

Converting Colors

`RYB(192, 146, 154)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(192, 146, 154) contains.

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Color

R_YB(192, 146, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C0929A
RGB	192, 146, 154
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4275, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	350°, 27%, 66%
HSV	350°, 24%, 75%
XYZ	37.8498, 34.0973, 35.1584
YIQ	160.6660, 24.8480, 12.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

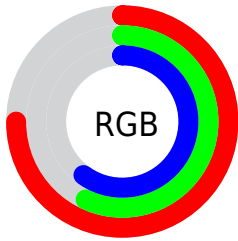
Format	Color
RYB	192, 146, 154
Decimal	12620442
CIELab	65.04, 18.55, 2.51
CIElCh	65, 18.717, 7.718
Yxy	34.0973, 0.3534, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290810522 (0xFFC0929A)
YUV	160.6660, -3.2863, 27.4799
Hunter-Lab	58.3929, 13.5147, 5.1765

Details

The RYB color **192, 146, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 171, 192**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 200, 208**, and **138, 95, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 127, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 165, 170**.

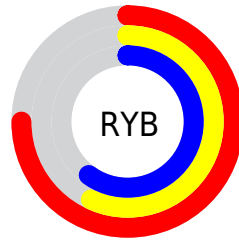
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (57%)

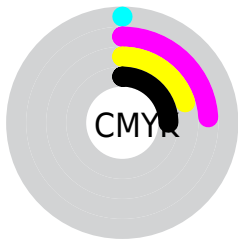
Blue (60%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (60%)

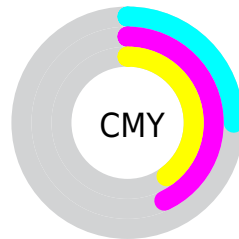


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 192, 146, 154 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, 146, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 192, 146, 154

255, 255, 255

 249, 200, 208

 255, 228, 237

 192, 146, 154

 164, 120, 128

 138, 95, 103

 112, 71, 79

 87, 48, 56


 62, 27, 35

 40, 3, 13


 0, 0, 0

 192, 146, 154

 192, 127, 138


 192, 146, 154

 192, 165, 170

 192, 108, 122

 192, 184, 186

 192, 88, 106

 192, 199, 204

 192, 69, 91

 192, 209, 223

 192, 50, 75

 192, 219, 242

 192, 31, 59

 192, 225, 255

 192, 12, 43

 192, 224, 255

 192, 0, 33

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 148, 171



192, 146, 154



191, 150, 138

Triad

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



192, 146, 154



131, 163, 147



124, 148, 188

Complementary

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



192, 146, 154



146, 171, 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.



113, 142, 178



192, 146, 154



129, 155, 166

Square

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



192, 146, 154



135, 166, 125



115, 143, 168



144, 155, 191

Rectangle

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



192, 146, 154



186, 164, 130



115, 143, 168



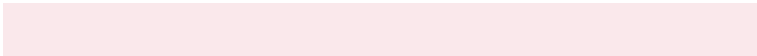
119, 146, 186

Sweetspot

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



192, 146, 154



250, 232, 235



184, 146, 192



125, 115, 117



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 146, 154



250, 177, 190



192, 168, 146



97, 87, 89



161, 0, 28



33, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



192, 146, 154



250, 177, 190



146, 165, 192



97, 87, 89



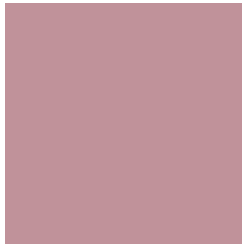
161, 0, 28



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 146, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

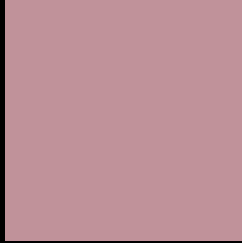
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 154 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, 146, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 146, 154.

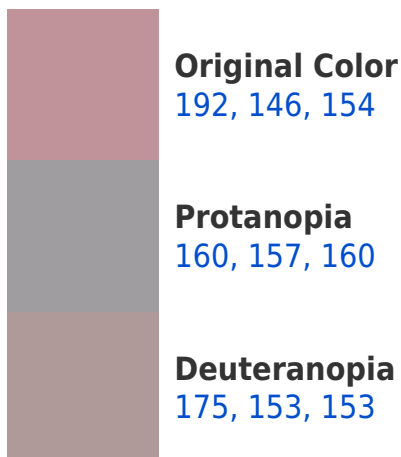


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 146, 154.

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, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 146, 154

Protanomaly

172, 153, 158

Deuteranomaly

181, 150, 153

Tritanomaly

192, 146, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 146, 154

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

172, 156, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 192, 146, 154 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, 146, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 146, 154)  
}
```

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, 146, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 146, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 192, 146, 154 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, 146, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 146, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 146, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 146, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 146, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 146,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 192, 146, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 146, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
146, 154) }
```

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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