

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 140, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 140, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 140, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08C8B
RGB	192, 140, 139
RGB Percent	75%, 55%, 55%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4510, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.28, 0.25
HSL	1°, 30%, 65%
HSV	1°, 28%, 75%
XYZ	35.7765, 31.8267, 28.6836
YIQ	155.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

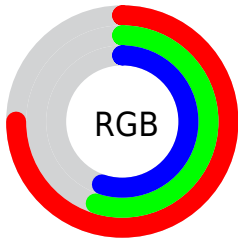
Format	Color
R _Y B	192, 140, 139
Decimal	12618891
CIE Lab	63.20, 19.64, 8.34
CIE LCh	63, 21.335, 23.014
Yxy	31.8267, 0.3716, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290808971 (0xFFC08C8B)
YUV	155.4340, -8.1020, 32.0684
Hunter-Lab	56.4152, 14.4719, 9.3453

Details

The RGB color **192, 140, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 191, 192**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 194, 192**, and **137, 90, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 121, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 159, 158**.

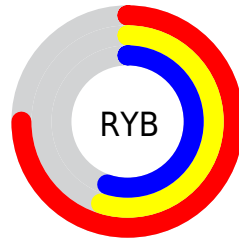
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (55%)

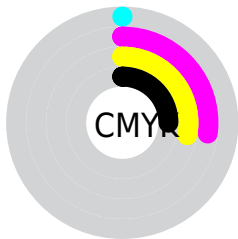
Blue (55%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (55%)

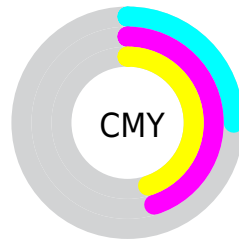


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (45%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 140, 139 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, 140, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 140, 139


255, 255, 255

 249, 194, 192


 255, 222, 220

 255, 251, 249


 192, 140, 139

 164, 114, 114

 137, 90, 89

 111, 66, 66


 85, 43, 44

 61, 21, 23


 40, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 192, 140, 139

 192, 121, 120


 192, 140, 139

 192, 159, 158

 192, 102, 101

 192, 178, 177

 192, 83, 81

 192, 197, 197

 192, 65, 62

 192, 215, 216

 192, 46, 43

 192, 234, 235

 192, 27, 24

 192, 253, 254

 192, 8, 5

 192, 255, 255

 192, 4, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 140, 158



192, 140, 139



186, 144, 123

Triad

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



192, 140, 139



130, 161, 130



124, 156, 190

Complementary

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



192, 140, 139



139, 191, 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.



104, 161, 183



192, 140, 139



110, 163, 148

Square

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



192, 140, 139



152, 156, 118



99, 164, 167



150, 150, 188

Rectangle

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



192, 140, 139



177, 148, 117



99, 164, 167



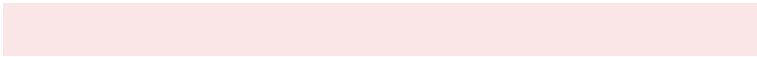
116, 158, 189

Sweetspot

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



192, 140, 139



250, 230, 230



192, 139, 191



125, 113, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 140, 139



250, 169, 167



192, 166, 139



97, 87, 87



161, 3, 0



33, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 191, 192



167, 248, 250



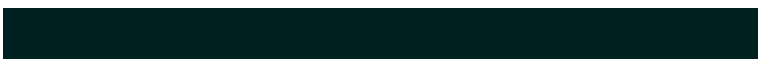
139, 165, 192



87, 97, 97



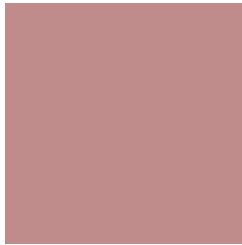
0, 158, 161



0, 33, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 140, 139 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 RGB color 192, 140, 139 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](#).

RGB 192, 140, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 140, 139.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 140, 139.

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, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 140, 139

Protanomaly

170, 148, 143

Deuteranomaly

181, 145, 138

Tritanomaly

193, 139, 145

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 140, 139

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

168, 150, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 140, 139 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, 140, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 140, 139)  
}
```

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, 140, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 140, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 140, 139 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, 140, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 140, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 140, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 140, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 140, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 140,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 140, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 140, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
140, 139) }
```

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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