

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 146, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 146, 141) contains.

RGB(192, 146, 141)	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, 146, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0928D
RGB	192, 146, 141
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 55%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4275, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.27, 0.25
HSL	6°, 29%, 65%
HSV	6°, 27%, 75%
XYZ	36.8248, 33.6873, 29.7607
YIQ	159.1840, 29.0210, 8.1970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

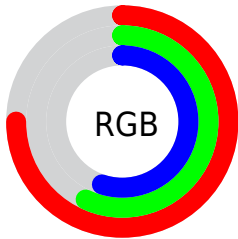
Format	Color
RYB	192, 147, 141
Decimal	12620429
CIELab	64.71, 16.60, 9.37
CIElCh	65, 19.062, 29.431
Yxy	33.6873, 0.3672, 0.3360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290810509 (0xFFC0928D)
YUV	159.1840, -8.9647, 28.7796
Hunter-Lab	58.0408, 11.6806, 10.2273

Details

The RGB color **192, 146, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 187, 192**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 200, 195**, and **137, 95, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 129, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 163, 160**.

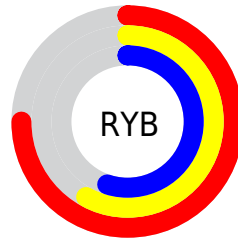
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (57%)

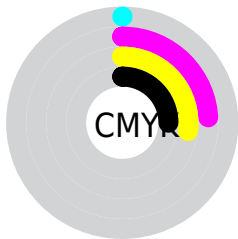
Blue (55%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (55%)

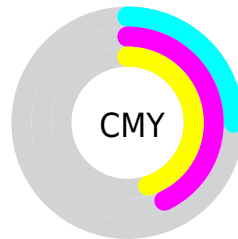


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 146, 141 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, 146, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 146, 141

255, 255, 255

 249, 200, 195


 255, 228, 222

 255, 255, 251


 192, 146, 141

 164, 120, 115

 137, 95, 91

 111, 71, 67


 86, 49, 45


 61, 27, 25


 40, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 146, 141

 192, 129, 122

 192, 146, 141

 192, 163, 160

■ 192, 111, 103

■ 192, 181, 179

■ 192, 94, 83

■ 192, 198, 199

■ 192, 77, 64

■ 192, 215, 218

■ 192, 59, 45

■ 192, 233, 237

■ 192, 42, 26

■ 192, 250, 255

■ 192, 25, 7

■ 192, 255, 255

■ 192, 19, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 145, 158



192, 146, 141



185, 150, 128

Triad

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



192, 146, 141



132, 165, 139



137, 159, 191

Complementary

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



192, 146, 141



141, 187, 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.



118, 163, 186



192, 146, 141



116, 167, 156

Square

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



192, 146, 141



152, 161, 127



110, 166, 173



160, 153, 187

Rectangle

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



192, 146, 141



176, 154, 124



110, 166, 173



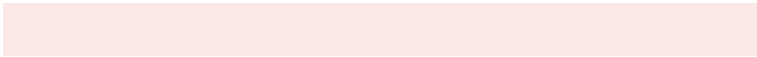
130, 160, 190

Sweetspot

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



192, 146, 141



250, 232, 230



192, 141, 188



125, 114, 112



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 146, 141



250, 178, 170



192, 171, 141



97, 88, 87



161, 16, 0



33, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 187, 192



170, 242, 250



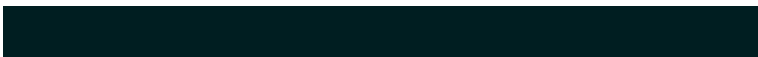
141, 162, 192



87, 96, 97



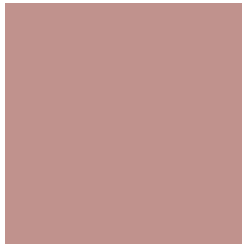
0, 145, 161



0, 30, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 146, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

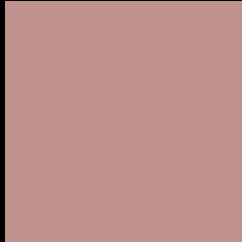
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 141 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, 146, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 146, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 146, 141.

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, 146, 141

Protanopia
163, 157, 147

Deuteranopia
179, 152, 140



Tritanopia

194, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 146, 141

Protanomaly

174, 153, 145

Deuteranomaly

184, 150, 140

Tritanomaly

193, 145, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 146, 141

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

171, 154, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 146, 141 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, 146, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 146, 141)  
}
```

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, 146, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 146, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 146, 141 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, 146, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 146, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 146, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 146, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 146, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 146,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 146, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 146, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
146, 141) }
```

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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