

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 145, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 145, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 145, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C091A4
RGB	192, 145, 164
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 64%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4314, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	336°, 27%, 66%
HSV	336°, 24%, 75%
XYZ	38.5645, 34.1376, 39.6786
YIQ	161.2190, 21.9130, 15.8730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

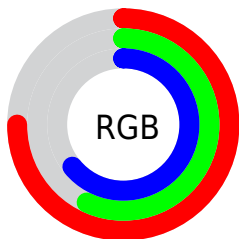
Format	Color
RYB	192, 145, 164
Decimal	12620196
CIELab	65.07, 20.71, -3.08
CIELCh	65, 20.938, 351.551
Yxy	34.1376, 0.3432, 0.3038
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290810276 (0xFFC091A4)
YUV	161.2190, 1.3710, 26.9949
Hunter-Lab	58.4274, 15.5694, 0.6348

Details

The RGB color **192, 145, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 192, 173**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 199, 219**, and **138, 94, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 126, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 164, 175**.

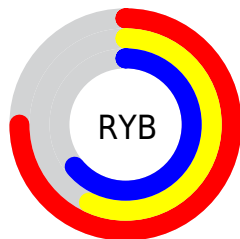
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (57%)

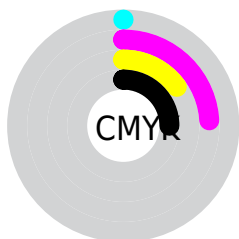
Blue (64%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

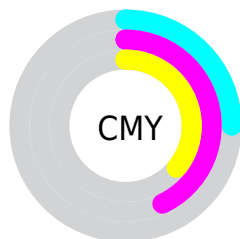


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 145, 164 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, 145, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 145, 164

255, 255, 255

 249, 199, 219

 255, 227, 247

 192, 145, 164

 165, 119, 138

 138, 94, 112

 112, 70, 88

 87, 47, 65

 63, 25, 43

 40, 2, 22

 0, 0, 0

 192, 145, 164

 192, 126, 153

 192, 145, 164

 192, 164, 175

■ 192, 107, 141

■ 192, 183, 187

■ 192, 87, 130

■ 192, 203, 198

■ 192, 68, 118

■ 192, 222, 210

■ 192, 49, 107

■ 192, 241, 221

■ 192, 30, 95

■ 192, 255, 233

■ 192, 11, 84

■ 192, 255, 244

■ 192, 0, 78

■ 192, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 149, 181



192, 145, 164



197, 145, 145

Triad

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



192, 145, 164



158, 161, 123



110, 166, 187

Complementary

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



192, 145, 164



145, 192, 173

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.



106, 168, 171



192, 145, 164



136, 166, 134

Square

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



192, 145, 164



177, 155, 121



117, 168, 152



129, 161, 195

Rectangle

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



192, 145, 164



194, 147, 134



117, 168, 152



106, 167, 182

Sweetspot

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



192, 145, 164



250, 232, 239



172, 145, 192



125, 115, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 145, 164



250, 177, 207



192, 149, 145



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 65



33, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



192, 145, 164



250, 177, 207



145, 188, 192



97, 87, 91



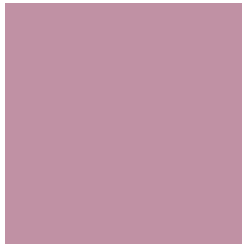
161, 0, 65



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 145, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

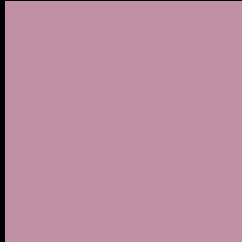
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

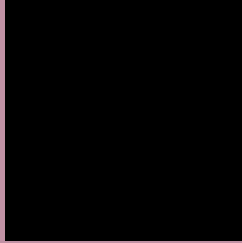
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 145, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 145, 164.

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, 145, 164

Protanopia
157, 157, 171

Deuteranopia
172, 153, 162



Tritanopia
191, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 145, 164

Protanomaly
170, 153, 168

Deuteranomaly
179, 150, 163

Tritanomaly
191, 146, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 145, 164

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
172, 155, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 145, 164 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, 145, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 145, 164)  
}
```

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, 145, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 145, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 145, 164 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, 145, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 145, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 145, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 145, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 145, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 145,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 145, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 145, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
145, 164) }
```

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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