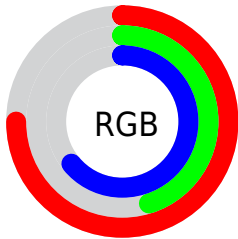
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 116, 162
Decimal	12612770
CIE _{Lab}	58.33, 36.31, -11.97
CIE _{LCh}	58, 38.235, 341.757
Yxy	26.3059, 0.3512, 0.2677
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290802850 (0xFFC074A2)
YUV	143.9680, 8.8898, 42.1241
Hunter-Lab	51.2893, 30.3309, -7.3794

Details

The RGB color **192, 116, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 192, 146**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 169, 217**, and **137, 65, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 97, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 135, 170**.

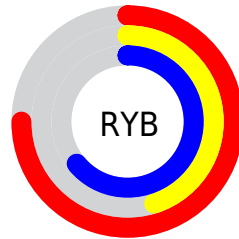
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (45%)

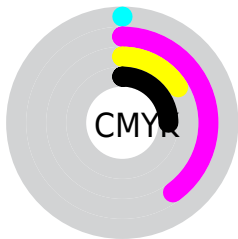
Blue (64%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (64%)

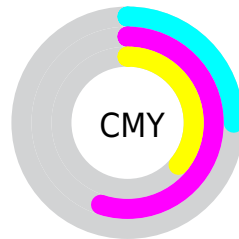


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 116, 162 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 192, 116, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 116, 162

255, 255, 255

 250, 169, 217

 255, 197, 245

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 192, 116, 162


 192, 97, 154

 192, 116, 162

 164, 90, 136

 137, 65, 110

 110, 41, 86

 85, 14, 63

 60, 0, 41

 39, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 192, 116, 162

 192, 135, 170

■ 192, 78, 147

■ 192, 154, 177

■ 192, 58, 139

■ 192, 174, 185

■ 192, 39, 132

■ 192, 193, 192

■ 192, 20, 124

■ 192, 212, 200

■ 192, 1, 117

■ 192, 231, 207

■ 192, 0, 116

■ 192, 250, 215

■ 192, 255, 223

■ 192, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 127, 190



192, 116, 162



204, 113, 128

Triad

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



192, 116, 162



148, 143, 73



0, 156, 184

Complementary

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



192, 116, 162



116, 192, 146

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.



0, 158, 153



192, 116, 162



112, 151, 89

Square

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



192, 116, 162



178, 131, 77



66, 156, 118



35, 149, 203

Rectangle

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



192, 116, 162



202, 117, 107



66, 156, 118



0, 157, 174

Sweetspot

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



192, 116, 162



250, 220, 238



145, 116, 192



125, 107, 118



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 116, 162



250, 130, 203



192, 116, 125



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 97



33, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



192, 116, 162



250, 130, 203



116, 192, 183



97, 87, 93



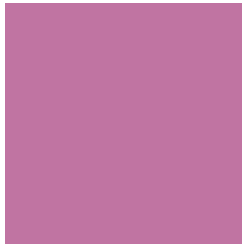
161, 0, 97



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 116, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

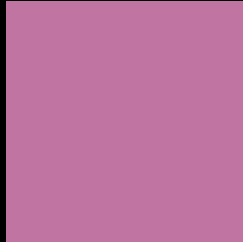
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 192, 116, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

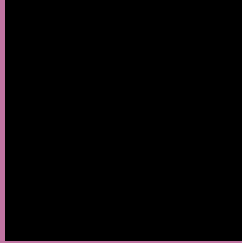
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 192, 116, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 116, 162.

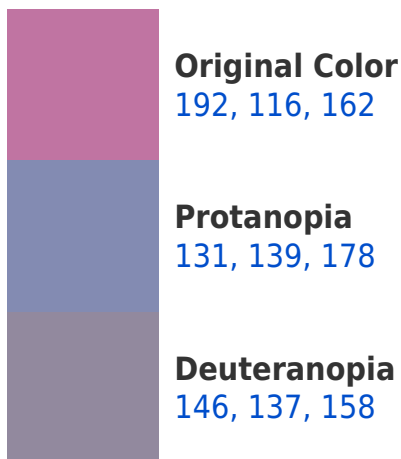


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 116, 162.

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
189, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 116, 162



Protanomaly

153, 131, 172



Deuteranomaly

163, 129, 159



Tritanomaly

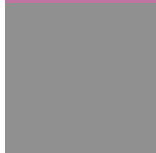
190, 120, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 116, 162



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

161, 134, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 116, 162 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(192, 116, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 116, 162)  
}
```

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(192, 116, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 116, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 116, 162 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(192, 116, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 116, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 116, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 116, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 116, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 116,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 116, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 116, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
116, 162) }
```

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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