

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 184, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 184, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 184, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0B883
RGB	192, 184, 131
RGB Percent	75%, 72%, 51%
CMY	0.2471, 0.2784, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.32, 0.25
HSL	52°, 33%, 63%
HSV	52°, 32%, 75%
XYZ	42.9755, 47.1261, 28.3039
YIQ	180.3500, 21.7810, -14.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

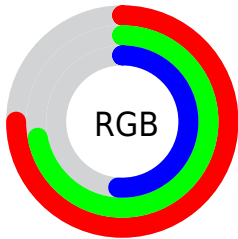
Format	Color
RYB	140, 192, 131
Decimal	12630147
CIELab	74.27, -5.33, 28.00
CIELCh	74, 28.500, 100.784
Yxy	47.1261, 0.3630, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290820227 (0xFFC0B883)
YUV	180.3500, -24.3295, 10.2171
Hunter-Lab	68.6485, -8.3899, 23.6085

Details

The RGB color **192, 184, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 139, 192**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 240, 184**, and **138, 131, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 181, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 187, 150**.

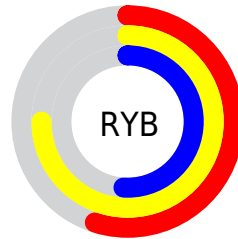
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (72%)

Blue (51%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (51%)

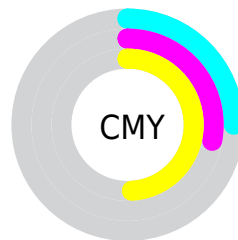


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 184, 131 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, 184, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 184, 131


255, 255, 255

 249, 240, 184

 255, 255, 212

 255, 255, 241

 192, 184, 131

 164, 157, 106

 138, 131, 81

 112, 106, 57

 86, 82, 35

 62, 59, 12

 40, 37, 0

 10, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 184, 131

 192, 184, 131

■ 192, 181, 112

■ 192, 187, 150

■ 192, 179, 93

■ 192, 189, 169

■ 192, 176, 73

■ 192, 192, 189

■ 192, 174, 54

■ 192, 194, 208

■ 192, 171, 35

■ 192, 197, 227

■ 192, 169, 16

■ 192, 199, 246

■ 192, 167, 0

■ 192, 202, 255

■ 192, 204, 255

■ 192, 207, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 175, 134



192, 184, 131



163, 191, 142

Triad

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



192, 184, 131



104, 195, 216



224, 166, 200

Complementary

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



192, 184, 131



131, 139, 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.



198, 173, 222



192, 184, 131



127, 190, 231

Square

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



192, 184, 131



109, 197, 191



163, 182, 234



235, 163, 174

Rectangle

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



192, 184, 131



143, 195, 156



163, 182, 234



217, 167, 209

Sweetspot

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



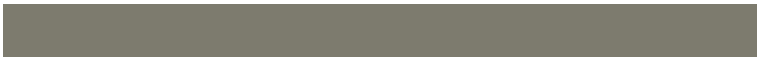
192, 184, 131



250, 247, 225



192, 131, 139



125, 123, 110



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 184, 131



250, 237, 155



170, 192, 131



97, 96, 87



161, 140, 0



33, 29, 0

Inverse Universe

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



131, 139, 192



155, 167, 250



153, 131, 192



87, 88, 97



0, 21, 161



0, 4, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 184, 131 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, 184, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

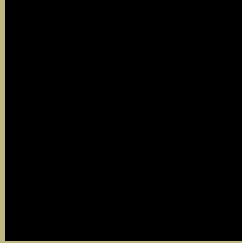
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 184, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 184, 131.

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, 184, 131

Protanopia
197, 182, 130

Deuteranopia
216, 175, 133



Tritanopia
199, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 184, 131

Protanomaly

195, 183, 130

Deuteranomaly

207, 178, 132

Tritanomaly

196, 179, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 184, 131

Achromatopsia

180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly

184, 181, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 184, 131 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, 184, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 184, 131)  
}
```

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, 184, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 184, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 184, 131 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, 184, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 184, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 184, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 184, 131); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 184, 131); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 184, 131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 184, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 184, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
184, 131) }
```

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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