

Converting Colors

RGB(189, 224, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(189, 224, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(189, 224, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDE0D8
RGB	189, 224, 216
RGB Percent	74%, 88%, 85%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1216, 0.1529
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.04, 0.12
HSL	166°, 36%, 81%
HSV	166°, 16%, 88%
XYZ	60.0366, 69.0880, 75.1368
YIQ	212.6230, -18.2920, -9.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

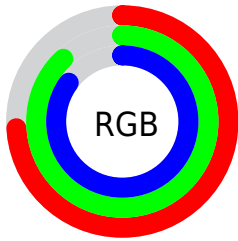
Format	Color
RYB	189, 209, 224
Decimal	12443864
CIELab	86.55, -13.01, 0.07
CIElCh	87, 13.011, 179.695
Yxy	69.0880, 0.2939, 0.3382
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290633944 (0xFFBDE0D8)
YUV	212.6230, 1.6649, -20.7174
Hunter-Lab	83.1192, -16.5289, 4.5874

Details

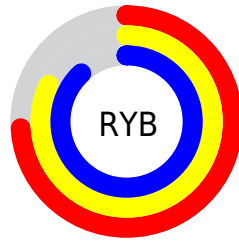
The RGB color **189, 224, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 189, 197**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 255, 255**, and **135, 169, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 224, 211**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 224, 221**.

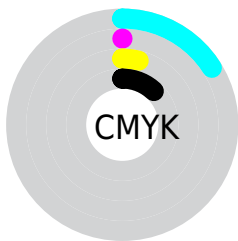
Distribution



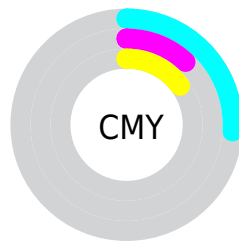
- Red (74%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 189, 224, 216 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 189, 224, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 189, 224, 216

255, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255


 189, 224, 216

 162, 196, 188

 135, 169, 161

 110, 142, 135

 85, 117, 110

 61, 92, 85

 38, 68, 62

 15, 46, 41


 0, 26, 20

 0, 0, 0

 189, 224, 216

 189, 224, 216

 167, 224, 211

 211, 224, 221

 144, 224, 206

 234, 224, 226

 122, 224, 201

 255, 224, 231

 99, 224, 196

 255, 224, 236

 77, 224, 190

 255, 224, 242

 55, 224, 185

 255, 224, 247

 32, 224, 180

 255, 224, 252

 10, 224, 175

 255, 224, 255

 0, 224, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 223, 204



189, 224, 216



186, 224, 228

Triad

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



189, 224, 216



219, 214, 238



238, 212, 196

Complementary

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



189, 224, 216



224, 189, 197

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.



243, 209, 205



189, 224, 216



233, 210, 229

Square

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



189, 224, 216



204, 218, 241



242, 208, 217



227, 216, 192

Rectangle

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



189, 224, 216



188, 222, 235



242, 208, 217



240, 211, 198

Sweetspot

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



189, 224, 216



242, 255, 252



197, 224, 189



120, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



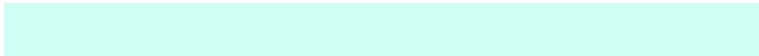
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



189, 224, 216



207, 255, 244



189, 215, 224



101, 112, 110



0, 176, 136



0, 48, 37

Inverse Universe

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



224, 189, 197



255, 207, 218



224, 198, 189



112, 101, 104



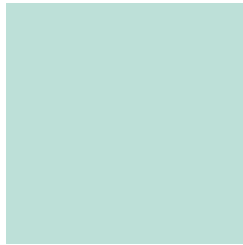
176, 0, 40



48, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 189, 224, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

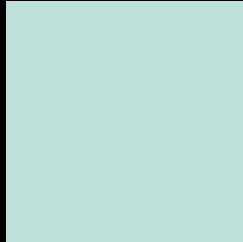
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 189, 224, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

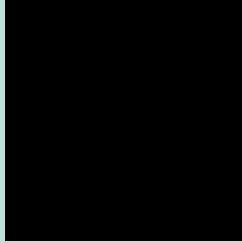
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

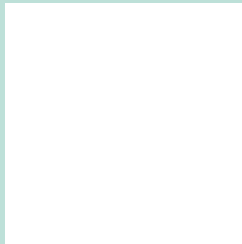
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 189, 224, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 224, 216.

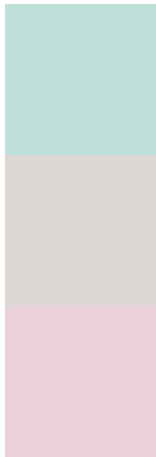


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 189, 224, 216.

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
189, 224, 216

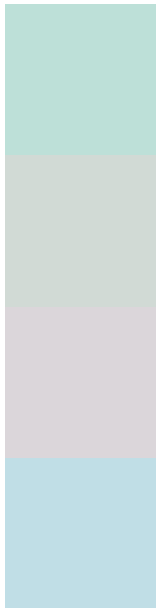
Protanopia
221, 215, 211

Deuteranopia
236, 209, 219



Tritanopia
193, 221, 238

Trichromacy



Original Color
189, 224, 216

Protanomaly
209, 218, 213

Deuteranomaly
219, 214, 218

Tritanomaly
192, 222, 230

Monochromacy



Original Color
189, 224, 216

Achromatopsia
213, 213, 213

Achromatomaly
204, 217, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 189, 224, 216 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(189, 224, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 224, 216)  
}
```

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(189, 224, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 224, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 189, 224, 216 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(189, 224, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 224, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 224, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 224, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 224, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 224,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 189, 224, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 224, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
224, 216) }
```

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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