

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 187, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 187, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 187, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0BB6D
RGB	192, 187, 109
RGB Percent	75%, 73%, 43%
CMY	0.2471, 0.2667, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.43, 0.25
HSL	56°, 40%, 59%
HSV	56°, 43%, 75%
XYZ	42.2689, 47.8512, 21.4764
YIQ	179.6030, 28.0180, -23.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

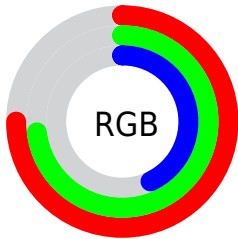
Format	Color
RYB	114, 192, 109
Decimal	12630893
CIELab	74.73, -9.43, 40.01
CIELCh	75, 41.109, 103.265
Yxy	47.8512, 0.3788, 0.4288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290820973 (0xFFC0BB6D)
YUV	179.6030, -34.8073, 10.8722
Hunter-Lab	69.1746, -11.9838, 30.0146

Details

The RGB color **192, 187, 109** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **109, 114, 192**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 243, 162**, and **137, 134, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 186, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 188, 128**.

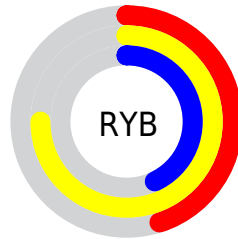
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (73%)

Blue (43%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (43%)

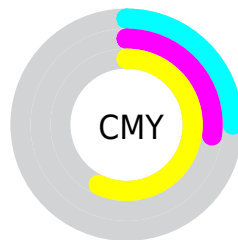


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 187, 109 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, 187, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 187, 109

255, 255, 255

 250, 243, 162

 255, 255, 189

 255, 255, 217

 255, 255, 246

 192, 187, 109

 164, 160, 84

 137, 134, 59

 110, 109, 35

 85, 85, 7


 60, 62, 0

 36, 40, 0

 2, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0

 192, 187, 109

 192, 187, 109

192, 186, 90

192, 188, 128

192, 185, 71

192, 189, 147

192, 184, 51

192, 190, 167

192, 182, 32

192, 192, 186

192, 181, 13

192, 193, 205

192, 180, 0

192, 194, 224

192, 195, 243

192, 196, 255

192, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



227, 174, 112



192, 187, 109



150, 197, 127

Triad

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



192, 187, 109



0, 201, 235



244, 157, 207

Complementary

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



192, 187, 109



109, 114, 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.



210, 168, 239



192, 187, 109



89, 194, 255

Square

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



192, 187, 109



40, 204, 200



156, 182, 255



255, 154, 168

Rectangle

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



192, 187, 109



119, 201, 149



156, 182, 255



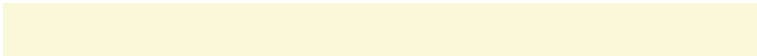
235, 160, 219

Sweetspot

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



192, 187, 109



250, 248, 217



192, 109, 115



125, 124, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 187, 109



250, 242, 120



156, 192, 109



97, 96, 87



161, 151, 0



33, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 114, 192



120, 128, 250



145, 109, 192



87, 88, 97



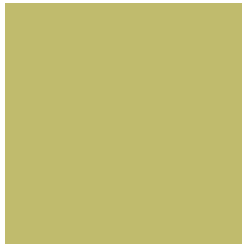
0, 10, 161



0, 2, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 187, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

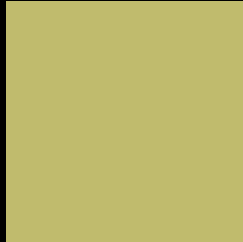
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

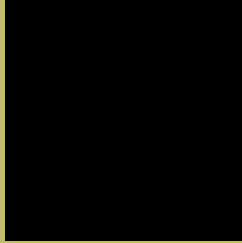
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 187, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 187, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 187, 109.

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, 187, 109

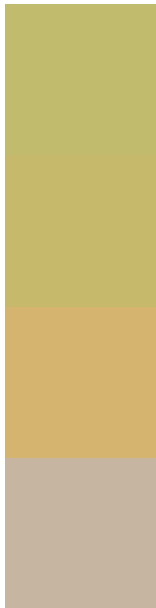
Protanopia
201, 184, 108

Deuteranopia
223, 176, 112



Tritanopia
201, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 187, 109

Protanomaly
198, 185, 108

Deuteranomaly
212, 180, 111

Tritanomaly
198, 181, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 187, 109

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
184, 183, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 187, 109 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, 187, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 187, 109)  
}
```

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, 187, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 187, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 187, 109 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, 187, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 187, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 187, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 187, 109); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 187, 109); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 187, 109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 187, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 187, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
187, 109) }
```

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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