

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 155, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 155, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 155, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C09BB4
RGB	192, 155, 180
RGB Percent	75%, 61%, 71%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3922, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.06, 0.25
HSL	319°, 23%, 68%
HSV	319°, 19%, 75%
XYZ	41.6978, 37.9444, 48.3063
YIQ	168.9130, 14.0270, 15.6190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

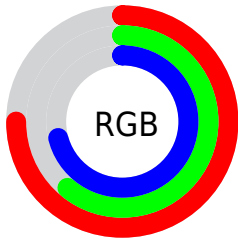
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 155, 180
Decimal	12622772
CIE _{Lab}	67.98, 17.94, -7.75
CIE _{LCh}	68, 19.542, 336.649
Yxy	37.9444, 0.3259, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290812852 (0xFFC09BB4)
YUV	168.9130, 5.4659, 20.2473
Hunter-Lab	61.5991, 13.0323, -3.3762

Details

The RGB color **192, 155, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **155, 192, 167**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 210, 236**, and **138, 104, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 136, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 174, 186**.

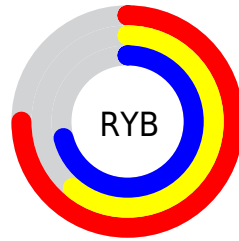
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (61%)

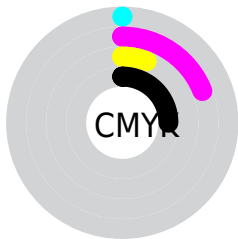
Blue (71%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (71%)

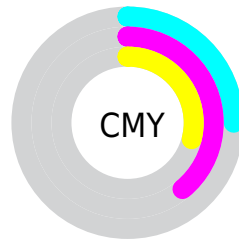


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 155, 180 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, 155, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 155, 180

255, 255, 255

 249, 210, 236

 255, 238, 255

 192, 155, 180


 165, 129, 153

 138, 104, 127

 112, 79, 102

 88, 56, 78

 64, 34, 55

 41, 13, 34

 17, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 192, 155, 180

 192, 155, 180

192, 136, 174

192, 174, 186

192, 117, 168

192, 193, 192

192, 97, 161

192, 213, 199

192, 78, 155

192, 232, 205

192, 59, 149

192, 251, 211

192, 40, 143

192, 255, 217

192, 21, 136

192, 255, 224

192, 1, 130

192, 255, 230

192, 0, 130

192, 255, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 160, 194



192, 155, 180



201, 153, 162

Triad

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



192, 155, 180



175, 166, 131



118, 175, 186

Complementary

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



192, 155, 180



155, 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.



121, 176, 169



192, 155, 180



155, 171, 137

Square

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



192, 155, 180



191, 160, 134



136, 175, 151



129, 171, 197

Rectangle

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



192, 155, 180



202, 154, 151



136, 175, 151



117, 175, 181

Sweetspot

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



192, 155, 180



250, 235, 245



167, 155, 192



125, 116, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 155, 180



250, 192, 231



192, 155, 162



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



192, 155, 180



250, 192, 231



155, 192, 185



97, 87, 94



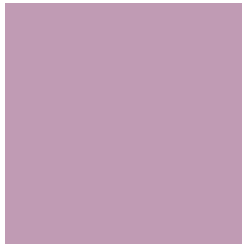
161, 0, 109



33, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 155, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

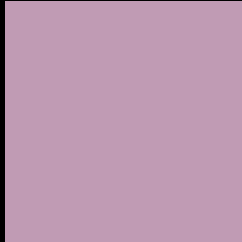
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

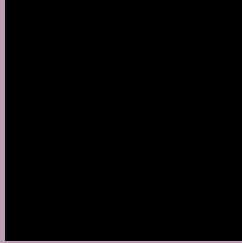
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 155, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 155, 180.

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, 155, 180

Protanopia
163, 165, 186

Deuteranopia
176, 161, 179



Tritanopia
191, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 155, 180

Protanomaly
174, 161, 184

Deuteranomaly
182, 159, 179

Tritanomaly
191, 156, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 155, 180

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
177, 164, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 155, 180 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, 155, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 155, 180)  
}
```

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, 155, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 155, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 155, 180 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, 155, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 155, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 155, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 155, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 155, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 155,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 155, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 155, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
155, 180) }
```

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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