

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 161, 102)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 161, 102) contains.

RGB(192, 161, 102)	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, 161, 102)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A166
RGB	192, 161, 102
RGB Percent	75%, 63%, 40%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3686, 0.6000
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.47, 0.25
HSL	39°, 42%, 58%
HSV	39°, 47%, 75%
XYZ	36.8814, 37.6555, 17.8948
YIQ	163.5430, 37.4150, -11.7770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

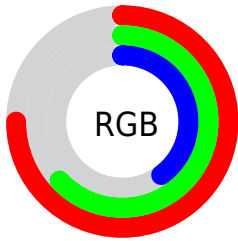
Format	Color
RYB	149, 192, 102
Decimal	12624230
CIELab	67.77, 3.63, 34.87
CIELCh	68, 35.061, 84.054
Yxy	37.6555, 0.3990, 0.4074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290814310 (0xFFC0A166)
YUV	163.5430, -30.3407, 24.9568
Hunter-Lab	61.3641, -0.1041, 25.6649

Details

The RGB color **192, 161, 102** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **102, 133, 192**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 216, 154**, and **136, 110, 53** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 154, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 168, 121**.

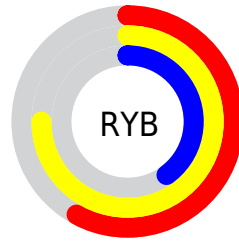
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (63%)

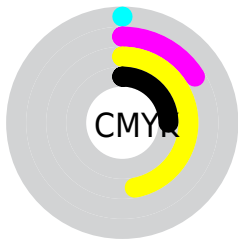
Blue (40%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (40%)

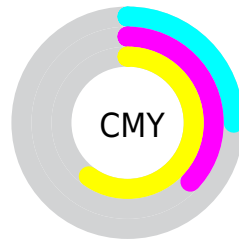


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 161, 102 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, 161, 102 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 161, 102

255, 255, 255


 250, 216, 154

 255, 244, 181

 255, 255, 209

 255, 255, 237

 192, 161, 102

 164, 135, 77

 136, 110, 53

 110, 85, 30


 84, 62, 5


 59, 41, 0

 34, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 161, 102

 192, 154, 83

 192, 161, 102

 192, 168, 121

■ 192, 148, 64

■ 192, 174, 140

■ 192, 141, 44

■ 192, 181, 160

■ 192, 135, 25

■ 192, 187, 179

■ 192, 128, 6

■ 192, 194, 198

■ 192, 126, 0

■ 192, 201, 217

■ 192, 207, 236

■ 192, 214, 255

■ 192, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 150, 115



192, 161, 102



160, 171, 106

Triad

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



192, 161, 102



46, 182, 190



199, 148, 203

Complementary

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



192, 161, 102



102, 133, 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.



160, 159, 223



192, 161, 102



59, 178, 215

Square

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



192, 161, 102



83, 182, 157



110, 170, 227



222, 141, 173

Rectangle

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



192, 161, 102



136, 176, 119



110, 170, 227



188, 152, 211

Sweetspot

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



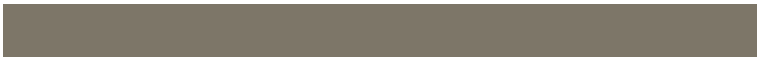
192, 161, 102



250, 238, 215



192, 102, 133



125, 118, 104



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 161, 102



250, 202, 110



179, 192, 102



97, 94, 87



161, 105, 0



33, 22, 0

Inverse Universe

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



102, 133, 192



110, 158, 250



116, 102, 192



87, 91, 97



0, 55, 161



0, 11, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 161, 102 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

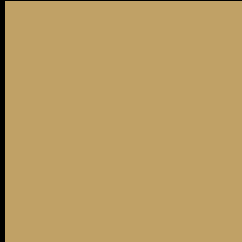
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 102 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, 161, 102 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 161, 102.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 161, 102.

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, 161, 102

Protanopia

180, 165, 104

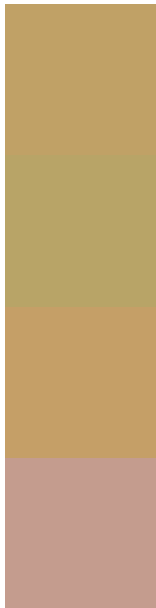
Deuteranopia

200, 158, 103



Tritanopia
198, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 161, 102

Protanomaly
184, 164, 103

Deuteranomaly
197, 159, 103

Tritanomaly
196, 156, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 161, 102

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
174, 163, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 161, 102 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, 161, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 161, 102)  
}
```

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, 161, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 161, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 161, 102 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, 161, 102) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 161, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 161, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 161, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 161, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 161,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 161, 102 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 161, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
161, 102) }
```

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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