

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 128, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 128, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 128, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C080A7
RGB	192, 128, 167
RGB Percent	75%, 50%, 65%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4980, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	323°, 34%, 63%
HSV	323°, 33%, 75%
XYZ	36.4325, 29.4348, 40.3205
YIQ	151.5820, 25.6250, 25.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

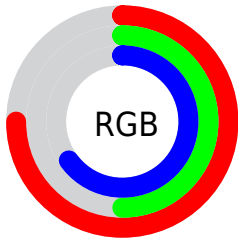
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 128, 167
Decimal	12615847
CIE _{Lab}	61.16, 30.61, -10.58
CIE _{LCh}	61, 32.382, 340.929
Yxy	29.4348, 0.3431, 0.2772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290805927 (0xFFC080A7)
YUV	151.5820, 7.6011, 35.4466
Hunter-Lab	54.2539, 24.9217, -6.0856

Details

The RGB color **192, 128, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **128, 192, 153**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 182, 222**, and **137, 78, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 109, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 147, 175**.

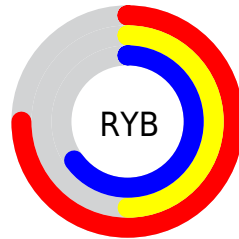
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (50%)

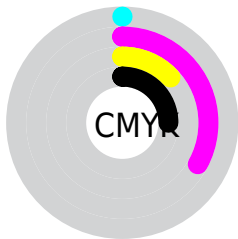
Blue (65%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (65%)

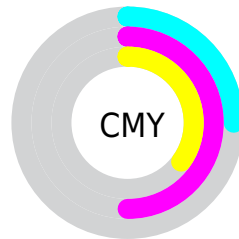


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 128, 167 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, 128, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 128, 167


255, 255, 255

 249, 182, 222


 255, 209, 251

 255, 238, 255

 192, 128, 167

 164, 102, 141

 137, 78, 115

 111, 53, 90

 86, 30, 67


 61, 5, 45


 41, 0, 25

 0, 0, 0

 192, 128, 167

 192, 109, 160

 192, 128, 167

 192, 147, 175

192, 90, 152

192, 166, 182

192, 70, 145

192, 186, 190

192, 51, 137

192, 205, 197

192, 32, 130

192, 224, 205

192, 13, 122

192, 243, 212

192, 0, 117

192, 255, 220

192, 255, 227

192, 255, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 136, 191



192, 128, 167



204, 126, 138

Triad

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



192, 128, 167



156, 149, 91



38, 161, 184

Complementary

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



192, 128, 167



128, 192, 153

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.



53, 163, 157



192, 128, 167



125, 157, 103

Square

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



192, 128, 167



182, 140, 94



90, 162, 128



76, 156, 201

Rectangle

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



192, 128, 167



202, 128, 120



90, 162, 128



36, 162, 176

Sweetspot

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



192, 128, 167



250, 225, 240



153, 128, 192



125, 110, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 128, 167



250, 150, 211



192, 128, 135



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 98



33, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



192, 128, 167



250, 150, 211



128, 192, 185



97, 87, 93



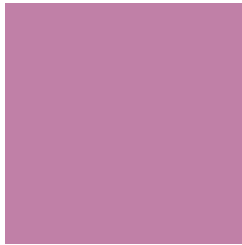
161, 0, 98



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 128, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

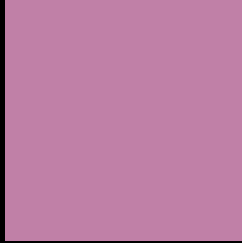
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

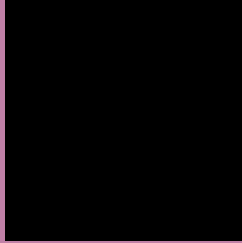
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 128, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 128, 167.

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
192, 128, 167

Protanopia
141, 147, 179

Deuteranopia
155, 144, 164



Tritanopia
189, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 128, 167

Protanomaly
160, 140, 175

Deuteranomaly
168, 138, 165

Tritanomaly
190, 131, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 128, 167

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
167, 143, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 128, 167 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, 128, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 128, 167)  
}
```

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, 128, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 128, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 128, 167 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, 128, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 128, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 128, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 128, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 128, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 128,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 128, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 128, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
128, 167) }
```

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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