

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 143, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 143, 172) contains.

RGB(192, 143, 172)	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, 143, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08FAC
RGB	192, 143, 172
RGB Percent	75%, 56%, 67%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4392, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.10, 0.25
HSL	324°, 28%, 66%
HSV	324°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	39.0071, 33.8299, 43.5037
YIQ	160.9570, 19.8950, 19.4070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

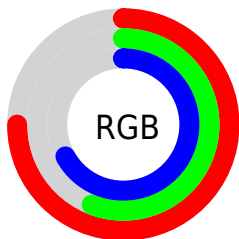
Format	Color
RYB	192, 143, 172
Decimal	12619692
CIELab	64.83, 23.17, -7.95
CIElCh	65, 24.499, 341.070
Yxy	33.8299, 0.3353, 0.2908
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290809772 (0xFFC08FAC)
YUV	160.9570, 5.4442, 27.2247
Hunter-Lab	58.1635, 17.9240, -3.6318

Details

The RGB color **192, 143, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 192, 163**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 197, 227**, and **138, 92, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 124, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 162, 180**.

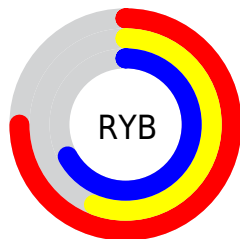
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (56%)

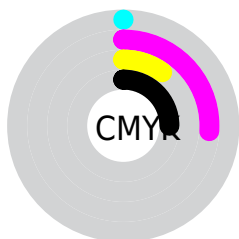
Blue (67%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (67%)

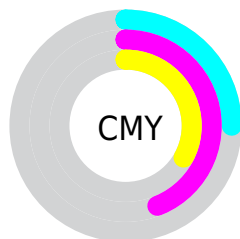


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 143, 172 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, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 143, 172

255, 255, 255

 249, 197, 227

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 192, 143, 172

 165, 117, 145

 138, 92, 120

 112, 68, 95

 87, 45, 71


 63, 23, 49


 40, 0, 28

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 192, 143, 172

 192, 143, 172

 192, 124, 164


 192, 162, 180

 192, 105, 156

 192, 181, 188

 192, 85, 148


 192, 201, 196

 192, 66, 141

 192, 220, 203

 192, 47, 133

 192, 239, 211

 192, 28, 125

 192, 255, 219

 192, 9, 117

 192, 255, 227

 192, 0, 114

 192, 255, 235

 192, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 149, 190



192, 143, 172



201, 141, 150

Triad

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



192, 143, 172



165, 158, 114



93, 168, 185

Complementary

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



192, 143, 172



143, 192, 163

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.



96, 170, 165



192, 143, 172



140, 165, 124

Square

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



192, 143, 172



186, 151, 116



116, 168, 142



112, 163, 198

Rectangle

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



192, 143, 172



201, 143, 136



116, 168, 142



92, 169, 179

Sweetspot

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



192, 143, 172



250, 230, 242



163, 143, 192



125, 112, 120



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 143, 172



250, 172, 218



192, 143, 148



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 95



33, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



192, 143, 172



250, 172, 218



143, 192, 187



97, 87, 93



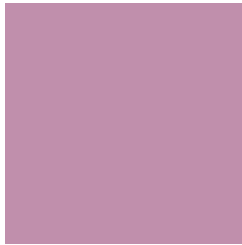
161, 0, 95



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 143, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

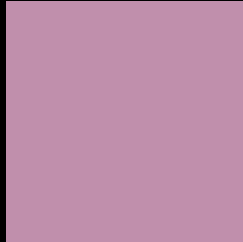
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

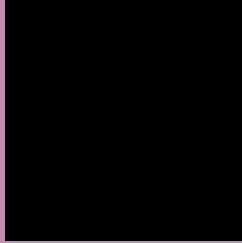
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 143, 172.

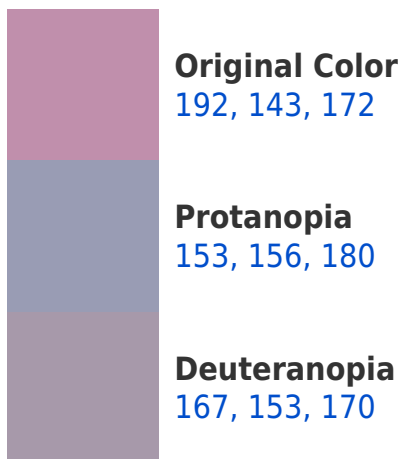


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 143, 172.

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
190, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 143, 172

Protanomaly
167, 151, 177

Deuteranomaly
176, 149, 171

Tritanomaly
191, 145, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 143, 172

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
172, 154, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 143, 172 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, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 143, 172)  
}
```

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, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 143, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 143, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 143, 172) }
```

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, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 143, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 143, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 143,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 143, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
143, 172) }
```

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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