

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 152, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 152, 136) contains.

RGB(192, 152, 136)	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, 152, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C09888
RGB	192, 152, 136
RGB Percent	75%, 60%, 53%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4039, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.29, 0.25
HSL	17°, 31%, 64%
HSV	17°, 29%, 75%
XYZ	37.4104, 35.4405, 28.1615
YIQ	162.1360, 28.9760, 3.5040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

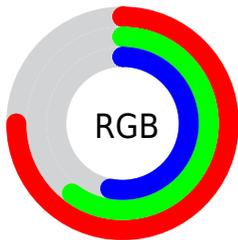
Format	Color
RYB	192, 158, 136
Decimal	12621960
CIELab	66.09, 12.59, 14.11
CIElCh	66, 18.909, 48.253
Yxy	35.4405, 0.3704, 0.3509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290812040 (0xFFC09888)
YUV	162.1360, -12.8850, 26.1907
Hunter-Lab	59.5319, 7.9901, 13.6253

Details

The RGB color **192, 152, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 176, 192**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 206, 189**, and **137, 101, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 138, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 166, 155**.

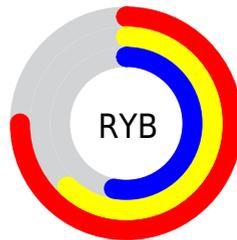
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (60%)

Blue (53%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (53%)

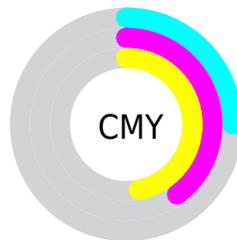


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 152, 136 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, 152, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 152, 136

255, 255, 255

 249, 206, 189

 255, 235, 217

 255, 255, 246

 192, 152, 136

 164, 126, 111

 137, 101, 86

 111, 77, 63

 86, 54, 41

 61, 32, 20

 39, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 152, 136

 192, 138, 117

 192, 152, 136

 192, 166, 155

■ 192, 125, 98

■ 192, 179, 174

■ 192, 111, 78

■ 192, 193, 194

■ 192, 97, 59

■ 192, 207, 213

■ 192, 83, 40

■ 192, 221, 232

■ 192, 70, 21

■ 192, 234, 251

■ 192, 56, 2

■ 192, 248, 255

■ 192, 55, 0

■ 192, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 149, 151



192, 152, 136



180, 157, 128

Triad

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



192, 152, 136



126, 170, 153



155, 159, 193

Complementary

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



192, 152, 136



136, 176, 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.



133, 164, 193



192, 152, 136



115, 170, 171

Square

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



192, 152, 136



143, 167, 138



117, 168, 185



176, 153, 183

Rectangle

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



192, 152, 136



169, 161, 127



117, 168, 185



147, 161, 194

Sweetspot

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



192, 152, 136



250, 234, 227



192, 136, 176



125, 115, 111



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 152, 136



250, 187, 162



192, 180, 136



97, 90, 87



161, 46, 0



33, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 176, 192



162, 225, 250



136, 148, 192



87, 94, 97



0, 115, 161



0, 24, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 152, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

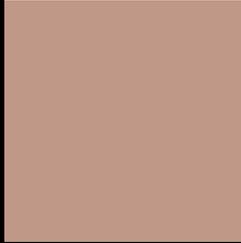
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

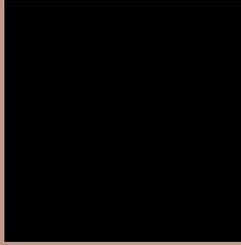
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 152, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 152, 136.

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, 152, 136
	Protanopia 168, 160, 140
	Deuteranopia 185, 155, 135



Tritanopia
195, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 152, 136

Protanomaly
177, 157, 139

Deuteranomaly
188, 154, 135

Tritanomaly
194, 150, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 152, 136

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
173, 158, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 152, 136 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, 152, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 152, 136)  
}
```

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, 152, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 152, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 152, 136 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, 152, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 152, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 152, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 152, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 152, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 152,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 152, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 152, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
152, 136) }
```

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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