

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 215, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 215, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 215, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BED7C4
RGB	190, 215, 196
RGB Percent	75%, 84%, 77%
CMY	0.2549, 0.1569, 0.2314
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.09, 0.16
HSL	134°, 24%, 79%
HSV	134°, 12%, 84%
XYZ	55.4994, 63.5335, 61.5626
YIQ	205.3590, -8.8010, -11.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

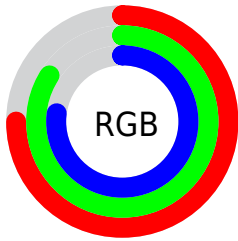
Format	Color
RYB	190, 210, 215
Decimal	12507076
CIELab	83.72, -11.92, 6.56
CIELCh	84, 13.607, 151.199
Yxy	63.5335, 0.3073, 0.3518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290697156 (0xFFBED7C4)
YUV	205.3590, -4.6140, -13.4698
Hunter-Lab	79.7079, -15.2020, 10.0028

Details

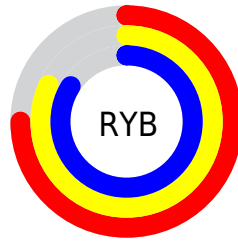
The RGB color **190, 215, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 190, 209**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **246, 255, 253**, and **136, 160, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 215, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 215, 212**.

Distribution



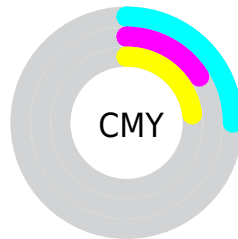
- Red (75%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 215, 196 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 190, 215, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 190, 215, 196

255, 255, 255

■ 246, 255, 253

■ 190, 215, 196

■ 163, 187, 169

■ 136, 160, 142

■ 111, 134, 117

■ 86, 109, 92

■ 63, 84, 69

■ 41, 61, 46

■ 19, 39, 26

■ 0, 20, 0

■ 0, 0, 0

 190, 215, 196

 190, 215, 196

 169, 215, 180

 212, 215, 212

 147, 215, 163

 233, 215, 229


 126, 215, 147

 255, 215, 245

 104, 215, 131

 255, 215, 255

 83, 215, 114

 61, 215, 98

 40, 215, 82

 18, 215, 65

 0, 215, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 212, 187



190, 215, 196



180, 216, 209

Triad

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



190, 215, 196



196, 210, 234



236, 201, 196

Complementary

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



190, 215, 196



215, 190, 209

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.



235, 200, 209



190, 215, 196



212, 205, 231

Square

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



190, 215, 196



182, 213, 231



226, 202, 221



230, 204, 187

Rectangle

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



190, 215, 196



176, 216, 217



226, 202, 221



236, 200, 200

Sweetspot

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



190, 215, 196



247, 255, 249



209, 215, 190



122, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



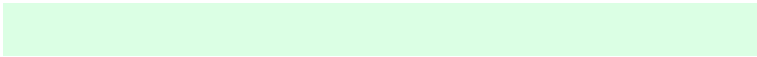
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 215, 196



219, 255, 228



190, 215, 208



96, 107, 99



0, 171, 41



0, 43, 10

Inverse Universe

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



215, 190, 209



255, 219, 246



215, 190, 197



107, 96, 105



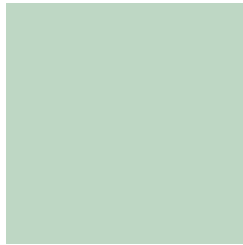
171, 0, 130



43, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 215, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

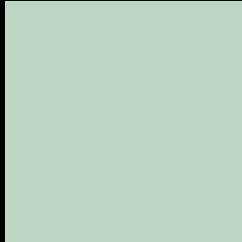
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 190, 215, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

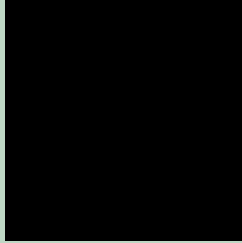
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

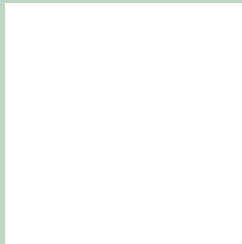
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 190, 215, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 215, 196.

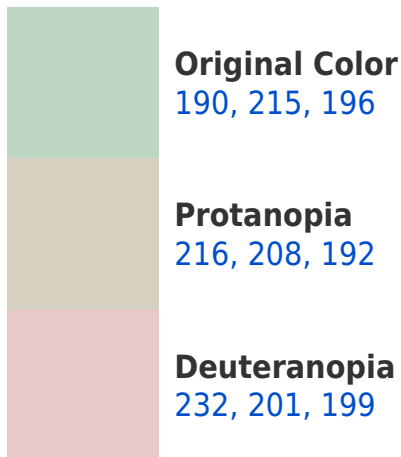


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 215, 196.

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
195, 210, 227

Trichromacy



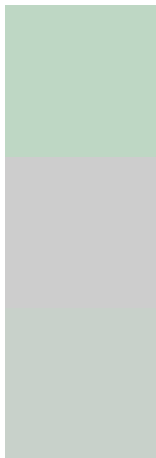
Original Color
190, 215, 196

Protanomaly
207, 211, 193

Deuteranomaly
217, 206, 198

Tritanomaly
193, 212, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
190, 215, 196

Achromatopsia
205, 205, 205

Achromatomaly
200, 209, 202

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 215, 196 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(190, 215, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 215, 196)  
}
```

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(190, 215, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 215, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 215, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

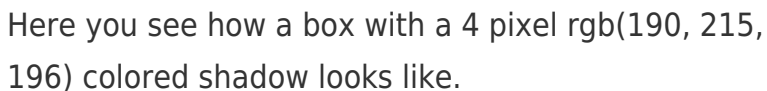
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(190, 215, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 215, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 215, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 215, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 215, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 215, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 215, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 215, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
215, 196) }
```

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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