

Converting Colors

`RYB(192, 136, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(192, 136, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(192, 136, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C08894
RGB	192, 136, 148
RGB Percent	75%, 53%, 58%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4667, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.23, 0.25
HSL	347°, 31%, 64%
HSV	347°, 29%, 75%
XYZ	35.8877, 30.9529, 32.1000
YIQ	154.1120, 29.5240, 15.6040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

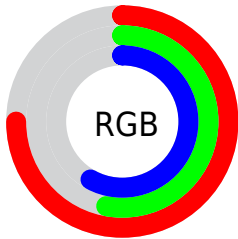
Format	Color
RYB	192, 136, 148
Decimal	12617876
CIELab	62.47, 23.16, 2.18
CIElCh	62, 23.266, 5.374
Yxy	30.9529, 0.3627, 0.3128
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290807956 (0xFFC08894)
YUV	154.1120, -3.0132, 33.2278
Hunter-Lab	55.6353, 17.7799, 4.7361

Details

The RYB color **192, 136, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 167, 192**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 190, 202**, and **137, 86, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 117, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 155, 163**.

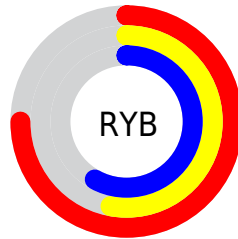
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (53%)

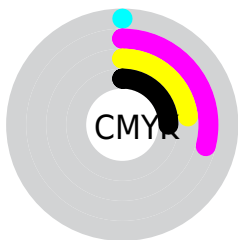
Blue (58%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (58%)

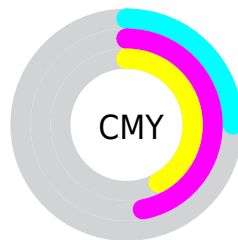


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (47%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 192, 136, 148 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 RYB color 192, 136, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 136, 148


255, 255, 255

 249, 190, 202


 255, 218, 230


 255, 246, 255


 192, 136, 148

 164, 110, 122

 137, 86, 97


 111, 62, 74

 86, 39, 51

 61, 17, 30

 41, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 192, 136, 148

 192, 117, 133


 192, 136, 148

 192, 155, 163

 192, 98, 118

 192, 174, 178

 192, 78, 103

 192, 193, 194

 192, 59, 88

 192, 204, 213

 192, 40, 73

 192, 215, 232

 192, 21, 57

 192, 225, 251

 192, 2, 42

 192, 224, 255

 192, 0, 41

 192, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 138, 169



192, 136, 148



192, 140, 128

Triad

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



192, 136, 148



117, 157, 134



104, 137, 188

Complementary

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



192, 136, 148



136, 167, 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.



90, 129, 174



192, 136, 148



116, 149, 161

Square

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



192, 136, 148



124, 162, 110



97, 132, 163



131, 147, 192

Rectangle

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



192, 136, 148



185, 155, 118



97, 132, 163



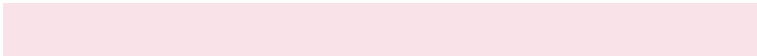
97, 133, 184

Sweetspot

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



192, 136, 148



250, 227, 232



180, 136, 192



125, 111, 114



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 136, 148



250, 162, 181



192, 158, 136



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 34



33, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



192, 136, 148



250, 162, 181



136, 159, 192



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 34



33, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 136, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

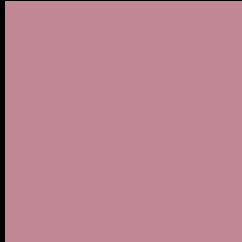
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 136, 148 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](#).

RYB 192, 136, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 136, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 136, 148.

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
192, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 136, 148

Protanomaly

167, 146, 153

Deuteranomaly

177, 142, 147

Tritanomaly

192, 136, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 136, 148

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

168, 147, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 192, 136, 148 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, 136, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 136, 148)  
}
```

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, 136, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 136, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 192, 136, 148 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, 136, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 136, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 136, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 136, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 136, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 136,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 192, 136, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 136, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
136, 148) }
```

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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