

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 174, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 174, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 174, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0AEA6
RGB	192, 174, 166
RGB Percent	75%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.2471, 0.3176, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.14, 0.25
HSL	18°, 17%, 70%
HSV	18°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	43.7572, 44.2317, 42.3077
YIQ	178.4700, 13.2960, 1.3280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

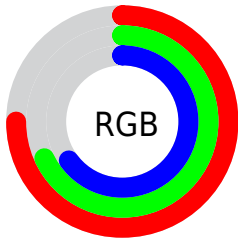
Format	Color
RYB	192, 178, 166
Decimal	12627622
CIELab	72.38, 5.12, 6.44
CIELCh	72, 8.226, 51.548
Yxy	44.2317, 0.3358, 0.3395
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290817702 (0xFFC0AEA6)
YUV	178.4700, -6.1477, 11.8658
Hunter-Lab	66.5070, 1.0541, 8.8381

Details

The RGB color **192, 174, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 184, 192**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 229, 221**, and **138, 122, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 161, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 187, 185**.

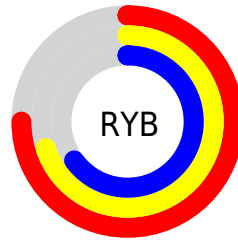
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (68%)

Blue (65%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (65%)

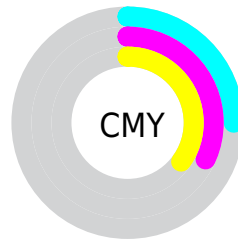


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (32%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 174, 166 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, 174, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 174, 166

255, 255, 255

 249, 229, 221


 255, 255, 250

 192, 174, 166

 165, 147, 140

 138, 122, 114

 113, 97, 90

 88, 73, 66


 65, 51, 44


 42, 30, 24

 22, 4, 0


 0, 0, 0

 192, 174, 166

 192, 174, 166

 192, 161, 147

 192, 187, 185

 192, 147, 128

 192, 201, 204

 192, 134, 108

 192, 214, 224

 192, 121, 89

 192, 227, 243

 192, 108, 70

 192, 240, 255

 192, 94, 51

 192, 254, 255

 192, 81, 32

 192, 255, 255

 192, 68, 12

 192, 59, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 173, 172



192, 174, 166



186, 176, 163

Triad

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



192, 174, 166



162, 182, 175



177, 176, 191

Complementary

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



192, 174, 166



166, 184, 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.



167, 179, 192



192, 174, 166



159, 182, 183

Square

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



192, 174, 166



169, 181, 168



161, 181, 189



185, 174, 187

Rectangle

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



192, 174, 166



181, 178, 163



161, 181, 189



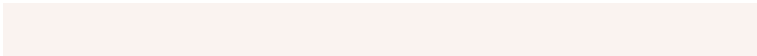
173, 177, 192

Sweetspot

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



192, 174, 166



250, 243, 240



192, 166, 184



125, 121, 119



252, 252, 252



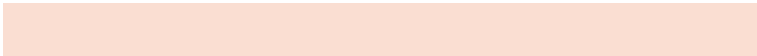
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 174, 166



250, 222, 210



192, 187, 166



97, 90, 87



161, 49, 0



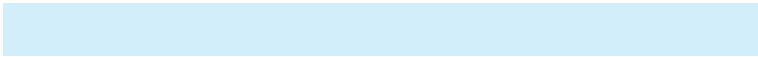
33, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 184, 192



210, 238, 250



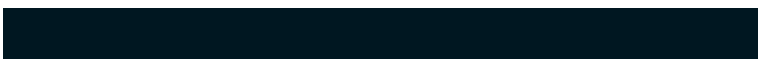
166, 171, 192



87, 94, 97



0, 111, 161



0, 23, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 174, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

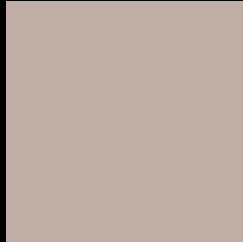
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

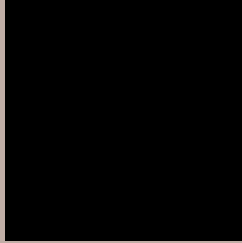
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 174, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 174, 166.

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, 174, 166

Protanopia
183, 177, 168

Deuteranopia
199, 171, 166



Tritanopia
194, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 174, 166

Protanomaly

186, 176, 167

Deuteranomaly

196, 172, 166

Tritanomaly

193, 172, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 174, 166

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

183, 177, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 174, 166 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, 174, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 174, 166)  
}
```

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, 174, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 174, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 174, 166 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, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 174, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 174, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 174, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 174, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 174,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 174, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
174, 166) }
```

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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