

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 143, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 143, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 143, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08FA8
RGB	192, 143, 168
RGB Percent	75%, 56%, 66%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4392, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.12, 0.25
HSL	329°, 28%, 66%
HSV	329°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	38.6286, 33.6785, 41.5104
YIQ	160.5010, 21.1790, 18.1630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

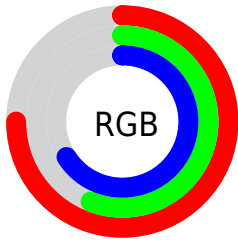
Format	Color
RYB	192, 143, 168
Decimal	12619688
CIELab	64.71, 22.49, -5.87
CIELCh	65, 23.243, 345.369
Yxy	33.6785, 0.3394, 0.2959
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290809768 (0xFFC08FA8)
YUV	160.5010, 3.6970, 27.6246
Hunter-Lab	58.0332, 17.2566, -1.7862

Details

The RGB color **192, 143, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 192, 167**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 197, 223**, and **138, 92, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 124, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 162, 177**.

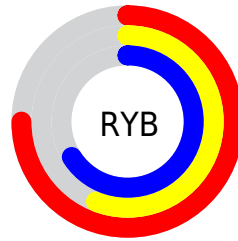
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (56%)

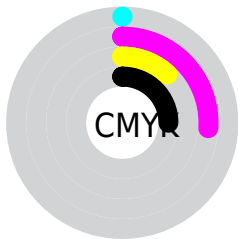
Blue (66%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (66%)

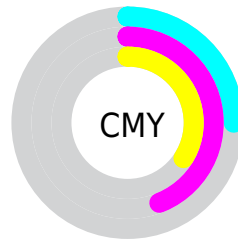


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 143, 168 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, 143, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 143, 168

255, 255, 255

 249, 197, 223

 255, 225, 252

255, 254, 255

 192, 143, 168

 165, 117, 142

 138, 92, 116


 112, 68, 91


 87, 45, 68


 63, 23, 46


 40, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0

 192, 143, 168

 192, 124, 159

 192, 143, 168


 192, 162, 177

 192, 105, 149

 192, 181, 187

 192, 85, 140

 192, 201, 196

 192, 66, 130

 192, 220, 206

 192, 47, 121

 192, 239, 215

 192, 28, 112

 192, 255, 224

 192, 9, 102

 192, 255, 234

 192, 0, 98

 192, 255, 243

 192, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 148, 186



192, 143, 168



199, 142, 147

Triad

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



192, 143, 168



161, 159, 117



99, 167, 186

Complementary

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



192, 143, 168



143, 192, 167

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.



99, 169, 167



192, 143, 168



138, 165, 127

Square

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



192, 143, 168



182, 152, 117



115, 168, 146



118, 162, 197

Rectangle

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



192, 143, 168



198, 144, 134



115, 168, 146



96, 168, 180

Sweetspot

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



192, 143, 168



250, 230, 240



167, 143, 192



125, 112, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 143, 168



250, 172, 212



192, 143, 144



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 82



33, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



192, 143, 168



250, 172, 212



143, 192, 191



97, 87, 92



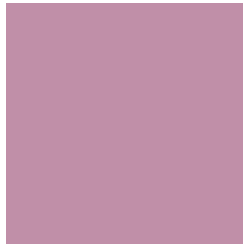
161, 0, 82



33, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 143, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

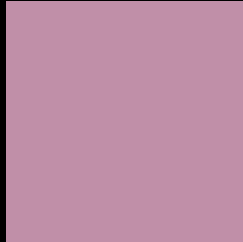
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 168 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, 143, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 143, 168.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 143, 168.

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
191, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 143, 168

Protanomaly
168, 151, 173

Deuteranomaly
177, 149, 167

Tritanomaly
191, 144, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 143, 168

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
172, 154, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 143, 168 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, 143, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 143, 168)  
}
```

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, 143, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 143, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 143, 168 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, 143, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 143, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 143, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 143, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 143, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 143,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 143, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 143, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
143, 168) }
```

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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