

Converting Colors

`RYB(192, 148, 133)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(192, 148, 133) contains.

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Color

R_YB(192, 148, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C09185
RGB	192, 145, 133
RGB Percent	75%, 57%, 52%
CMY	0.2471, 0.4315, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.31, 0.25
HSL	12°, 32%, 64%
HSV	12°, 31%, 75%
XYZ	36.0911, 33.1383, 26.6844
YIQ	157.6850, 31.8640, 6.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

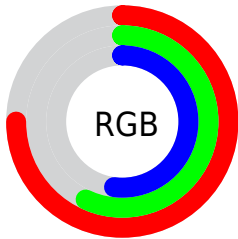
Format	Color
RYB	192, 148, 133
Decimal	12620165
CIELab	64.27, 16.06, 13.24
CIELCh	64, 20.819, 39.498
Yxy	33.1383, 0.3763, 0.3455
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290810245 (0xFFC09185)
YUV	157.6850, -12.1697, 30.0943
Hunter-Lab	57.5659, 11.1706, 12.8125

Details

The RYB color **192, 148, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 159, 192**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 202, 186**, and **137, 97, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 134, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 162, 152**.

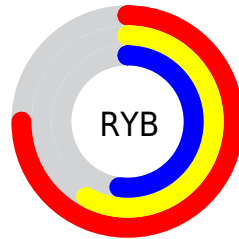
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (57%)

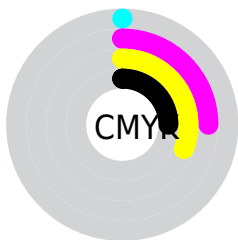
Blue (52%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (52%)

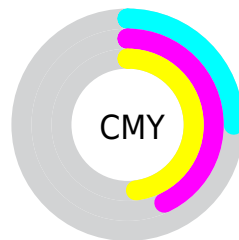


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (25%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 192, 148, 133 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, 148, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 192, 148, 133


255, 255, 255

 249, 202, 186


 255, 233, 214

 242, 255, 242


 192, 148, 133

 164, 122, 108

 137, 97, 83

 111, 72, 60

 85, 50, 39


 61, 28, 18


 39, 2, 0


 0, 0, 0


 192, 148, 133


 192, 134, 114


 192, 148, 133

 192, 162, 152

 192, 119, 95

 192, 178, 171

 192, 105, 75

 192, 191, 191

 192, 91, 56

 192, 200, 210

 192, 76, 37

 192, 209, 229

 192, 62, 18

 192, 217, 248

 192, 49, 0

 192, 223, 255

 192, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 143, 150



192, 148, 133



181, 177, 121

Triad

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



192, 148, 133



122, 151, 165



142, 152, 192

Complementary

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



192, 148, 133



133, 159, 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.



118, 145, 190



192, 148, 133



107, 138, 166

Square

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



192, 148, 133



127, 162, 146



104, 138, 179



166, 149, 185

Rectangle

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



192, 148, 133



142, 170, 119



104, 138, 179



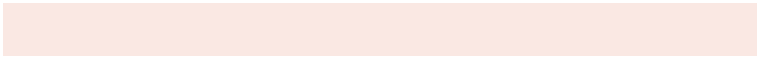
133, 151, 193

Sweetspot

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



192, 148, 133



250, 233, 227



192, 133, 180



125, 115, 111



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



192, 148, 133



250, 181, 157



159, 192, 133



97, 90, 87



161, 42, 0



33, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 159, 192



157, 198, 250



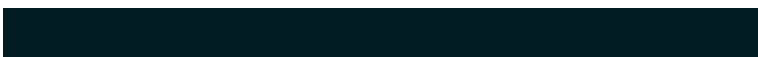
133, 147, 192



87, 91, 97



0, 71, 161



0, 15, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 192, 148, 133 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, 148, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

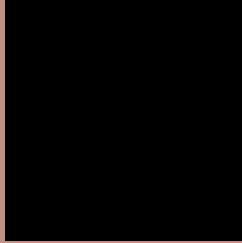
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 148, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 192, 148, 133.

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, 148, 133

Protanopia
148, 163, 138

Deuteranopia
180, 161, 132



Tritanopia
194, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

192, 148, 133

Protanomaly

174, 164, 136

Deuteranomaly

184, 155, 132

Tritanomaly

193, 143, 146

Monochromacy



Original Color

192, 148, 133

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

170, 154, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 192, 148, 133 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, 145, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 145, 133)  
}
```

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, 145, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 145, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 192, 148, 133 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, 145, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 145, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 145, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 145, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 145, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 145,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 192, 148, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 145, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
145, 133) }
```

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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