

Converting Colors

RGB(192, 88, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(192, 88, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(192, 88, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C058A4
RGB	192, 88, 164
RGB Percent	75%, 35%, 64%
CMY	0.2471, 0.6549, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.54, 0.15, 0.25
HSL	316°, 45%, 55%
HSV	316°, 54%, 75%
XYZ	31.9288, 20.8663, 37.4667
YIQ	127.7600, 37.5880, 45.6840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

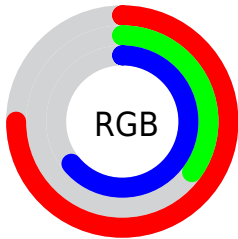
Format	Color
R_{YB}	192, 88, 164
Decimal	12605604
CIE _{Lab}	52.80, 51.01, -21.52
CIE _{LCh}	53, 55.368, 337.124
Yxy	20.8663, 0.3537, 0.2312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290795684 (0xFFC058A4)
YUV	127.7600, 17.8663, 56.3385
Hunter-Lab	45.6796, 44.8274, -16.6544

Details

The RGB color **192, 88, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. The color can be described as light muted rose. A complement of this color would be **88, 192, 116**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 142, 219**, and **136, 32, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 69, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 107, 169**.

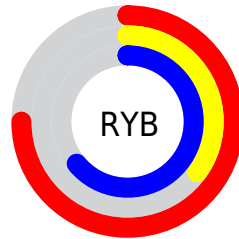
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (35%)

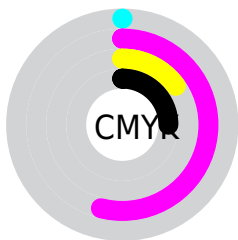
Blue (64%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (64%)

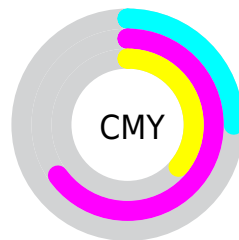


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 192, 88, 164 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, 88, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



192, 88, 164



192, 88, 164

255, 255, 255



164, 61, 138



250, 142, 219



136, 32, 112



255, 170, 248



109, 0, 87



255, 198, 255



82, 0, 64



255, 227, 255



57, 0, 42



30, 0, 20



0, 0, 0



192, 88, 164



192, 88, 164



192, 69, 159




192, 107, 169


 192, 50, 154

 192, 126, 174

 192, 30, 148

 192, 146, 180

 192, 11, 143

 192, 165, 185

 192, 0, 140

 192, 184, 190

 192, 203, 195

 192, 222, 200

 192, 242, 205

 192, 255, 211

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 108, 202



192, 88, 164



211, 80, 117

Triad

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



192, 88, 164



140, 127, 15



0, 147, 182

Complementary

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



192, 88, 164



88, 192, 116

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.



0, 149, 136



192, 88, 164



89, 139, 43

Square

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



192, 88, 164



179, 110, 33



0, 146, 87



0, 141, 213

Rectangle

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



192, 88, 164



210, 85, 86



0, 146, 87



0, 148, 168

Sweetspot

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



192, 88, 164



250, 210, 239



116, 88, 192



125, 101, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 88, 164



250, 87, 206



192, 88, 112



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 117



33, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



192, 88, 164



250, 87, 206



88, 192, 168



97, 87, 94



161, 0, 117



33, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 192, 88, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

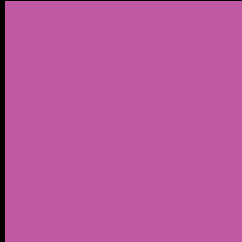
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

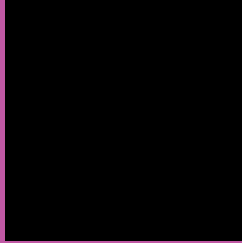
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 192, 88, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 88, 164.

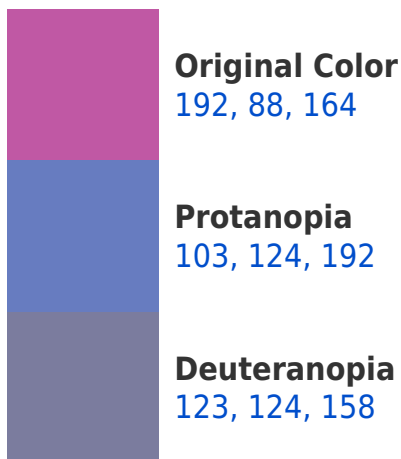



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 192, 88, 164.

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](#).

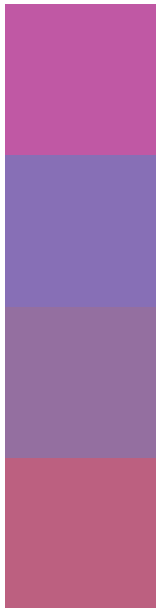
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
186, 101, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color
192, 88, 164

Protanomaly
135, 111, 182

Deuteranomaly
148, 111, 160

Tritanomaly
188, 96, 128

Monochromacy



Original Color
192, 88, 164

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
151, 113, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 192, 88, 164 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, 88, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 88, 164)  
}
```

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, 88, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 88, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 192, 88, 164 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, 88, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 88, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 88, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 88, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 88, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 88,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 192, 88, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 88, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192, 88,  
164) }
```

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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