

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 192, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 192, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 192, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7C0C0
RGB	183, 192, 192
RGB Percent	72%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.2824, 0.2471, 0.2471
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	180°, 7%, 74%
HSV	180°, 5%, 75%
XYZ	47.8925, 51.5723, 57.2994
YIQ	189.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

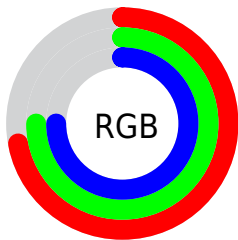
Format	Color
RYB	183, 188, 192
Decimal	12042432
CIELab	77.02, -3.09, -1.08
CIELCh	77, 3.277, 199.311
Yxy	51.5723, 0.3055, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290232512 (0xFFB7C0C0)
YUV	189.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330
Hunter-Lab	71.8139, -6.6330, 2.9629

Details

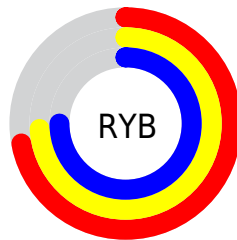
The RGB color **183, 192, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 183, 183**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 248, 248**, and **130, 139, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 192, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 192, 192**.

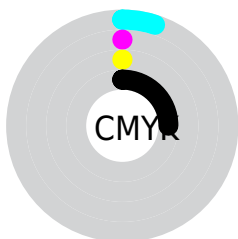
Distribution



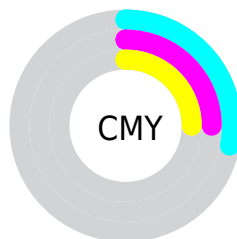
- Red (72%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 192, 192 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 183, 192, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 183, 192, 192

255, 255, 255

■ 239, 248, 248

■ 183, 192, 192

■ 156, 165, 165

■ 130, 139, 139

■ 105, 113, 113

■ 81, 89, 89

■ 58, 65, 65


■ 36, 43, 43

■ 15, 23, 23

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 183, 192, 192


■ 183, 192, 192


 164, 192, 192

 202, 192, 192

 145, 192, 192


 221, 192, 192


 125, 192, 192


 241, 192, 192


 106, 192, 192


 255, 192, 192

 87, 192, 192

 68, 192, 192

 49, 192, 192

 29, 192, 192

 10, 192, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 192, 189



183, 192, 192



184, 192, 195

Triad

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



183, 192, 192



193, 189, 194



194, 190, 184

Complementary

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



183, 192, 192



192, 183, 183

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.



196, 189, 186



183, 192, 192



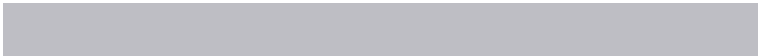
196, 188, 191

Square

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



183, 192, 192



190, 190, 196



197, 188, 188



191, 191, 184

Rectangle

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



183, 192, 192



185, 191, 196



197, 188, 188



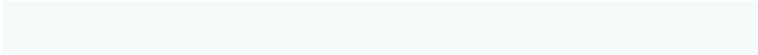
195, 189, 185

Sweetspot

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



183, 192, 192



247, 250, 250



183, 192, 183



124, 125, 125



252, 252, 252



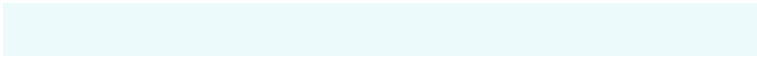
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



183, 192, 192



235, 250, 250



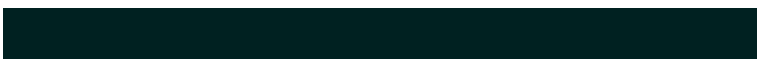
183, 187, 192



90, 97, 97



0, 161, 161



0, 33, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 183, 192



250, 235, 250



192, 187, 183



97, 90, 97



161, 0, 161



33, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 192, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

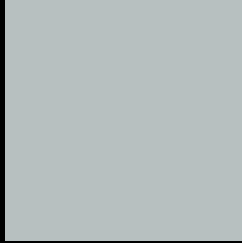
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 192, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

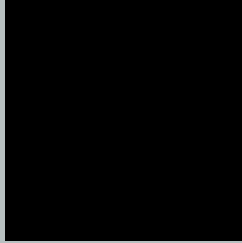
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

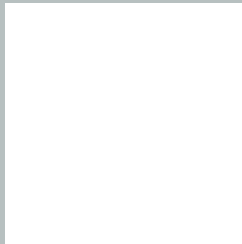
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 183, 192, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 192, 192.



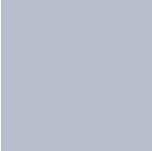
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 192, 192.

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
185, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 192, 192

Protanomaly

189, 190, 191

Deuteranomaly

198, 187, 193

Tritanomaly

184, 191, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 192, 192

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

187, 190, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 192, 192 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(183, 192, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 192, 192)  
}
```

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(183, 192, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 192, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 192, 192 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(183, 192, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 192, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 192, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 192, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 192, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 192,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 192, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 192, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
192, 192) }
```

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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