

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 130, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 130, 104) contains.

RGB(192, 130, 104)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(192, 130, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08268
RGB	192, 130, 104
RGB Percent	75%, 51%, 41%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4902, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.46, 0.25
HSL	18°, 41%, 58%
HSV	18°, 46%, 75%
XYZ	32.2196, 28.1712, 16.8361
YIQ	145.5740, 45.2980, 5.0580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

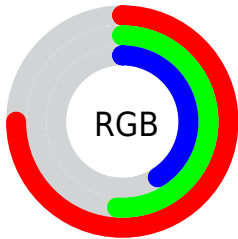
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 141, 104
Decimal	12616296
CIE _{Lab}	60.04, 20.86, 23.76
CIE _{LCh}	60, 31.617, 48.724
Yxy	28.1712, 0.4172, 0.3648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290806376 (0xFFC08268)
YUV	145.5740, -20.4960, 40.7156
Hunter-Lab	53.0766, 15.4725, 18.3465

Details

The RGB color **192, 130, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 166, 192**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 183, 155**, and **136, 80, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 116, 85**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 144, 123**.

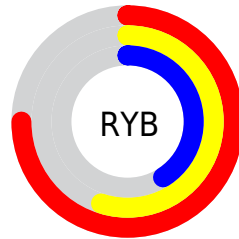
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (51%)

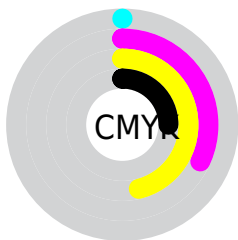
Blue (41%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (41%)

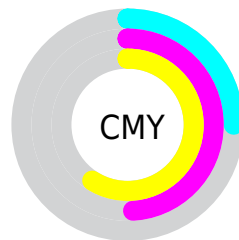


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (49%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 130, 104 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, 130, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 130, 104

255, 255, 255

 250, 183, 155

 255, 211, 182

 255, 239, 210

 255, 255, 238

 192, 130, 104

 164, 105, 80

 136, 80, 57

 109, 57, 35

 82, 34, 13

 57, 13, 0


 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 192, 130, 104

 192, 116, 85

 192, 130, 104

 192, 144, 123

192, 103, 66

192, 157, 142

192, 89, 46

192, 171, 162

192, 76, 27

192, 184, 181

192, 62, 8

192, 198, 200

192, 57, 0

192, 211, 219

192, 225, 238

192, 238, 255

192, 252, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 124, 128



192, 130, 104



173, 139, 90

Triad

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



192, 130, 104



79, 159, 133



133, 141, 197

Complementary

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



192, 130, 104



104, 166, 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.



88, 151, 199



192, 130, 104



45, 160, 162

Square

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



192, 130, 104



114, 155, 107



46, 157, 186



169, 131, 182

Rectangle

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



192, 130, 104



155, 146, 89



46, 157, 186



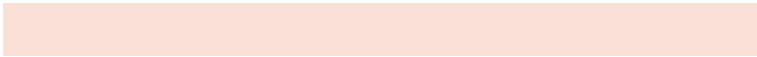
119, 145, 199

Sweetspot

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



192, 130, 104



250, 225, 215



192, 104, 167



125, 110, 104



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 130, 104



250, 153, 112



192, 173, 104



97, 90, 87



161, 47, 0



33, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 166, 192



112, 209, 250



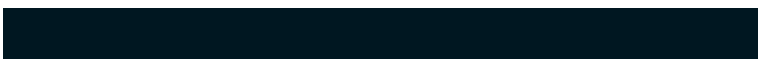
104, 123, 192



87, 94, 97



0, 113, 161



0, 23, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 130, 104 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

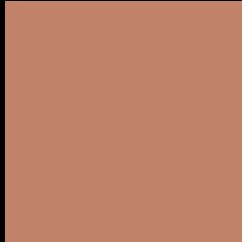
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

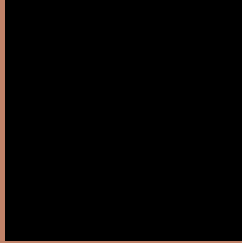
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 130, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 130, 104.

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, 130, 104

Protanopia
155, 145, 111

Deuteranopia
173, 139, 102



Tritanopia
195, 126, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 130, 104

Protanomaly
168, 140, 108

Deuteranomaly
180, 136, 103

Tritanomaly
194, 127, 124

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 130, 104

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
163, 140, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 130, 104 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, 130, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 130, 104)  
}
```

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, 130, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 130, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 130, 104 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, 130, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 130, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 130, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 130, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 130, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 130,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 130, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 130, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
130, 104) }
```

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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