

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 126, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 126, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 126, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C07E76
RGB	192, 126, 118
RGB Percent	75%, 49%, 46%
CMY	0.2471, 0.5059, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.39, 0.25
HSL	6°, 37%, 61%
HSV	6°, 39%, 75%
XYZ	32.4691, 27.4362, 20.7239
YIQ	144.8220, 41.9040, 11.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

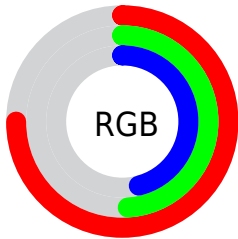
Format	Color
R _Y B	192, 127, 118
Decimal	12615286
CIE Lab	59.38, 24.63, 14.91
CIE LCh	59, 28.794, 31.194
Yxy	27.4362, 0.4027, 0.3403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290805366 (0xFFC07E76)
YUV	144.8220, -13.2232, 41.3751
Hunter-Lab	52.3796, 18.9845, 13.2076

Details

The RGB color **192, 126, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **118, 184, 192**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 179, 170**, and **136, 76, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 109, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 143, 137**.

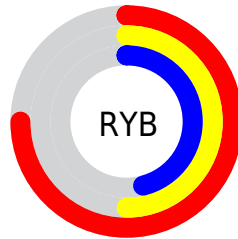
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (49%)

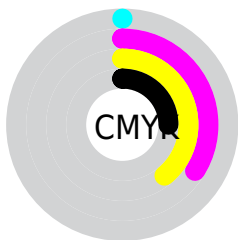
Blue (46%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (46%)

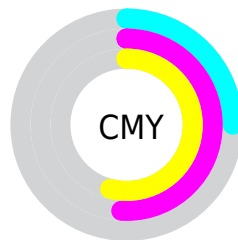


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (51%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 126, 118 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, 126, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 126, 118

255, 255, 255

 250, 179, 170


 255, 207, 197

 255, 235, 225

255, 255, 254

 192, 126, 118

 192, 109, 99

 192, 126, 118

 164, 101, 93

 136, 76, 70

 109, 53, 47


 83, 30, 27

 58, 6, 0

 36, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 192, 126, 118

 192, 143, 137


 192, 92, 80

 192, 160, 156

 192, 75, 60

 192, 177, 176

 192, 58, 41

 192, 194, 195

 192, 40, 22

 192, 212, 214

 192, 23, 3

 192, 229, 233

 192, 21, 0

 192, 246, 252

 192, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 124, 143



192, 126, 118



180, 133, 99

Triad

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



192, 126, 118



103, 154, 118



110, 145, 193

Complementary

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



192, 126, 118



118, 184, 192

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.



73, 152, 187



192, 126, 118



73, 157, 143

Square

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



192, 126, 118



133, 149, 99



56, 156, 168



148, 136, 186

Rectangle

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



192, 126, 118



167, 139, 93



56, 156, 168



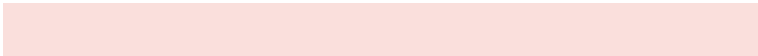
97, 148, 192

Sweetspot

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



192, 126, 118



250, 223, 220



192, 118, 185



125, 109, 107



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 126, 118



250, 147, 135



192, 162, 118



97, 88, 87



161, 17, 0



33, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 184, 192



135, 237, 250



118, 148, 192



87, 96, 97



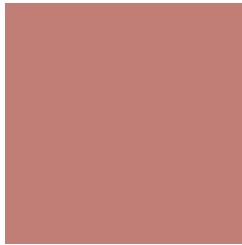
0, 143, 161



0, 30, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 126, 118 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, 126, 118 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, 126, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 126, 118.

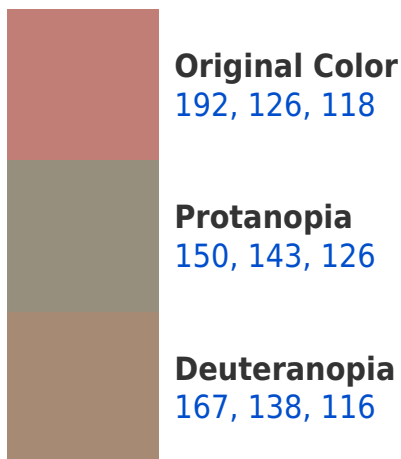


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 126, 118.

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
193, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 126, 118

Protanomaly

165, 137, 123

Deuteranomaly

176, 134, 117

Tritanomaly

193, 125, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 126, 118

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

162, 138, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 126, 118 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, 126, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 126, 118)  
}
```

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, 126, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 126, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 126, 118 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, 126, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 126, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 126, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 126, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 126, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 126,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 126, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 126, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
126, 118) }
```

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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