

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 161, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 161, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 161, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0A1A0
RGB	192, 161, 160
RGB Percent	75%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3686, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.17, 0.25
HSL	2°, 20%, 69%
HSV	2°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	40.8283, 39.2343, 38.6788
YIQ	170.1550, 18.7970, 6.2610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

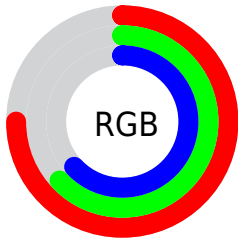
Format	Color
RYB	192, 161, 160
Decimal	12624288
CIELab	68.92, 11.23, 4.77
CIElCh	69, 12.197, 23.021
Yxy	39.2343, 0.3438, 0.3304
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290814368 (0xFFC0A1A0)
YUV	170.1550, -5.0064, 19.1581
Hunter-Lab	62.6373, 6.7348, 7.2342

Details

The RGB color **192, 161, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 191, 192**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 216, 215**, and **138, 109, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 142, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 180, 179**.

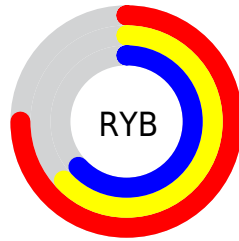
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (63%)

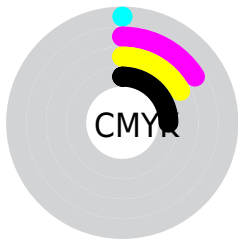
Blue (63%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

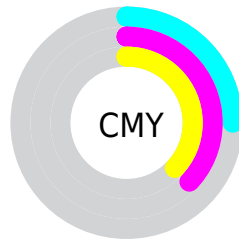


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 161, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 161, 160

255, 255, 255

 249, 216, 215

 255, 244, 243

 192, 161, 160


 165, 135, 134

 138, 109, 109

 112, 85, 84

 88, 62, 61


 64, 40, 39

 41, 19, 19

 16, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 192, 161, 160


 192, 161, 160

 192, 142, 141

 192, 180, 179

 192, 124, 122

 192, 198, 198

 192, 105, 102

 192, 217, 218

 192, 87, 83

 192, 235, 237

 192, 68, 64

 192, 254, 255

 192, 49, 45

 192, 255, 255

 192, 31, 26

 192, 12, 6

 192, 6, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 161, 171



192, 161, 160



189, 163, 151

Triad

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



192, 161, 160



155, 173, 155



153, 170, 190

Complementary

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



192, 161, 160



160, 191, 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.



143, 173, 185



192, 161, 160



145, 175, 165

Square

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



192, 161, 160



168, 170, 148



140, 175, 176



167, 166, 188

Rectangle

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



192, 161, 160



183, 165, 147



140, 175, 176



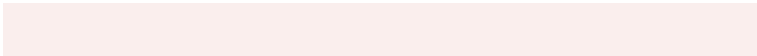
149, 171, 189

Sweetspot

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



192, 161, 160



250, 238, 237



192, 160, 191



125, 118, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 161, 160



250, 201, 200



192, 177, 160



97, 88, 87



161, 5, 0



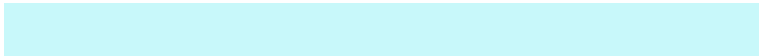
33, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 191, 192



200, 248, 250



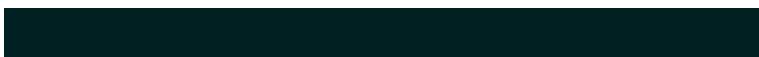
160, 175, 192



87, 97, 97



0, 156, 161



0, 32, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 161, 160 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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

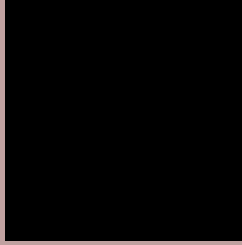
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 161, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 161, 160.

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, 160

Protanopia

172, 168, 164

Deuteranopia

188, 163, 160



Tritanopia
193, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 161, 160

Protanomaly
179, 165, 163

Deuteranomaly
189, 162, 160

Tritanomaly
193, 160, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 161, 160

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
178, 167, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 161, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 161, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 161, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 161, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 161, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 161, 160); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 161, 160); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 161, 160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 161, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
161, 160) }
```

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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